A NEW ROSAL

FRENOH

GRAMMAR;

CONTAINING

Rules for the Pronouncing and Writing of the French Tongue; some familiar Phrases, Dialogues, Fables; and three Vocabularies.

By JOHN PALAIRET,

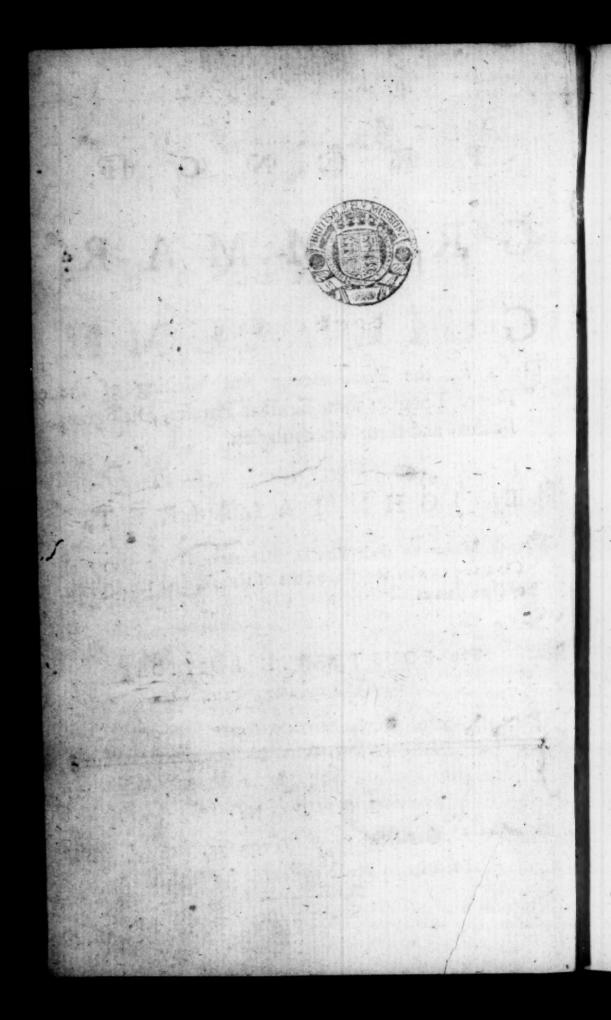
French Master to their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cumberland, the Princess of Hesse, and the Queen of Denmark.

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ALTESSE ROYALE

MONSEIGNEUR

LE PRINCE GUILLAUME,

DUC DE

CUMBERLAND.

MONSEIGNEUR,

A méthode, que suivent les personnes qui ont l'honneur d'enseigner les langues à Votre Altesse Royale, m'a toujours paru si bonne, que je n'ai garde, Monseigneur, de vous en proposer une autre. Quand même un célèbre Auteur Anglois n'auroit pas démontré qu'on apprend mieux les langues par l'usage que par la Grammaire, les progrès surprenans que Votre Altesse Royale a faits, en un âge si tendre, dans A 2

les quatre langues principales, seroient seuls

fuffisans pour nous en convaincre.

MAIS, MONSEIGNEUR, comme l'intelligence de quelques bonnes règles, peut être d'une très-grande utilité pour se perfectionner dans quelque langue que ce puisse être, je prends la liberté d'offrir à Votre Altesse Royale un recueil des principales règles qu'il faut observer, pour parler purement la langue Françoise, & pour bien orthographier.

Heureux! si, par ce petit témoignage de ma reconnoissance, je pouvois, MONSEI-GNEUR, mériter en quelque sorte la continuation de vos bontés, & de votre pro-

tection.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec le plus profond frespect,

MONSEIGNEUR,

DE VOTRE ALTESSE ROYALE;

Le très-bumble et trèsobéissant serviteur,

JEAN PALAIRET.

French GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the Art of speaking and writing well a Language.

The FIRST PART.

ARTICLE I.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z...

They are thus pronounced,

aw, bé, cé, dé, ea, ef, gé, aush, ee, jé, kaw, ell, em, en, o, pé, qu, er, és, té, u, vé, ex. ee-grec, zèd.

ARTICLE II.

Letters are divided
Into VOWELS and CONSONANTS.

The Vowels $a, \hat{e}, e, i, o, u, y$.

A Vowel is a Letter which makes a perfect Sound, or Voice of itself, without the Help of another.

The Confonants,

b, c, d, f, g, b, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, f, t, v, x, z. They are called Consonants, that is to fay, founding with another, because they cannot make a Sound, or be pronounced without the Help of a Vowel, either before or after any of them.

A 3

ARTICLE

ARTICLE III.

Of the Combination of Sounds and LETTERS.

From some Letters singly pronounced, or joined with others, arise Syllables; one or more Syllables make Words; Words make Sentences; which last make up the whole BANGUAGE or Speech.

A SYLLABLE is the Sound of one or more Letters pronounced at one Time; as for Example, there are two Syllables, or two Sounds in a-me, the Soul; four Syllables or four Sounds in en-ten-de-ment, the Understanding; and five in géné-ro-fi-té, Generosity.

A WORD confifts of one or more Syllables , as Dieu, God;

par-ler, to speak ; pro-me-ner, to walk, &c.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the PRONUNCIATION.

The Confonants are joined to the Vowels in this Manner.

Ba	bé	be	bi	bo	bu }	Ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
Ca	cé		ci	co	cu	Ac	ec !	ic	oc	uc
Da	dé	de	di	do	du'	Ad	ed	id	od	ud
Fa	fé	fe	fi	fo	fu	Af	ef	if	of	uf
Ga	gé	ge ·	gi	go	gu	Ag	eg	ig	og	ug
Ha	hé	he	hi	ho	hu	Aħ	eh	ih	oh	uh
Ja	jé	je	ji	jo	ju	-		813/S		-
Ka	ké	ke	ki	ko	ku	Ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
La	lé -	le	li	lo	lu	Al	el	il	ol	ul
Ma	mé	me	mi	mo	mu	Am	em	im	om	um
Na	né	ne	ni	no	nu	An	en	in	on	un
Pa	pé	pe	pi	po	pu	Ap	ep	ip	ор	nb
Qua	qué	que	qui	quo	quu	-				
Ra	ré	re	ri	ro	ru	Ar	er	ir	or	ur
Sa	fé	fe	fi	fo	fu	As	es	is	OS	. us
Ta	té	te	ti	to	tu	At	et	it	ot	ut
Va	vé	ve	vi	vo	vu	-	_			
Xa	xé	xe	xi	xo	xu	Ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
Za	zé	ze	zì	20	zu	Az	ez	iz	oz	Of

Of the found of Vowels.

A in French, founds like a in English in these Words, War, all; Ex.

Voilà, there is. Pale, &c.

A before an y is founded é, that is, like the English a, in make, in the following Words; Ex.

Pays, Country. Paylan, Countryman. to rejoice. égayer, to pay. Payer, to sweep. Balayer, to stammer. Bégayer, to Spawn. Frayer, to frighten. effrayer, Essayer, to try. to thou. Tutoyer, Métayer, a Farmer. Pronounce.

Pé-is, pé-ï-san, é-gué-ï-er, &c. Except in the following Words, where a keeps its primitive Sound; as,

Payen, Heathen.

Bayonne, a Town in France. Ayeul, Grandfather; and those where a is followed by an i marked with two Points; as in Haïr, to bate, &c.

A is cut off in the Article la before a Vowel or an b mute; as,

L'ame, the Soul.
L'héroïne, the Heroine.
Yet we say,

La onzième, the eleventh.

t

X

Z

E is of three Sorts, viz.

Masculine, Feminine, or Mute, and Open.

E MASCULINE is so called, because it has a strong Sound, and is pronounced so.

1. At the End of Participles

Passive; as,

acute Accent.

Parlé, Spoken.
Donné, given, &c.
Then it is marked with an

2. In Words ending in ex;

Parlez, fpeak.
Donnez, give, &c.

3. When there is no other Vowel in a Syllable followed by another Syllable in the fame Word that begins with a Vowel; Ex.

Ré-unit, to reunite.
Ré-itéré, reiterated.
Pré-occupé, preposséssés.
Dé-esse, Goddess, &c.

4. In Words ending in er;

Parler, to Speak.
Collier, a Collar, &c.
Except 1st, in

Amer, bitter; Hiver, Winter; Enfer Hell.

2. In Monosyllables ending in er; as

Mer, Sea; Fier, proud, &c.

3. In Latin Words, as Niger, Jupiter, &c.

In all those Words e is pronounced open, which I have marked with a grave Accent, to distinguish it from é Masculine.

E FEMININE, or MUTE, is A 4 fo fo called, because it is weakly pronounced, as in these English Words, love, give, grace; Ex. Ame, Soul; Grace, Grace,

&c.

E FEMININE is entirely mute,

begins with a Vowel or b

Notre ami, our Friend. Votre homme, your Man, &c.

2. E is mute betwixt a g and an a, or an o, in the same Syllable; as in

Mangeons, let us eat.
George, George.
Pron. Loja, manjons, &c.

Ei s also mute in these Words, Jean, John; Asseoir, to sit.

Words, when preceded by a Vowel; but then that Vowel is pronounced long; as in

Année, Year.
Marie, Mary.
Rue, Street, &c.

E is cut off in these Words, le, je, me, te, se ce, de, ne, que, jusque, puisque, quoique, presque, lorsque, before a Vowel, or an b mute; Ex.

the Child. l'Enfant, l'aime, I love. m'aimez-vous? do youlove me? t'en vas-tu? art thou going? s'en va-t-il? is he going? 'tis done. c'est fait, Qu'a-t-il? what ails bim? d'Or. of Gold. don't go. n'allez pas, till Night. jusqu'au Soir, l'Homme, the Man.

In future Tenses of the Indic. and I Imp. of the Conjunct. of Verbs ending in ier, and ouer, as remercier, to thank; avouer, to own, &c. cut off the e, and write as you pronounce; Ex. instead of Je remercierai, remercierois, avouerai, avouerois, &c. write and pronounce, Je remercîrai, remercîrois, avoûrois, &c. likewife in fuch Substantives, as remerciement, maniement, devouement, &c. write and pronounce, remerciment, maniment, devoûment, &c.

E OPEN, so called because it is pronounced openly like the ay in the Word Day.

1. E is open in the last Syllable of Words ending in

et, ets, ces, res; as in

Projet, Project.
Projets, Projects.
Abscès, Imposthumes.
Progres, Progres, &c.

2. E is open in Words of one Syllable; as in

Mes, my; Sel, Salt; Fer, Iron. E is open whenever it is marked with a circumflex Acent; as in

Même, felf; Tête. Head.

4. E is open in the last Syllable but one, when the last Syllable of the Word has an e mute, preceded by a Consonant; as in

Père, Father.

il Diffère, he differs.

ils Lèvent, they rise, &c.

Cet

Cet and cette in a common Discourse are pronounced st and ste; Ex.

Cett homme, | f homme.
Cette femme, | fefemme.

Em and en are pronounced
an; Ex.

Empêché, bindered. Comment, &c. bow. Pron. Ampêché, commant, &c.

Em, and en final, in proper Names and foreign Words, are pronounced as in English; Ex.

Jérusalem, Hymen, Bethléhem, A-men, &c.

But en final, having e, i, or y before it, is pronounced weaker; as in

Cananéen, Cananite.
Pharisien, &c. Pharisee.
En followed by an n sounds
harder; as in

Ennemi, Enemy.
Garenne, Warren, &c.
Ennui, tediousness, Pronounce
Annui.

Ent in the third Person plural of Tenses, sounds like e mute; Ex.

ils Parlent, they speak.

Mangèrent, eat.

Donnassent, &c. might give.

Pron. Parle, mangère, donnasse.

En after the Vowel i in the fame Syllable, founds én; V. the Diphthong iè.

I.

r.

5.

C.

et

I Vowel founds both before and after the Confonants like the English ee; Ex. Il, be; Civil, civil, &c.

But i being joined in the fame Syllable to an m, or to an n, founds ain; as in

Simple, fimple ; Vin, Wine, &c. Pron. Saimple, vain, &c.

Yet i in in followed by a Vowel or b mute, keeps its primitive Sound; as in

In-animé, inanimate.
In-égal, unequal.
In-humain, inhuman.
In-imitable, inimitable,
In-ondé, overflowed.
In-utile, useles, &c.

Pron. I-nanimé, I-négal, I-numain, &c.

In keeps the same Sound in fin and divin before a Substantive that begins with a Vowel;

Fin Or; Divin Efprit.

Pron. Fi-nor; Divi nesprit.
When there is betwixt two
Vowels an i marked with two
Tittles, it is then pronounced
like two ii; as in

Moien, Means; Paier, to pay, &c.

Pron. Moiien ; Paiier, &c.

0

O is pronounced in French as o in the English Word more; Ex.

Trône, &c. Throne.
O is founded o in this Word
Noël, Christmas: Pronounce
Noël.

U: The Sound of this Vowel, can't be well represented in the English Tongue, being no A 5 where

where to be found in it.

Um and un are pronounced as if they were written eum and eun; Ex.

Humble, bumble.
Lundi, Monday, &c.
Pron. Heumble, Leundi, &c.

Note, That you are carefully to distinguish u and i Vowels, from v and j Consonants, because they differ both in Sound and Shape.

Y

Vowel i. It is now used only in, Yvoir,

Yeux,

Yeux,

Yes.

Yvre, drunk.

And when it makes a Sound of itself; Ex.

Il Ya, there is.

Of the Sound of DIPHTHONGS and TRIPHTHONGS.

form two different Sounds in one Syllable, they are called a Diphthong; and if three, a

Tripbtbong.

According to this Definition, it is plain that when two or more Vowels make but one Sound, they cannot properly be called DIPHTHONGS OF TRIPHTHONGS. Therefore I shall divide them into

PROPER or TRUE, and IMPROPER or FALSE.

The PROPER Diphthongs are, ai, ié, ieu, io, oua, oué, oui, ui, oi.

ia

These two Vowels make a Diphthong in

Diable, Devil.
Fiacre, a Hackney-Coach.
Viande, Meat.
Diacre, Deacon.

Fiancer, to betroth. And their Derivatives.

ié

Ié makes a proper Diph-

1. In Words ending in tie,

as in

Pitié, Pity; Moitié, half, &c.

2. In Words of one Sylla-

ble; as in

Pié, Foot; Ciel, Heaven; Hier, Yesterday; Bien, well; Tiens, bold; Viens, come, &c. And their Derivatives; as in je Conviens, I agree.

Proviens, proceed.
Soutiens, &c. maintain, &c.

3. In Words ending in ier, as in

Collier, a Collar.
Métier, a Trade, &c.

1st, Except those Words
where ier is preceded by two
Consonants; as in

Tablier, an Apron. Sanglier, a wild Boar, &c. 2dly, In the Infinitive ending in ier; as in

Varier, to vary. Nier, to deny.

4. Ié makes a proper Diphthong in the second Person plural of Verbs; as in

vous Aviez, you had. Auriez, Parlaffiez, might fpeak, &c.

ieu

This is a true Diphthong under the Appearance of a

Triphthong; as in

Dieu, God; Lieu, a place; Pieu, a Stake; Milieu, middle; Yeux, Eye; Cieux, Heavens; Vieux, old; Aieux, Grandf Mieux, better; Mathieu, Matth. Effieu, Axle-tree; Monfieur, Sir; Adieu, farewell.

In all other Words ieu is pronounced in Profe like a

proper Diphthong; as in

Malicieux, malicious. Précieux, precious, &c. But in Poetry ieu makes two Syllables; as in

Malici-eux, Préci-eux, &c.

Foreigners meet with no fmall Difficulty in the Pronunciation of this Diphthong; and the only Way to make it easy, is for them to pronounce at first the i separately from eu, thus; Di-eu, Li-eu, &c. which in a little Time will bring them to the true founding of it at once.

io

This Diphthong is only to be found in Verbs; as in

nous Avions, we had. Aurions, should have. Eussions, might have, &c. Sion and tion final are pro-

plural of the Imperfect Tense | nounced in Prose like a Syllable only, tho' they make three Syllables; Ex.

fould have. Aversi-on, Action. Aversion.

This Diphthong is only found in

Pouacre, a Sloven. Ouate, a wad. Sheep. Quaille,

oué

This is a proper Diphthong only in

Fouet, Moelle,

a Whip. Marrow.

oui

This is a proper Diphthong

Ouï,

beard.

Ui is a proper Diphthong in most Words; Ex.

Lui, he; Suis, am, &c.

But ui is a false Diphthong preceded by a g or a q, then the u is mute; as in

Guide, Guide. Qui, wbo. acquired, &c. Aquis, Pron. ki, aki, &c.

Oi is a proper Diphthong, and founds like an o and an è open;

1. In most Monosyllables;

as in

Moi,

Oratory.

Razor, &c.

		Of the P
Moi, me,	YEL S	moè,
Roi, King,	200.	roè,
Bois, Wood.	à	boè, &c.
2. When oi	is f	ollowed by
n e mute ; as i	in	LA LINE O
Soie, Silk.		
Joie, Joy.	Foie,	Liver, &c.
Except Monne	oie,M	oney, which
prenounced n		
3. In Verbs		
ng in oir, and	oire;	as in
Voir,		to see.
Boire,		to drink.

4. In the Present Tense of the Indicative of Verbs; as in je Vois, I see.

Crois, believe; this last Word is sometimes pronounced like an è open in common Discourse; as croè.

Oratoire,

Rasoir,

5. Oi is a proper Diphthong in most Names of Nations and Countries; as

Gaulois, Gaul. Génois, Geneose. Hongrois, Hungarian. Danois, Dane. Chinese. Chinois, Suédois, Swede. Artois, Artois, &c. 6: Oi founds oè before g and n; as in

Poignard, a Dagger. Foin, Hay, &c. Oi before any Vowel is pro-

nounced oai-i; as in

Voïant, feeing.
Voïons, let us fee.
Joïeux, glad, &c.
Pron. Voai-iant, voai-ions,
Joai-ieux, &c.

Except.

Noyer, to drown. Croyant, believing. Nettoyer, to cleanse, &c. Pron. Néier, croîant, nétéier.

IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

Aa, ae, ao, ai, aou, au, eau, ea, eai, ee, ei, eo, eoi, eoie, eu, eui, uei, oe, oei, oeu, oi, oo, ou, ue, ui, are improper or false Diphthongs, as having but one Sound.

aa

Aa founds like an â long in
Aaron,
Ifaac,
Pronounce and spell,
Aron, Ifac.

ae

Ae sounds like an á long in Caen, a City in France; and like an é in Cæsar, now spelt César.

20

Ao founds like an a in
Paon, a Peacock.
Laon, a City in France.
Faon, a Fawn.
In Faonner, to fawn, ao make two Syllables.

ai or ay
Ai founds like è open in
Air, Air; Maître, Master;
Laide, ugly; Mais, but, &c.
Pron. èr, mètre, lède, mè.

masculine; as in

May, Mai, mé. je Sais, I know, ſé. porté. Portal, carried, Ferai, will do, feré, &c. Yet in

Vrai, true. Effai. Effay. Délai, Delay; ai

founds like an é open.

Ai before an l in the same Syllable founds like an a, and the I has a liquid Sound; as in

Maillet, a Mallet. Travail, Work. Tailleur, Taylor, &c.

Ai founds like e mute in the Imperfect Tense of the Verb faire, to do; Ex.

Faifons, fesons. write, Faifois, fesois. Faifoit, fesoit. and Faifions, fefions: Faifiez, fesiez. Faisoient, fesoient. Faifant. fefant.

aou

A is mute in these three Words.

Soûl. Satisfied. Souler, to fill. Août, the Month of August.

Pron. Sou, Soulé, Oût.

Au and eau pron. 6; Ex. Auteur, Author, bô, &c.

E is mute in this false Diphthong; and it is only used to like an e open; as in

But ai final founds like é | foften the Sound of g that goes before it; as in

Changeant, changing. eat, &c. Mangea, Pron. Chanjan, manja, &c.

eai

Eai founds like an é masculine; as in

je Mangeai, I eat. changed. Changeai, a jackdaw, &c. un Geai, Pron. Mangé, changé, gé, Sc.

Ei founds like ai; as in

Plein, full. Reine, Queen, &c.

When ei comes before an 1, the i is mute, and the I has a liquid found; as in

Soleil, Sun; Pareil, like, &c

E founds like a long é open; as in

Sceller, to feal, Béler, to bleat,

eo, eoi.

E is mute in these false Diphthongs, being only used to foften the g that goes before it; as in

Pigeon, Pigeon. George. George, I did eat. je Mangeois, Pron. Pijon, Jorge, mange, &c.

oie, eoie.

These false Diphthongs found

ils

ils Avoient, they had. Etoient. Pron. Ave, étè, &c.

were, &c.

Eu is sounded like u open, with opening a little one's Mouth in the pronouncing of it; as in

Beurre, butter. Pleurer, to weep, &c. But eu sounds like a fingle u,

1. In the Participle Passive of Verbs; Ex.

Recu, received, &c. | \$ had,

2. In the Preter Indefinites and the Imperfect Tenses deriving from them; Ex.

I knew. je Scus, Scuffe, might know. received. Reçus, Recusse, might receive, &c. Pronounce and Spell,

Sus, susse, reçusse.

3. In verbal Nouns; such as the fight. La Vue, gilding, &c. Dorure. Pronounce Vu, dorur, &c.

And in the following Words; fasting. à Jeun, Sur, Sure.

Sûrete, Security. to assure. Affürer, Europe, Europe. Eustache, Eufachius.

Heureux, bappy. Mûr, ripe.

Mûrir, to ripen. a Mulberry. Mûre,

Pronounce Mure, mur, heureux, &c.

eui, or uei.

These two Diphthongs are founded like eu, the i being only used to make liquid the tollowing 1; as in

Deuil, Mourning. Orgueil, Pride &c.

oe

Oe is founded like an é Mafculine; as in

Oeconome, Saving. Oecuménique, Oecumenical. Oedipe, Oedipus.

The best Authors spell now, économe, écuménique, &c.

Oei founds like eu in

Oeil. eye. Oeillade, Look. Oeillet, Bink.

The I founds liquid.

Oeu founds like eu, and has a confused Sound; as in

Vœu, Vow; Bœuf, an Ox.

Most People now spell the two following Words without an o.; beuf, neud.

This false Diphthong is pronounced è,

1. In the Imperfect Tenses of Verbs; Ex.

j'Avois, I had. tu Chantois, thou didft fing. elle Seroit, she should be, &c.

Countries; as in François, French. Anglois, English. Scotch. Ecofois, Irlandoîs, Irifb. Hollandois, Dutch, &c.

3. In the following Words, viz. to know. Connoître, to appear. Paroître, to grow. Croître, to believe. Croire,

and their Compounds.

छ

8

es

d.

g.

c.

In

weak. foible, ftiff. Roide, Roideur, Stiffness. to stiffen. Roidir,

Pronounce thus. Fèble, Rèdir, Rèdeur, Rède,

Sometimes also it is pronounced è in the following Words; cold. Froid, Araight. Proit, dexterous. Adroit. place. Endroit, Etroit, narrow.

I be. je fois, be be. il fort, que be. nous foyons, ye be. vous foyez, Thus, frè, drè, adrè, endrè,

etre, fe, feions, feiez.

Which Pronunciation however is not to be recommended; it being far better in the five first of these Words to sound oi like oe; and even in the four last, as well as in croitre and croire, &c. especially in a grave and solemn speech.

Ou founds like the English

2. In national Nouns and 100. Ex. Nous, we; Tous, all; Foule, Croud, &c.

> When i comes after ou, this i ferves only to give a liquid Sound to the following 1; as in

Fenouil. Fennel. Mouiller, to wet, &c.

ué, ui.

When ue, ui, are false Diphthongs, the n is mute; as in Guerir, to cure; Qui, who, &c.

> Of the Pronunciation of CONSONANTS.

Defore we enter upon the Pronunciation of every Confonant, we must observe the following Rules, which relate both to Pronunciation and Spelling.

Consonants and Vowels are not fo strongly pronounced in the common Discourse. as in a grave and folemn

Speech.

2. We generally leave out Confonants in Words where they are not founded; that is, when this can be done without causing any Confusion or Equivocation; as in

Accorder, Apprendre, Abbatre, Advis, Adjouster, Aggraver, Teite, Temps, Estre,

Scavoir,

apprendre, abattre. avis, ajouter, aggraver, tête, tems, être, favoir, &c.

accorder,

But

But sometimes we keep useless and mute Letters to distinguish them from others of the same Pronunciation; as in

Sûr, fure. Sur, upon. Poids, Weight. Pois, Pea. Ch œur, Choir, Cœur, Heart. Compte, Ac- Comte, Count.

Ville, Town. Vile, vile.

3. Most final Confonants, especially d, g, p, f, t, x, z, are not pronounced, unless the following Word begins with a Vowel, or b mute.

4. When there are two or three Confonants at the end of a Word, which is followed either by some Stop, or another Word that begins with a Confonant, we only pronounce the first Confonant, and sometimes none at all; as in those Words that end in st, is, and some few others; Ex.

Grand garçon, Great Boy.
Arts méchaniques, mechanical Arts.
Forêts, Forests.

Les Ducs de Saxe, the Dukes of Saxony.

Except from this Rule the following Words, wherein the two last Consonants are always pronounced, viz.

Arc, Correct, Musc, Direct, Tale, Christ, Est,

Marc, Exact, Zeft, Turc, Indirect, Oueft,

Busc, Mars, God of War, and most foreign Names of Countries, Cities, &c.

Both the final Confonants are also pronounced in

3

j

I

I

k

Parc, Porc, Serf, Nerf, tho' fome make the last indifferent or dubious.

5. Final Confonants are founded in most proper Names derived from another Language; as in

Raab, Isac, Janus, Ajax, David, Davus, Darius, Cé-

crops, &c.

Of CONSONANTS in particular.

B.

This letter founds weak when it begins a Syllable; Ex.

Beurre, Butter; Boîte, Box, &c.

But when b ends a Syllable or a Word, it founds hard like a p, as in

Absous, absolved; Job, Job,

&c.

Pron. Apfous, Jop.
It is mute in Plomb, Lead.
Pronounce, Plon.

C.

Ca, ce, ci, co, cu, are founded ka, se, si, ko, ku,

The c is pronounced before these three Vowels, a, o, u, like a k; Ex.

Car, for; Coq, Cock; Cube, Cube. Pron. kar, kok, kube.

C founds like a k at the End of Words; as in

Bouc, He goat ; Roc, Rock,

But it is mute in

Clerc, Clerk; franc, free; Jone, Rush; Almanac, Almanac.

Pron. Ban, blan, cler, fran, jon, almana, and a few more.

It is mute likewise before a

Consonant, in

Bec, Broc, Cotignac, Sac, Estomac, Tabac, &c. as Un sa de ble, a Sack of Corn,

C is also mute in donc, then, (except it begins a Period) and in contract, contract.

C before e and i founds like

an /; as in

d

,

d

Certain, certain; civil, civil,

Pron. Sertain, fivil, &c.

C with a Dash under it thus, s, founds like an f before a, o, u; Ex.

on this Side. Deça, Garçon, Boy. Reçu, received, &c. Pron. Defa, garfon, refu.

Ch founds like sh, as in the English Word Shamois; Ex.

Chagrin, Shagreen, &c. Ch is pronounced like a k, in some Words derived from the Greek; as in

Bacchus, Bacchus; Echo, Echo; Chaos, Chaos; Christ, Christ; Chretien, Christian; Chœur, Choir.

Pron. Bakus, éko, kaos, krift, krêtien, kœur.

Chorographie, Korographie, D.

D is pronounced as in Eng-Banc, a Bench; Blanc, White; lift: it is commonly mute at the End of Words; as

Nud. naked. nu. green. Verd, ver. Muid, Hog head, mui. Bled, Corn, blé. Pied. Foot, pie.

These two last Words are now spelt without the d.

D founds like a t in

Grand, great; Second, Second. When there follows a Vowel. or an b mute; Ex.

Second Grand Orateut :

Article.

Pronounce Gran-t Orateur, Secon-t Article.

D in quand, when before a Vowel, and in the third Perfon fingular of the Indicative before il, elle, on, sounds allo like a t; Ex.

Quand on veut, Que vend-il? Défend-elle? &c.

Pronounce, Quan-ton veut; Que ven-til? Défend-telle?

F.

F is generally founded at the Beginning and End of Words; but it is mute in

Clef, Key; Baillif, Bailiff; Eteuf, a Tennis-ball; Chefd'œuvre.

Pron. Cle, bailli, éteu, ched'œuvre.

F is mute also in the plural of Oeufs, œu. bœu. Bœufs, F final

final before a Vowel founds like, v; Ex. Vif argent, neuf êcus, Ec.

Vi-vargent neu-vécus.

Ga, ge, gi, go, gu, are founded.

Ga, je, ji, go, gu.

G before a, o, u, founds. hard; Ex.

Garde, Guard. Gomme, Gum. Gueule, Mouth, &c. G before e, i, is founded Pron. Oneur, ome, exorter.

weaker; Ex. Gémir,

Girofle, G is mute at the End of derived from the Latin. Words: as in

Long, long; étang, a Pound,

G founds like a k in

Bourg, a Market-town; and in Sang, Blood, in this Phrase, A List of Words wherein h is Suer fang & eau.

Pron. Sué fanké eau.

Gn always belongs to one hair, Syllable, and in fuch Cafe, n hale, becomes liquid; as in

Digne, worthy. Lord, &c. Seigneur,

G is mute in Signer, to fign. Signifier, to fignify.

and their Derivatives.

Pron. Siner, finifier, &c.

Final g is mute in doit. Doigt, Finger, Vingt, twenty, vint. à lé. Legs, Legacy,

G before ea, eo, eu, sounds like;; as in

obliging. Obligeant, George, George. Wager, &c. Gageure, Pron. Oblijant, Jorge, ga-

jeure.

H.

H is not properly a Letter, but only a Mark of Aspiration.

H is mute in French Words derived from the Latin; as in

Honneur, Honour. Homme, Man. Exhorter, to exhort.

You must except from this to groan. Rule the following Words, Clove. wherein b is aspirated, though

> Héros, Hero, &c. Hennir, to neigh. &c. Hareng, Herring. Harpie, Harpy. Halle, Hall.

aspirated. Haie, hennir, hameau. haricot, Huguenot, hors, hoqueton, happer, houx, hallebarde, hareng, huée, hanneton, haras, huit, houblon, hardi, hanter, harceler, haillon, hâte, hérisser, havre, hideux, houlette, hazard, haut. hanche, héros, hure, hardes, hêtre, hutte, heurter, hibou, hurler, héraut, hola, housse, hacher, honte, &c.

H is aspirated in
la Hollande, Holland.
la Hongrie, Hungary, &c.
Yet we say in common Discourse,

ds

ng.

ge.

ga-

et-

pi-

rds

ur.

an.

rt.

his

ds,

gh

&c.

kc.

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py.

all.

is

I is

n

Du fromage d'Hollande, Du vin d'Hongrie, &c.

H is mute within these Words; as in

Exhalaison, Exhalation. Chrêtien, Christian, &c. Pronounce, Crêtien, &c.

H is also mute in

Héroine, Héroique, Héroifme; though it is aspirated in Héros.

This Confonant founds je, or like z in the English Word Glazier; Ex.

Joli, pretty; Jour, Day, &c.

K.

K is not a Letter of the French Tongue; yet we use it in proper names borrowed from other Tongues; Ex.

York, Pékod, Stockholm,

Uc.

L.

L final is mute in
Fusil, Gun; Persil, Parsley;
Outil, Tool; Filleul, Godson;
Linceuil, Sheet; Gentil, genteel; Nombril, Navel; Chenil, a Dog-kennel; Barril,
Barrel; Sourcil, Eye-brow.

Pron. Fusi, persi, outi, sour-

ci, linceu, genti, Oc.

L founds like u in the following Words; Col, Neck | cou. licou. Mol, foft. | mou. fou. Fol, mad. | fou. Most People stell now to

Most People spell now the three last Words as they are pronounced.

L final in fol and mol is founded before a Vowel; Ex.

Mol & fpongieux, foft and fpongy.

Fol amour, foolish Love.

We pronounce and write,

Le col de la matrice. Le col de la vessie.

Le col du pertuis.

B mol.

L is mute in il, he, before a Confonant, and even before a Vowel, when there is an Interrogation; Ex.

11 fait, be does.

Parle-t-il à Madame ? does be speak to Madam ?

Pron. I fait, parle-t-i à Madame ? &c.

L is mute in
Quelque,
Quelqu'un,
Quelconque,
Ils,
Fils,
Son.

Pron. Quéque, quéqu'un, quelconque, i, fi.

Ils before a Vowel is pronounced iz; Ex.

Ils ent, Fils obeissans.

Pron. iz ont, fiz obeissans.

A double ll has a liquid Sound (as in the English Word Collier) when there goes an i before it; as in

Piller,

Piller, to plunder. Aiguille, Needle, &c. Except those Words that Ex. begin with ill; as

Illégitime, unlawful. Illustre. illustrious, &c. And the following Words

viz.

Achille, Sibylle, Pupille, Argile Distiller, Sillabe, Camomille, Tranquille, Imbécille.

We pronounce and spell now.

Achile, Sibyle, Pupile, Argile, Diffiler, Silabe, Camomile, Tranquile, imbécile.

Except,

Ville, Town. Mille, thousand. The first of which we spell

with a double II, to distinguish

it from Vile, vile.

L has a liquid Sound at the ·End of Words and Syllables after ai, ei, eui, oei, uei, oui; Ex.

Travail, Work. Soleil, Sun. Deuil, Mourning. Eye. Cercueil, Coffin, Fennel, &c.

And in these Words,

Perfil, Parfley. Brafil, Brafil. and gentil in Gentil-homme.

But I is mute in the Plural of Gentils-hommes.

M. .

M is founded at the Begin- | n after an a and o; Ex. ning of a Syllable; as in Self, &c. Même.

A double mm after an a and an o, founds as a fingle m;

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R

flâme, Flamme, come, &c. Comme, M keeps its primitive Sound in some few Words and Names of Men, Cities, &c.

Hymne, Calomnie, Amnon, Indemnité, infomnie, &c.

M final founds like n.

1. In the following Words, Faim, Hunger, fain. Nom, Name, non. par-

Nom, Name, Parfum, Per-fume, Daim. Deer, fun. dain. Adam, Adam, Adan.

Except in

Stockholm, Abraham, Amfterdam, Jerusalem, &c.

2. M founds like n before

b, m, n, p, f, t; Ex.

how much. Combien, Emmener, to carry away, Colomne, Column. Example. Exemple, Samfon, Samfon. Comte, Earl, &c. Pron. Conbien, enmener, Gc.

N.

N keeps its Pronunciation as long as it is initial; as in

Nonante, ninety, &c. But it meets with Alterations in some Places, and in others it is entirely loft.

Nn is founded like a fingle

An-

Anneau, Ring, aneau.
Bonne, good, bone, &c.

N is founded weak at the End of Words; as in
Mien, mine, fin, fine.
Bon, good, mon, my, &c.

Except in

Amen.

Amén,
Hymén,
Examén,
N is founded weak before a
Confonant; as in
Content,
Satisfied, &c.

N is founded hard,

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An-

1. Before a Vowel; as in

Anonyme, anonymous.

2. At the End of an Adjective or Pronoun followed by a Vowel; Ex.

Fin or, fine gold.

Bon ami, good Friend, &c.

Pron. Fi-nor, bo-nami.

N founds weak always in

Benin, benign.
Malin, malicious.

3. N is founded hard in bien, followed by an Adjective, an Adverb, or a Verb that begins with a Vowel; and in the Word rien, followed by a Verb that begins with a Vowel, or the Pronoun autre; Ex.

Bién humble, Bién aimer, Bién affez. &c. Pron.

Bié-numble, Bié-naimer, Bié-nassez.

On and en follow the same Rule.

Pron.

On admire, on-nadmire.
En Europe, en-neurope, &c.
But elsewhere n is sounded weak; as in

N'être bon à rien. Voit-on en France. Donnez-en à tous. Fin & delicat.

N is always mute in the last Syllable of the third Person plural of Verbs ending in ent; as in

ils Aiment, they love.

Avoient, had.

Aimèrent, loved, &c.

Pron. Aim, avè, aimère, &c.

But the t is pronounced in Poetry when a Vowel follows; Ex.

Ils Boivent ensemble.
Burent un coup.
Aimoient à boire, &c.
Pron.

Boive-tensemble. Bure-tuncoup. Aime-ta boire.

P is founded at the Beginning of a Syllable; as in Punir, to punish, &c.

Punir, to punish, &c.

P is mute in the Plural of

Nouns ending in p; Ex.

Coups, Blows.

Pron. cou, &c. and before a Confonant in the fingular; as in Corps, Body, cor.

Compter, to reckon,
Pshautier, Psalter,
Pseaume, Psalm,
Sept, seven,
Septième, seventh,
Septième, seventh,

18	Of the 1
But P found Cap,	ls in Cape
Sep, Baptismal	a Vine.
Pfalmiste, Pfalmodie	er, to fing Pfalms.
	naire, septuagenary.
Septuagei Septante,	Seventy.
Pb in Fren	
founds lik	e an f; Ex.
Physique.	Phrase. frase, Physic. fysique,
	Q. &.
Qua, que are sounded,	, qui, quo, quu,
ka, ke,	ki, ko, ku.

2 is founded at the End of Words; as in

Coq, Cock; Cinq, five.

2 final is mute before a Word that begins with a Confonant; Ex.

Cinq femmes, Coq d'Inde.

Pron. Cinfemmes, Cod'Inde.

It is also mute in

Snare. Lags, Q is never used without u, after which it is generally mute; Ex.

Some. Quelque, to quit. Quitter, though, &c. Quoique, Pron. kéke, kiter, koike.

But you must except the following Words, where u is pronounced ou ; Ex.

Equateur, Equation.

Aquatique, Quadragénaire.

Pron. Ekouateur, ekouation, akouatique, kouadragénaire.

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R.

R between two Vowels is founded foft; as in

Lire. to read: Baron. Baron, &c.

R is founded.

1. In Monosyllables; as in Car, for, | Pour, for. Leur, their, Sur, upon. And is likewise sounded soft,

2. In Words ending in ar, ard, and art; Ex.

César. Cæfar. Regard, look. Départ, Departure, &c.

3. It is pronounced at the End of these Words; Ex.

bitter. Amer, Enfer. Hell. Défir, Defire. Soupir, Sigh. Martir, Martyr. Cancer. Cancer, Winter. Hiver. Saphir, Saphire. And in proper Names, such

Jupiter, Lucifer, &c.

Except in S | Ogé. Oger, Didié. Didier,

R is either founded, or mute, in Nouns in Oir, having more than one Syllable; as in

Miroir, Looking-glass. Mouchoir, bandkerchief, &c. R is mute,

1. In the Infinitive of the first Conjugation; Ex.

Parler,

Parler, to Speak, pron. parlé. 2. In Nouns ending in er nd ier, that have more than g, j, as in ne Syllable; Ex. Danger, Danger. first, &c. Premier, . R is mute in Loifir, Leifure. Pleasure. Plaisir, . In verbal Nouns; as Le manger, &c. and in the fleep. Le dormir, Sir, Monsieur, . In common Discourse, in Sur, upon; Notre, our;

1,

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r.

r.

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he

r,

Autre, other. When the next Word begins with a Confonant; Ex.

Votre, your ; Quatre, four;

Sur moi, Votre serviteur, Notre Sœur, autre fois, Quatre guinées, &c.

Pron. Su moi, vot serviteur, ot fœur, aut fois, quat guiiees, &c.

But r is founded when the ext Word begins with lowel, or b mute; Ex.

Sur un mot, votre enfant. Notre ami, autre endroit.

Plaifir honnête, &c.

Pron. Su run mot, vo trenant, no trami, au trendroit, laifi-rhonnête, &c.

The f is very subject to vary n its Pronunciation; besides he Sound of sa, se, fi, so, su, it as the Sound of z,

1. Between two Vowels; as

Aife, ease; Rose, rose, &c.

Pron. Aize, roze.

2. In Words before b, v, d, Pron. Presbytère, prezbitère. Thisbe, Thizbé. Transvaser, tranzvaier. I tranzversal. Transversal, Afdrubal, Azdrubal. Efdras, Ezdras. Difgrace, dizgrace. Transgresser, tranzgresser. Disjoint, Disjoint.

and in the following Words.

pronounce. Transiger, tranziger. Transaction, tranzaction. Transitif, tranzitif. Transitoire, tranzitoire.

S is mute at the End of Words; as in

Ils, they, cé. fan, &c. Ces, thefe, Sans, without

Except in the following Words; Ex.

Une Vis, a Screw. Agnus, .. Agnus. Bolus, Bolus. Calus, Callofity. Sinus, Sinew.

and all proper Names; as,

Venus. Iris, Bacchus, Pallas,

S is mute after a Confonant that has a strong found, such as c, f, l, r, q; Ex.

Sacs ouverts, Chefs invincibles. Perils inévitables, Trefors immenses, Cogs admirables.

Pron. Sac ouver, chef invincible, péril inevitable, trésor immenfe,

immense, coq admirable.

According to our new Way of Spelling, f is generally left out in the Middle of Words where it is mute; as in

Pasque, Easter; Teite, Head,

Pron. and Spell Pâque, tête, &c.

S founds like z at the End of Words, when a Vowel follows, or b mute.

Pron. Ex. Nous avons, nou-zavon. Vous avez, vou-zave. lè zomme. Les hommes, Des honneurs, | dezonneur.

S. being the Characteristick of the Plural Number, must always be used in that Sense instead of the z, to avoid the Confusion which would otherwife arise between the second Person Plural of Verbs and the Participles; which Words must be confidered as Adjectives, and of consequence subject to Gender and Number.

T.

Tkeeps its natural Sound ;

1. In Words ending in tie, tie, tier ; as in

Part, &c. Partie, Pity, &c. Pitié, Trade, &c. Métier,

Except in

Primatie, Prophétie, Chiromancie.

Pron. Primacie, Prophécie, Chiromancie, and such like Words in mantie; as also in Names of Countries; as

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Dalmatie, &c. where t founds.

like a C

2. T is founded in Words ending in tien; as in Chrêtien, Christian, &c.

3. In Verbs; as in nous châtions, we chaftise; vous sentiez, you felt, &c.

4. T is founded when tion

comes after for x; Ex.

Baftion, Bastion. Digestion, Digestion. Question, Question. Mixtion, Mixture. Elsewhere t sounds like a c in tion; as in

Pron: Action, Action, accion. Portion, Portion, porcion. Faction, Faction, faccion. Fiction, Fiction, ficcion. T is also sounded like a c in

Pronounce Séditieux, fédicieux. capcieux. Captieux, faccieux. Factieux, Partial, parcial. Initial, inicial. Patient, pacient. Patience, pacience. Patiemment, | paciemment.

T final is founded in Fop. Ouest, Weft. Mat, matted. Zenith, Zenith. Rapt, Rape, Judith, Judith. Brut, rough. Sept, Seven. Eft, East. Zeft, Zeft. Huit, eight.

is founded at the End

of most Words, when there follows a Vowel or b mute; Ex.

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Veft.

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dith.

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Zest.

End

ef

Dort-il? Savant-homme. Fort-habile, Puissant-ami.

Pronounce,

Dor-til? Savan-thomme. For-thabile. Puissan-tami.

T is mute before a confonant, and in the Plural of Nouns; as in,

Effet dangereux, Puissant Souverain.

Pronounce, effe dangereux, puissan souverain. Pron.

étâ, Etats, States, Effets, Effects, effè, Soldats, Soldiers, folda. jepromets, I promise, promê.

T is mute before a Vowel, or b mute at the end of a Substantive, when n or r goes before it: 18 50000

Vent horrible, a terribleWind. Mort afreuse, a frighful Death.

Pronounce, Ven horrible, mor afreuse, &c.

T is mute in the conjunction et ; Ex.

Bon et Sage, savant et honnête, prompt et violent.

Pronounce, Bon è sage, savan è honête, pron è violent.

T is founded in Cent. a hundred, before an Adjective, or Substantive, beginning with a Vowel, or b mute; Ex.

Cent écus, a hundred Crowns. Cent hommes, a hundred men.

Pron. Cen técus, cen-thommes. But it is mute before other Words; as in

Cent onze, a bundred and eleven.

Cent un, a hundred and one. Un cent ou deux, a bundred

Pronounce, Cen onze, cen un, un cen ou deux.

The plural of Cent, is spelt without a t; Ex. Cens.

T is always mute in

Afpett. Afpect, Respect, Respect. Suspect, Suspect. Août, the month of August.

Pronounce, Aspec, respec, suspec, où. De la remante ext

T is founded in vingt before any one of these cardinal Numbers and their Derivatives; to wit, un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, fix, sept, buit, neuf; Ex.

Vingt & un, Vingt deux, Vingt-trois, Vingt-quatre, Vingt-cing, Trente & un, Trente-deux bolil abmuol A.

Pron. Vin-te è un, vin-te deux, vin-te trois, vin te quatre, vinte cinq, Oc. tren-te è un, trente deux; &c. 5 viexu A

X founds like a soin

In va, ve, vi, vo, vu, founds the fame as in English and the Dixieme, Welstime

X

X founds like ks.

1. At the beginning of a Syllable; as in the circumit

Xerxés, Ximenès, Luxe, Luxe, Iukie, &

2. Before a Consonant. Exprès, le tekster, ek ek ek Texte, Après, &c.

3. At

22	Of the Pr
3. At the End	of a Word,
Ajax, Stix, Phénix, Onix, Borax,	Ajaks,
Stix,	Stiks,
Phénix, 2	phéniks,
Onix,	oniks, 100 ta
Borax,	boraks.
A lounds like k	before a c. Ex.
Excepté,	ekcepté, ekcité ekcellent,&c.
Excité,	ekcité
Excellent,	ekcellent, &c.
X founds like	in Angle 2
nk of sugar.	on ad pron.
Excuser, and	escuser,
Excuser, Excommunier,	escommunier,
Xaintes,	Saintes.
X founds lik	e gz when the
next fyllable	begins with a
Vowel or b mut	e; w al : kovii

Exil,		gzii,
		gzamén,
Exhaler.	2	Sgzode, Scapaler, Sc
X founds like	dou	ble fin
S. Maixant,		
- Soixante,		
Bruxelles,		
Auxerre,	ron	Aufferre,
Auxonne, -	ā	Auffonne.
X founds like	te a	z in

Exemple, egzemple,

Deuxième, ou	25.2	deuzième,
Sixième,	H.O	fizième,
Dixième, -	232	dizième,
Sixain,	no	fizain,
Dixfept,	200	dizfept,
Dixhuit, mais	à	dizhuit,
Dixneuf,	ni	dizneuf.
1 kieries		Kerkas

Luxe, Lukte, &c

2. Pointe & Combnace, celest

. Henes.

3 6 11.

30 18

Ximende, P 18

. 30 X 11

X is mute at the end of Words; as in

Aux, to the Deux, two deû,

Dieux, Gods. Dieû, &c.

Except these Words before mentioned where x is final.

X founds like z at the End of a Word, when there follows a Vowel or b mute; Ex.

Dix écus, ten crowns, Six hommes, fix men. Pron. Di-zécus, fi-zhommes, &c.

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En

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Lacore Language Las motor

died a lecture on is rived

Z is founded in viz.

It is always mute at the end of a Word; except it is followed by a Vowel, or an b mute: Ex.

Pous avez, You have.
parliez, did speak.
aurez, will have.
feriez, should be.
priffiez, might take.

It is to be observed, that as the f is used to form the Plural of nouns, z final ought to be used only in Verbs, except in some sew Words; as

Nez, the Nose; Chez, at or to; affez, enough, &c.

Cant himinger, a film by their

feet in is in acc before other

to use the manage of the minister.

A R.

ARTICLE V.

Of the French Way of SPELLING.

WORDS of two SYLLABLES.

Rules concerning Division and Distinction of Syllables.

1. A CONSONANT, in Words of many Syllables, between two Vowels, is joined to the latter; Ex.

A-mi, Dé-ja, é-té, Fa-ce, A-vec, I-ra, Di-ra, Po-le,

U-ne, &c.

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2. If a Confonant be doubled, the former belongs to the precedent Vowel, and the other to the following; Ex.

Al-lé, Don-né, Ac-cès, Bar-re, Som-me, Ap-pas, Braf-fa,

Ton-ne, Cet-te, &c.

3. Consonants, which may be joined in the Beginning of a Word, are not to be separated in the Middle, otherwise they are to be divided; Ex.

Blâ-mé, Hum-ble, Clé-ment, Ra-clé, Bru-ne, A-bru-ti,

Frè-re, Co-fre, Phi-lis, So-phi, &c.

4. If there be in a Word a false Diphthong, with a Vowel besides, the false Diphthong makes a Syllable separated from the said Vowel; Ex.

Plai-e, Jou-e, Vu-e, Ou-ir, Vou-a, Nou-e, Dou-er, Clai-e,

Plui-e, Soi-e, &c.

More Words of two Syllables.

An-cien, Fâ-cheux, Lar-me, Ba-nal, Gar-çon, Ma-tin, Ca-non, Heu-reux, Ni-tre, Dor-mir, Ja-mais, On-guent, En-fant, &c.

Words of Three Syllables.

A-ban-don, Fa-bu-leux, Bel-li-queux, Ga-geû-re, Cri-ti-quer, Ha-bil-ler, Da-moi-seau, In-ves-tir, é-blou-ir, Jointu-re, Li-brai-re, Ra-mas-sant, Mé-moi-re, Suc-cu-lent, Né-bu-leux, &c.

Words of four Syllables.

Ac-ca-ble-ment, Be-ni-gne-ment, Cer-ti-tu-de, Da-van-B 2 ta-ge, ta-ge, E-clip-tique, Fa-bri-ca-teur, Go-gue-nar-der, Hé-mi-sphè-re, I-gno-ran-ce, La-men-ta-ble, Mi-ra-cu-leux, Ob-scé-ni-té, &c-

Words of five Syllables.

A-bré-vi-a-tu-re, Ab-ju-ra-ti-on, A-ca-dé-mi-que, Blasphé ma-toi-re, Bé-a-ti-fi-que, Bes-ti-a-lité, Ca-thé-cu-mène, Con-sub-stan-ti-el, Dé-li-bé-ra-tis, Dé-di-ca-toi-re, Ecclé-si-as-te, Em-blé-ma-ti-que, &c.

Words of fix Syllables.

A-ca-dé-mi-ci-en, Bé-né-fi-ci-a-le, Com-mu-ni-ca-tive, Déf-in-té-ref-se-ment, E-ga-li-sa-ti-on, Fon-da-men-ta-le-ment, Gram-ma-ti-ca-le-ment, His-to-ri-o-gra-phe, In-ter-pré-ta-ti-on, La-bo-ri-eu-se-ment, Mé-tro-po-li-tai-ne, Négo-ci-a-ti-on, &c.

Words of fewen Syllables.

Ar-ti-fi-ci-el-le-ment, Bé-a-ti-fi-ca-ti-on, Con-sub-stan-tiel-le-ment, Dés-a-van-ta-geu se-ment, Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-tion, Im-pé-né-tra-bi-li-té, Ir-ré-con-ci-li-a-ble, Per-pen-dicu-lai-re-ment, &c.

Words of eight Syllables.

In-com-pré-hen-si-bi-li-té, Ir-ré-con-ci-li-a-ble-ment, Mifé-ri-cor-di-eu-se-ment, Spi-ri-tu-a-li-sa-ti-on, Ir-ré-pré-hensi-bi-li-té, A-ris-to-dé-mo-cra-ti-e,

LESSONS.

Where all the Letters, which must not be pronounced, are distinguished by Italic Letters, and the Syllables separated, for the Easiness of reading.

First LESSON.

Die lui je tièns tout. Sans lui, je ne puis rièn. Il sait tout ce que je sais, èt tout ce que je dis. Son œil voit le sonds de mon cœur. Il hait le mal, et se plast au bièn.

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Près de lui, lès Rois sont moins que rien, tant il est grand. Je ne vis que par lui, Je lui dois, ce que j'ai de plus chèr. Sès mains ont fait tout ce que je vois de mès yeux, de Bon, de Beau & de Grand; lès Cieux, l'Air, la Mèr & le Sèc. En un mot, tout èst plein de son Saint Nom; il n'est point de Jieu où il ne soit.

Second LESSON.

CRAI-gnez Dieu, Vous, sès Saints car ri-en ne dé-faut à ceux qui le crai-gnent.

Qui est celui qui prend plai-sir à vi-vre qui ai-me la lon-gue

vie pour voir du bien?

Fuis le mal, fais le bien, cher-che la paix et la pour-suis.

La sour-ce de la vie est par de-vers le Sei-gneur.

Heu-reux eft l'homme que tu re-prends ô Dieu, et que tu instruis par ta Loi.

Heu-reux sont ceux qui gar-dent ce qui eft droit et qui font

ce qui eft juste en tout tems.

Qui ré-pond à quél-que discours a-vant de l'a-voir ou-i, ce

qu'il dit, lui doit tour-ner à honte.

Ne rien di-re qui puis-se fai-re de la péi-ne à qui que ce puis-se ê-tre; sentir du plai-sir à voir tout le Mon-de con-tent, & a-voir tou-jours un vrai & ar-dent dé-sir de fai-re du bien à tous, èst le por-trait d'un hom-me qu'on ne trou-ve près-que point.

Men-tir est un mau-dit vi-ce. Nous ne som-mes hom-mes,

et nous ne te-nons les uns aux au-tres que par la bon-ne foi.

Gra-vez dans vo-tre cœur la règle qu'un sa-ge Prin-ce marqua, a-vec le doigt, sur lès lè-vres de son Fils.

Plu-tôt pér-ir que de men-tir; & crai-gnéz moins la Mort,

que d'être ta-ché de ce vi-ce.

Third LESSON.

DIEU ré-si-ste aux or-gueil-leux, mais il fait grace aux hum-bles.

Nul Ser-vi-teur ne peut ser-vir deux Maî-tres, car ou il ha-i-ra l'un, èt ai-me-ra l'autre, ou il se tien-dra à l'un, & aura

du mé-pris pour l'autre.

Ne ju-réz ni par le Cièl, ni par la Tèrre, ni ne fai-tes au-cun au-tre ser-ment, mais que vo-tre oui, soit oui, & vo-tre non, non; a-fin que vous ne tom-biez pas en ju-ge-ment.

Ne sois pas sur-mon-té par le mal, mais sur-mon-te le mal

par le bien.

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Ne vous é-ton-nez pas si u-ne per-son-ne qui n'a pas le cœur

droit, ne plait ja-mais parmi d'hon-nê-tes gens.

Si nous voy-ons beau-coup de mal-heu-reux dans ce monde, c'est par ce-que nous y voy-ons peu de gens qui se con-fi-ent en Dieu.

Quand nous le pri-ons, il veut que nos en-trail-les mê-mes, s'il est pos-si-ble, ai-ent de la voix, & qu'il y ait dans nous un feu di-vin, qui don-ne à nos sou-pirs la force de mon-ter jus-

Un hom-me qui a l'esprit bien fait, é-cou-te, a-vec plai-sir ceux qui lui par-lent sur ses de fauts, et ne peut sou-frir les

Un mot, é-cha-pe mal à pro.pos, cau-le sou-vent du désor-dre, & de longs re-pen-tirs; pen-sez donc, a-vant de par-

Qu'il ne vous en-tre ja-mais dans l'esprit que vous a-vez du me-ri-te. Soy-ez le feul qui n'en sa-che rien, et qui n'en di-se

Soy-ez bien a-pris, & mo-def-tes. Laif-fez di-re quand vous a-vez dit: don-nez le loi-sir aux au-tres de vous ré-pon-dre & ay-ez la for-ce de vous tai-re lors-qu'ils par-lent.

Si vous n'êtes pas con-tent au-jour-d'bui, vous ne le se-réz peut-ê-tre pas de vo-tre vi-e; Pour-quoi ce-la, di-rez vous?

C'eft que vous n'ê-tes pas sou-mis au or-dres du Ciél.

Sup-por-téz le châ-ti-ment a-véc ré-spect, et a-vec un es-prit hum-ble, & ne laif-sez pas a-ba-tre vo-tre cou-ra-ge, et votre ver-tu sous la pei-ne; sou-ve-nez vous que le Sei-gneur eft un bon Père qui-chà tie ceux qui lui sont chèrs, & qu'il 21-me.

Si vous vou-lez pe-cher, chérochez un lieu où Dieu ne vous puif-se voir, et quand vous l'au-rez trou-vé, fai-tes ce que vous

vou dréz.

ARTICLE VI.

Of ELISION and INSERTION.

E Lision is the cutting | begins with a Vowel or an b off of a final Vowel from | mute. a Monosyllable, when it is Elision is marked by an A-

followed by a Word that postrophe, that is nothing else but out Eli in Ex

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but a Comma fet above the empty place of the Vowel put out.

The final Vowels that suffer Elision, are these three, a, e, i, in the following words only:

Le, de, ce, fe, je, me, ne, te, que, fi; thus mark'd,

L', d', c', f', j', m', n', t'

qu', s'. See Page 4.

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A fuffers also Elision in la before any Word beginning with a Vowel, or an b mute. See Page 3.

I suffers Elision only in the Word fi before il and ils; Ex.

S'il vient, if the comes.
S'ils viennent, if they come.

E Feminine is always drowned at the end of other Words before a Vowel or h mute, but its Elision is never marked with an Apostrophe:

write

Grande armée, Arme à feu, Livre inutile, Pauvre homme; and pronounce,

Gran-darmée, Ar-ma feu, li-vrinutile, pau-vrehomme.

E. Feminine in the Word grande, great, is sometimes lost before a Consonant, and then an Apostrophe is necessary; as in

A grand' peine; with much ado.

La plus grand' part, the greatest part.

o bar see is prow yas i.

A L. Rey 101 Want of Hose

Pas grand' chose, no great Matter.

Grand' peur great Fear. Grand' messe, bigh mass. La grand' chambre, the great Chamber.

Ma grand' mère, my grand Mother, &c.

In an Interrogation, where the Nominative Pronouns are transposed, that Transposition ought to be marked by an Hyphen, otherwise called a Division (thus -) Ex.

Vient-il? does be come?

Que dit-elle? what does

she say?

But when the third Person of Verbs ends with a or e, a tought to be inserted betwixt two byphens, in order to soften the Pronunciation: Ex.

Parla-t-elle? did she speak?

Va-t-on? do they go?

Mange-t-il? doth he eat?

When the Verb is in the second Person singular of the Imperative Mood, an s is inferted before y or en; as in

Prens-en, take some on't, &c.
An Hyphen serves also to join two or more Words together; as,

Très-beau, very fine. C'est à dire, that is to fay. Arc-en-ciel, Rainbow, &c.

A Period or ful Sop () Preses

that the Senie of the Continer

added so was

ARTICLE VII.

Of Stops, MARKS, and CAPITAL LETTERS.

THE Stops are used to shew what Distance of Time must be observed in Reading. And they are so absolutely necessary for the better understanding of what we write and read, that without a strict Attention to them, all Writing would be consused, and liable to many Misconstructions.

Los grand choics

Their Characters are thus,

a Comma

a Semicolon

a Colon

a Period or full Stop

a Note of Interrogation

a Note of Admiration

a Parenthefis

A Comma (.) marks the little

A Comma (,) marks the little Pauses one makes in a Discourse; both to grace it, and to make it clear to the Reader.

A Semicolon (;) marks a short Member of a Sentence; which, though it has a Sense of itself, yet contributes towards the making up of a complete Period.

A Colon (:) marks a Sense that seems to be complete; but so that something may still be added to it.

A Period or full Stop (.) shews that the Sense of the Sentence is full.

Sales Ages

A Note of Interrogation (?) is used when a Question is asked.

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A Note of Admiration (!) where one admires or cries out for Wonder; it ferves also to express Grief, Pain, and other violent Passions.

A Parenthesis () incloses within its two Figures a Sentence by itself, which may be either used or omitted, and yet the sense remain entire.

Two inverted Commas (") are used in the Margin of Books to mark Quotations; and several Points (.....) or a Dash (—) serves to denote a Reticence, or a Sense that is impersect.

An Obelife + is used, as well as the Asterism *, to refer the Reader to the Margin.

An fignifies that Passage to be very remarkable against which it is placed.

A Caret (A) is placed underneath the Line, and denotes that some Letter, Word, or Sentence, is left out by Mistake, and must be taken in exactly where it points.

If any Word at the End of a Line, for want of Room,

Oi

Capital Letters are used,

1. In the Beginning of a
Title, in the Beginning of a
Thing treated of, and in the

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of a, or Beginning of a Speech and Verses.

2. After a full Stop, and after a Note of Interrogation or Admiration.

3. For the first Letter of proper Names, and Nouns of Dignity, Nouns of Science, Art, and Profession.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of ACCENTS.

THE ACCENT is the Raifing of one's Voice, or a remarkable Sound of one of the Syllables of the Words we pronounce.

There are three Sorts of Accents.

Acute, Grave, and Circumflex.
The Acute Accent (') is used on an é masculine ending a Syl-

lable; Ex.

Prémédité, épeler, &c.

The Grave Accent (') is placed on an è open; as in

Procès, après, excès, &c.

It is never used in the Middle of Words, but when e ends the Syllable, except on the last Syllable ending with an s.

We also mark with a Grave Accent the following Adverbs, viz. Là there.

çà, bither.

De-là, thence.

Où, where.

and the Particle à, to, or at, to distinguish them from these

Words,

La, the has De-la, of, or from the come on.

The Circumflex Accent (^) is put on a long Vowel, when either a Vowel or an f mute has been flruck off; Ex.

Aage, lage, bêler, bêler, le nôtre, le vôtre, le vôtre,

ARTICLE IX.

Of POINTS.

POINTS are used to prevent the wrong Pronunciation of Vowels joined together, which sometimes are Diphthongs, and sometimes are not. Therefore when many Vowels joined together form two Syllables, two Points are to be marked upon the Vowel that begins the latter Syllable.

E, i, u, are the Vowels on which the two Points must be

marked; Ex.

No-ël, Po ëte, Tu-ër, Ru-ër, Isra-ël, Jou-ër, Isma-ël, Salu-ër, Lou-ër, &c. Except é masculine and e mute anal; Ex.

Salu-ė, ru-é, tu-é, jou-é, lou-é.

Salu-e, ru-e, tu-e, jou-e, lou-e, &c.

E mute serves only to lengthen the sound of the n, and the two Points ought to be marked on neither of these two Vowels. Yet we mark e mute final with two Points in the Words

Ambiguë, aiguë, ciguë.

Ca-în, La-ïque, Lou-ïs, Ha-ïr, Mo-ïle, Réjou-ir, Na-ïf, Esa-ïe, Ru-ïner, Obé ir Athé-ïsme, &c.

Ré-üssir, Ema-üs, Sa-ül, Ré-ünir, E-sau, &c.

ARTICLE X.

Of the French Quantity.

Quantity in Words is the Length or Shortness in the pronouncing of a Syllable; from hence arises two Sorts of Syllables, long, or short, according as the Vowel they are com-

posed of is sounded long or short.

The Quantity and Measure of Syllables are of so vast Extent, that it would both bear and require a Volume to reduce them to certain and distinct Rules, which would only puzzle the Learner; and so I think it more proper to advise him to read with Care, and before a critical Ear, our most celebrated Poets, who will, with Delight, instruct him in all those Nice-

The Second P A R T.

HE French Tongue is composed of NINE Kinds of Words, viz.

1'Article. 00 14 994099 I. The ARTICLE,

2. The Noun, le Nom.

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- le Verbe. 4. The VERB, -

5. The PARTICIPLE, - le Participe.

6. The ADVERB, - l'Adverbe.

7. The Conjunction, - la Conjonction.

8. The PREPOSITION, la Préposition. l'Interjection, o. The INTERJECTION, -

ARTICLE I.

Of the ARTICLE.

HE following Words are called ARTICLES; they are put before Nouns, to shew their Gender, Number, and Cafe, viz.

Plural. M. and F. sloraiA Com. Masculine. Feminine. Les, | the. L', Le, La, Des, of the, from the, or some. del', de la, Du, Aux, to the. à 1' Au, à la,

De - of, from, or some.

To which may be added the Numeral, Un, une — a, an, one.

Des, - some.

ARTICLE II. soans one slessed

Of the Noun.

Noun is a Word that | A Noun is divided into A expresses a Thing without any Circumstance, either of Time or Person; as, Maison, House, Grand, great, Self; Ex. Homme, Man, Beau, fine, &c,

SUBSTANTIVE, and ADJECTIVE.

I. A NOUN SUBSTANTIVE Dieu, God, Bon, good, fignifies a Thing subsisting of it-

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Art.

Art. Noun. Subst.

Le Soleil, the Sun.

La Femme, the Woman.

Un Arbre, a Tree, &c.

A Noun Substantive is sub-

divided into
PROPER and COMMON.

A Proper Noun is the particular Name of any fingular Thing; as,

George, George.

Anne, Anna
Londres, London, &c.

A Common or Appellative

Noun is that which is applicable to all Things of the fame

Kind: Ex.

La Maison, the House.
Une Ville, a Town, &c.
2. A Noun Adjective expresses
the Quality of any Thing;
as,

Aimable, lovely. Trifte, Sad, &c. When one can add the Word Thing, or Personne, Chofe, Person, to a Noun, it is an Adjective, otherwise it is a Substantive. Ex. Aimable is an Adjective, because we can fay, Ghose aimable, Personne aimable, a lovely Thing or Person: Soleil is a Substantive, because one cannot fay Soleil Chose; Personne Soleil.

There are four Things called Accidents to be confidered in Nouns; viz.

The GENDER.

The Case, or Declen-

The COMPARISON.

Of the GENDER.

The Gender is properly that which shews the difference of Sexes.

There are three Genders in French.

The MASCULINE, The FEMININE, The COMMON.

1. The Masculine is marked by le, or un; Ex.

Le Roi, the King. Un homme, a Man, &c. 2. The Feminine is marked

by la, or une; Ex.

Une Maison, a House, &c.
3. The Common is marked

Le manche, the Handle.

La manche, the Sleeve.

Un Une } enfant, a Child, &c.

Although the primitive and proper Use of Genders be only to distinguish one Sex from another; yet the French, like the Greeks and Latins, observe that Distinction even in inanimate Things, amongst which there is neither be or she; so that there is not one Noun in French, but what is either Masculine, Feminine, or Common.

RULES

To know the Genders of SUBSTANTIVES.

1. NOUNS proper to Males are of the Masculine Gender:

Un Capitaine, a Captain; un Renard, a Fox, &c.

Except.

La Sentinelle, the Centry.

La Patronille, the Patrol.

Gardes, Guards; as

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Les Gardes Françoises, the French Guards; speaking of the Regiments of Guards.

We say also, La St. Jean, La St. Michel, &c. That is, by Compendium,

La fête de St. Jean, the feaft of St. John, &c.

2. Names of Days, Months, and Seasons, are Masculine; as Lundi dernier, last Monday. | Mars est froid, March is cold. Mardi prochain, next Tuesday. | L'Eté est chaud, the Summer is Yet we say, (hot.

La mi-Mars, the Middle of March.

La mi-Avril, the Middle of April.

Une belle Automne, a fine Automn.

3. Names of Trees are Masculine; as

Un Chêne, an Oak; un Poirier, a Pear-tree, &c.

Except,

Une ébène, an Ebony.
Une épine, a Thorn.
Une vigne, a Wild Vine.
Une ronce, a Bramble.
Une yeuse, a Holm-oak.
Une vigne, a Vine.
Une palme, a Branch of a Palm tree.

4. Adjectives, used as Substantives, are Masculine; as,

Le rouge, red, Le noir, black, &c.

5. Infinitives and Prepositions, used as Substantives, are Mas-

Le manger, Eating, &c. | Le devant, the Fore part, &c. 6. Nouns compounded of a Verb and a Noun, are Majou-

Un tourne-broche, a Jack. | Un-casse-noisette, a Nut-crac-

7. Proper Names of Towns are Mascutine; as,
Paris est beau,

London is large.

Rut they are Faminia when will goes before.

But they are Feminine when wille goes before; as,
La ville de Paris,
La ville de Londres,
the City of London, &c.

Except,

ker, &c.

Except, La Haye, La Ferté, L. Rye, &c.

8. Most part of the Letters of the Alphabet are Masculine; 26, a, e, i, o, u, y, b, c, d, g, j, k, p, q, t, v, x, z. Except,

f, b, l, m, n, r, which are Feminine.

Besides the Nouns before mentioned, the following Nouns ending with any of thefe Letters, viz. a, b, c, d, é, f, g, t, l, m, of the Masculine Gender.

n, o, p, q, r, s,	t, u, x, z, are
Example:	
a. Un fopha,	a Sofa, &c.
b. Du plomb,	Lead, &c.
	The second secon
c. Un fac,	a Bag, &c.
d. Le froid,	the Cold, &c.
é. Un coté,	a Side, &c.
f. Un œuf,	an Egg, &c.
g. Le fang,	the Blood, &c.
i. Le balai,	the Broom, &c.
I. Du fil,	Thread, &c.
	The state of the s
m. Le parfum,	the Perfume.
n. U npain,	a loaf, &c.
o. Un zero,	a Cypher, &c.
p. Du drap,	Cloth, &c.
q. Un coq,	a Cock, &c.
r. Le danger, t	the state of the s
. Un tapis,	
t: Le front, th	
u. Un manteau,	The state of the s
x. Un prix,	a Price
Le choix,	the Choice.
Un fix, a fix	
Un dix, a ten	in gaming.

EXCEPTIONS:

z. Le nez,

Barra B

the Nofe.

These are of the Feminine Gender.

f.	Une clef,	a Key.
	Une nef,	a Ship.
	La foif,	Thirft.
i.	Une fourmi,	an Ant.

•	ic 1/1/1/100	
i.	La loi,	the Law.
	La foi,	Faith.
	La merci,	Mercy.
271	La faim,	Hunger.
71	La main,	the Hand.
	La fin,	the End.
	Une chanson,	
	Une leçon,	a Lesjon.
	La façon,	the Fashion.
	La rançon,	the Ransom.
	La boisson,	the Drink.
	La moisson,	the Harvest.
r.	La chair,	the Flesh.
	La cour,	the Court.
	Und cuiller,	a Spoon.
	La mer,	the Sea.
	Une tour,	a Tower.
5.	Une vis,	a Screw.
	Une fouris,	a Mouse.
	Une brebis,	a Sheep.
	Une fois,	once:
	Une dent,	a Tooth.
	Une foret,	a Forest.
	La mort,	Death.
	La nuit;	the Night.
	La part,	the Share
	La hart, the	Faggot-band.
	Une dot,	a Dowry.
٤.	La peau,	the Skin.
	L'eau,	the Water.
	La vertu,	Virtue.
41	La glu,	the Birdlime.
4	La voix	the Voice.

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La paix,

La croix,

La noix,

La poix,

La poix,

La toux,

Peace.

the Cross.

the Walnut,

the Pitch.

the Cough.

Besides the Nouns above mentioned, the following are also of the Feminine Gender.

1. Nouns proper to Females,

La Reine. the Queen.
La belle Hélène, the beautiful.
Helena, &c.

2. Nouns in ion; as, La Religion, Religion. La Satisfaction, the Satisfaction, &c.

3. Nouns in tié and té, derived from the Latin in tas;

La piété (PIETAS) Piety. La charité (CHARITAS) Charity, &c.

4. Nouns in ison; as, La prison, the Prison. La maison, the House, &c.

Except.

Un tison, a Firebrand.
Un horison, a Horison.
Un oison, a young Goose.
Du poison, Poison.

5: Nouns in eur; as,
La douleur,
La pudeur,
Bashfulness, &c. line Gender.

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Un bonheur, good Luck.
Un malheur, a Misfortune.
Un honneur, an Honour.
Un déshonneur, a Dishonour.
Le cœur, the Heart.
Le chœur, the Choir.

Except ..

Le labeur, Labour, &c. 6. Nouns in ée; as,

Une armée, an Army.
Une épée, a Sword, &c.
Finally, Nouns in e Feminine,
or Mute, are of the Feminine
Gender; as,

La France,
La barbe,
Une puce,
Except.

France:

the Beard:
a Flea, &c.

1. Nouns ending in age, ège, uge, acle, ême, aume, ome, isme.

Examples.

Le courage,
Un collège,
Le déluge,
Un oracle,
Le batême,
Du baume,
Un tôme,
Un fophisme, a Sophism, &c.
Yet

Cage, image, page, plage, rage, nage, (à la nage) crême, paume, are of the Feminine Gender.

2. All the Nouns of the following List are of the Masculine Gender. Abîme, Branle. Breviaire, Aleu, Bufle, Bufque, Adverbe. Bufte, Adultère, Cable, Albâtre. Cadavre, Ambre, Cadre, Ambre. Amphithéâtre, Caducée, Calibre. Ancêtres, Calice, Angle, Calme, Anniversaire, Cancre, Antidote, Caffre, Antimoine, Cantique, Antre, Capuce, Apogee, Caractère, Apothègme, Apostume, Cartulaire, Caprice, Arbre, Caroffe, Archipélage, Cartouche. Arrhes. Capricorne, Article, Artifice, Calque, Catalogue, Afme, Cataplâme, Aftragale, Aftre, Caterre, Cautère, Astrolabe, Afile, Centre, Cercle, Atre, Cerne, Auditoire, Chancre, Age, Change, Augure, Chanvre, Balustre, Batistère, Chapitre, Charme, Bénéfice, Chef d'œuvre, Beurre, Chifre, Bièvre, Binocle. Chyle, Ciboire, Binome, Cidre, Biffexte, Cierge, Bitume, Cilice, Blâme Cimeterre, Bouge,

Cimetière, Cinabre, Cintre, Cirque, Ciftre, Cloître, Cliftère, Code, Codicile, Cofre. Colifée, Coloffe. Colure. Comble, Commerce. Compte, Concile, Conclave, Concombre, Cone, Congre, Confistoire, Cente, Contraste. Contrôle, Conventicule, Corolaire, Cothurne, Coude, Couple, Coûtre, Couvercle, Crâne, Crépuscule, Crible, Crime, Crocodile, Cube, Cuivre, Culte, Cicle, Cigne,

Cilindre. Décalogue, Délire, Dépilatoire, Défaitre, Désordre, Dialecte, Dialogue, Diamêtre, Diaphragme, Dictame, Dictionnaire, Digefte, Dilatoire, Diocele, Disque, Distique, Divorce, Dogme, Dogue, Domaine, Domicile, Double. Doute, Dromadaire, Echange, Edifice, Eloge, Empire, Empirée, Entoutialme, Entracte, E hémère, Epicicle, Epiderme, Epilogue, Episode, Epitalame, Equilibre, Equinoxe, Esquisse, Evangile, Exemplaire, Exe

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Exercice. Exode, Faîte, Faste, Feutre, Fleuve, Fifre, Formulaire, Foie, Froncle. Frontispice, Genèvre, Génie, Génitoire, Genre Germe, Geste, Gingembre, Glaire, Glaive, Globe, Gloffaire, Golfe. Goufre, Grade, Grimoire, Haire, Havre, Hélébore, Hémisphère, Hère (jeu) Hémistiche, Hiérogliphe, Homicide, Horoscope, Himénée, Hipocondre, Hipogriphe, Hipopotame, Table, laspe, leûne, Incendie,

Inceste. Indice, Infecte. Intermède. Interrègne, Interstice. Intervale, Inventaire, Jusquiâme, Laboratoire, Labirinthe, Lange, Lemme, Légume, Leurre, Libelle, Lierre, Lièvre, Limbes, Limites, Linge, Lître, Livre. Lobe, Logarithme, Logogriphe, Lombes, Louvre, Lucre, Luminaire, Lustre, Maléfice. Manifeste, Manipule, Marbre, Martire, Masque, Massacre, Mausolée. Menfonge, Mérite, Merle, Mécompte,

Mélange, Météore. Meuble, Meurtre. Microcofme, Microscope, Ministère, Modèle. Module. Monastère, Monde, Monitoire, Monopole, Monstre, Mufle, Muge (poisson) Murmure, Muscle, Myrte, Mystère, Navire, Négoce, Nitre, Nombre, Obèlisque, Obole, Observatoire, Office, Ongle, Opprobre, Opuscule, Oratoire, Orbe. Ordre, Organe, Orge, Orifice. Orle. Pacte, Pampre, Panache, Pentamètre, Paradoxe,

Parafe. Paragrafe, Parricide. Parterre. Participe, Patrimoine. Peigne, Pentagone, Péricarde, Péricrane, Périgée, Péritoine Pessaire, Peuple, Phare, Philtre, Phlegme, Plâtre, Planisphère, Pléonasme. Poëme, Poivre, Pole, Polipe, Porche, Pore, Porphire, Portique, Pouce, Poudesoie. Préambule, Précepte, Prêche, Précipice, Préjudice, Prélude, Prépuce, Presbytère. Preflige, Prétexte, Prétoire, Principe, Prodige,

30	0).	de Genuer.	
Proëme,	Rombe,	Sommaire,	Trapèle,
Programme,	Romboide,	Songe,	Trèfle,
Prologue,	Rôle,	Souffe,	Triangle,
Promontoire,	Rosaire,	Soufre,	Trigliphe,
Pronostique,	Rovable,	Spectre,	Triomphe,
Prône,	Ruftre,	Squelette,	Trône,
Protocole,	Sable,	Stade,	Trophée.
Prototipe,	Sacerdoce,	Sternutatoire,	Tropique,
Proverbe,	Sacre,	Stile,	Trouble,
Pupitre,	Sacrifice,	Stigmate,	Tumulte,
Purgatoire,	Sacrilège,	Suaire,	Tuorbe,
Quatre,	Salaire,	Subfide,	Tyrie,
Rable,	Salpêtre,	Sucre,	Vacarme,
Râle,	Sanctuaire,	Suplice,	Vafe,
Réfectoire,	Sandaraque,	Suppositoire,	Vaudeville,
Refuge,	Sanne,	Simbole,	Ventre,
Régime,	Scandale,	Sinode,	Ventricule,
Régistre,	Scapulaire,	Sinonime,	Verbe,
Règne,	Sceptre,	Tarande,	Verre,
Régule,	Shirre,	Tartre,	Vertige,
Relâche,	Sègle,	Télescope,	Vésicatoire,
Réliquaire,	Séminaire,	Terme,	Vestiaire,
Remede,	Sépulchre,	Territoire,	Vestibule,
Renne,	Service,	Tertre,	Vestige,
Repaire,	Sexe,	Testicule,	Vice,
Répertoire,	Siècle,	Texte,	Vignoble,
Reproche,	Signe,	Théatre,	Vinaigre,
Reptile,	Silence,	Tigre,	Ulcère,
Réquisitoire,	Simple,	Timbre,	Volume,
Reste,	Simulacre,	Titre,	Uretre,
Rève,	Singe,	Tonnère,	Zèle,
Rhûme,	Sinople,	Tore,	Zéphire,
Rome,	Solftice,	Torfe,	Zodiaque.
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Besides several proper Names of Mountains, Rivers, &c. and others of Arts and Sciences, which are omitted here for shortness.

NOUNS ADJECTIVE being to express the Quality of the SUBSTANTIVE, ought therefore to follow the Gender of these, and be sometimes Masculine, and sometimes Feminine; to which Purpose the following Rules will be of great Use.

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To know the Genders of Adjectives.

1. Adjectives ending in e mute are of both Genders, or Common; as,

Jeune, sage, aimable; Ex. Un jeune homme, a young Man. Une jeune semme, a young Wo-

2. Adjectives of the Majeuline Gender, ending with these Vowels, é, i, u, or one of these Consonants, d, l, n, r, s, t, do generally form their Feminine, by adding an e mute.

Examples.

affured, &c. E. Affuré, e, I. Joli, e, pretty, &c. U. Absolu, e, absolute, &c. D. Grand, e, great, &c. L. Général, e, general, &c. N. Plein, full, &c. 2, R. Amer, e, bitter, &c. S. Gris. grey, &c. e, T. Parfait, e, perfect, &c.

Exceptions.

Masc. Fem.
Beau, belle, fine.
Fou, folle, mad.
Mou, molle, soft.
Nouveau, nouvelle, new.
These four Adjectives have
a double ll in the Feminine, be-

Bel, fol, mol, nouvel, before a Substantive that begins with a Vowel, or b mute.

cause they are spelt.

Masc. Fem.
Verd, te, green.
Nud, e, naked.
Crud, e, raw.

Nouns in eil double the 1; Ex.

Masc. Fem.
Pareil, le, like.
Vermeil, le, Vermillion.
Gentil, le, genteel.
Some Nouns double the n, as

Bon, ne, good.

Benin, gne, benign.
Malin, gne, malicious.
These three double the s; viz.

Gras, se, fat.
Bas, se, low.
Epais, se, thick.

Yet we say,
Frais, che, fresh.
Absous, te, absolved.
Dissous, te, dissolved.
Tiers, ce, third.

3. Adjectives Masculine in c, form their Feminine in be; as

Sec, he, dry.
Franc, he, frank.
Blanc, he, white,

Exception.

Public, que, public.

Grèc, que, Greek.

Turc, que, Turkish.

Caduc, que, decaying.

4. Adjectives in f change that Consonant into we for the forming of their Feminine; Ex.

Neuf, ve, new. Vif, quick. we. Penfif, we, penfive. Bref, Short. ve, Actif, active. ve, 5. Ad5. Adjettives Masculine ending in x make their Feminine by changing x into se; Ex.

Mase. Fem.

Heureux, se, happy.

Jaloux, se, jealous, &c.

Exceptions.

Doux, ce, fweet.
Faux, se, false.
Roux, se, red.
Préfix, e, prefixed.
Vieux, ille, old.

We fay vieil, before homme, in this Phrase only; as,

Crucifier le vieil homme. to crucify the old Man.

6. Long, long, forms its Feminine by adding ue, thus,

7. Some Nouns, though Subfantives by Nature, become fometimes Adjectives; Ex.

Mafc. Fem. Flatteur, Flatterer. 30, Menteur, se, Liar. Imitateur, rice, Imitator. lle. Puceau, Maid. Tigre, effe, Tiger, Tigres. Jumeau, ille, Twin. 8. On the contrary, some Adjectives become sometimes

Substantives; Ex.
Un Politique, a Politician.
Un Poltron, a Coward.
Une Précieuse, a precise
Woman.

Of the NUMBER.

Nouns Substantives, in respect to Number, are distinguished into SINGULAR and PLURAL.

The Singular denotes one fingle Thing; as,

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Une maison, a House. Le jardin, the Garden, La semme, the Woman.

The Plural denotes more than one Thing, and is formed by the addition of an s; as,

Les jardins, the Gardens.

Des hommes, Men.

Des Maisons, Houses, &c.

Exceptions.

1. Singular Nouns ending in s, x, or z, are still the same both in the Singular and Plural.

Examples.

Singular.

Le bras, the Arm.
Une noix, a Walnut.
Le nez. the Nose.

Plural.
les bras.
Les bras.
les noix.

2. Most Nouns Singular ending in al or ail, make aux in their Plural; Ex.

Singular.

Mal, Evil, Canal, Canal, Cheval, Horse. Work.

Plural.

Maux, Evils.
Canaux, Canals.
Chevaux, Horses.
Travaux, Works.

But the following Words follow the general Rule, and make their *Plural* with the Addition of an s, thus,

Singular. Plural.

Bal, Bals.

Fatal, Fatals.

Naval, Navals,

Poitrail, Poitrails.

Mail,

	Of the
Mail,	Mails.
Détail,	Détails.
Serrail,	Serrails.
Eventail,	Eventails.
Portail,	Portails.
	il, Epouvantails.
Attirail,	Attirails.
	nding in au, eu,
3. Ivouns c	an x instead of an
to form the	Pluval . Ev
8	ngular.
Chapeau,	Place.
Lieu,	
Chou,	Cabbage.
	Plural.
Chapeaux,	Hats.
Lieux,	Places.
Choux,	Cabbages.
4. Nouns	f feveral Syllables
ending in nt,	form their Plural
by changing	t into s; Ex.
Enfant,	Child.
Prudent,	prudent.
Amant,	Lover.
1	Plural.
Enfans,	Children.
Prudens,	prudent.
Amans,	Lovers.
But Mono/	illables, and Words
where t con	nes after a Vowel,
follow the go	eneral Rule; Ex.
Dent,	a Tooth.
Pont,	a Bridge.
Forêt,	a Forest.
	Plural.
Dents,	Teeth.
Ponts,	Bridges.
Forêts,	Forests.
	compounded with
	, takes mes in the
Plural; Ex	to

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Monfieur. Sir ; meffieurs. Mademoiselle, Madam; mesdemoiselles. 6. Nouns of Cardinal Numbers are still the same in the Plural; Ex. Deux, two. | Cinq, Trois, three. | Huit, eight, &c. But add s in Plural. Singular. Vingt, twenty. vingts Millier, thousand. milliers. Million, million. millions. Milliar, bund. of mill. milliars. 7. The Plural of the following Words is formed thus; Singular. Oeil: Eye. Aieul, Grandfather. Loi, Law. Ciel, Heaven, Plural. Yeux, Eyes. Aieux, Grandfathers. Loix, Laws. Cieux, Heavens. Yet we fay, Ciels-de-lit Testerns of Beds. Are en-ciels, Rainbows. Oeils-de-beuf, Ovals; a Wood used in Architecture. Note, That there are in French some Words only used in the Singular, and others that have only the Plural; Ex. Singular. Paix, Peace. Or, Gold. La faim, Hunger, &c. Plural. Pleurs, Tears. Vèpres, Vespers.

Ténèbres,

Darkness, &c.

Of the Cafe.

Of the CASE,

DECLENSION.

HE Declenfion of Nouns is the Manner of turning and changing them according to their feveral Significations both in the Singular and Plural.

Nouns in Lotin have fix diftind Terminations, called Ca-Jes, VIZ.

1. Nominative. 4. Accufative. 5. Vocative. 2. Genitive.

3. Dative. 6. Ablative. N.

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But instead of different Terminations, we make Use of Articles to express the various Senses of a Word.

Yet because the Distinction of Case is of great Use in the Syntaxis, we will borrow these three from the Latin.

The NOMINATIVE,

The GENITIVE.

The DATIVE; and shall mark them with their proper Articles.

Our Nominative will answer to the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative of the Latins, fave only that the Vocative in French has no Article.

Our Genitive to their Genitive and Ablative; and Our Dative to theirs.

DECLENSIONS of Common Nouns.

Of the Masculine Gender.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom. Ac. le Roi, Gen. Ab. du Roi,	of or from	Les Rois, Des Rois,	of or from the
Dat. au Roi,	the King. to the King.	Des Rois,	Kings. to the Kings.

N. Ac. l'Ange,	the Angel.	Les Anges,	the Angels.
G. Ab. de l'Ange	, of, or from	Les Anges, Des Anges,	of, or from the
	the Angel.		Angels.
D. à l'Ange,	to the Angel.	Aux Anges,	to the Angels.
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Of Dec	lenjions.	43
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N. Ac. l'Homme, the Man.	Les Hommes,	the Men.
G. Ab. de l'Homme, of, or		
from the Man.	id Nare Committee	the Men.
	Aux Hommes,	to the Men.
A charlet and a second a second	- marine	sir mold or with
	inine Gender.	
Singular.		ural.
N. Ac. La Reine, the Queen.	Les Reines,	the Queens.
G. Ab. La Reine, of, or from	Des Reines,	of, or from the
the Queen.		Queens.
D. à la Reine, to the Queen.	Aux Reines,	to the Queens.
N. Ac. l'Etoile, the Star.	Les Etoiles,	the Stars.
	Des Etoiles,	of, or from the
the Star.	Des Liones,	Stars.
	Aux Etoiles,	to the Stars.
N. Ac. l'Herbe, the Herb.	Les Herbes,	the Herbs.
G. Ab. de l'Herbe, of, or from		of, or from the
the Herb.		Herbs.
D. à l'Herbe, to the Herb.	Aux Herbes,	to the Herbs.

COMMON NOUNS.

Declined with the Articles, un, une, in the following Manner.

Of the Masculine Gender.

Singular.	Plural.
N. Ac. un Roi, a King.	Des Rois, Kings, or some Kings.
G. Ab. d'un Roi, of, or from aKing.	De Rois, of, or from some Kings.
D. à un Roi, to a King.	Plural. Des Rois, Kings, or some Kings. De Rois, of, or from some Kings. A des Rois, to Kings, or to some Kings.
	Des Anges, Angels, or some Angels.
G. Ab. d'un Ange, of, or from an Angel.	D'Anges, of, or from some Angels. A des Anges, to Angels, &c.
D. à un Ange, to an Angel.	A des Anges, to Angels, &c. Sin-

44 Of De	clenfions.
Singular.	Plural. Des Hommes, Men, or some
N. Ac. un Homme, a Man.	Des Hommes, Men, or some
G. Ab. d'un Homme, of, or from a Man. D. à un Homme, 10 a Man,	D'Hommes, of, or from some Men.
D. à un Homme, 10 a Man,	A des Hommes, to Men.
Of the Fem	inine Gender.
Singular.	Plural.
N. Ac. upe Reine, a Queen.	Des Reines, Queens, or some

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N. Ac. upe Reine, a Queen.	Des Reines, Queens, or some Queens,
G. Ab. d'une Reine, of, or from a Queen.	De Reines, of, or from Queens. &c.
	A des Reines, to Queens.
Singular.	Plural.
N. Ac. une Eglise, a Church.	Des Eglises, Churches, or some Churches,
G. Ab. d'une Eglise, of, or from a Church.	D'Eglifes, of, or from Churches,
D. à une Eglise, to a Church.	
	Des Huitres, Oisters, or some Oisters.
G. Ab. d'une Huitre, of, or from an Oister.	D'Huitres, of, or from Oisters, &c.
D. à une Huitre, to an Oifter.	A des Huitres, to Oiftres.

DECLENSIONS of some Common Nouns with the Articles du, de la, de l'.

Singular. Masculine. N. Ac. du Pain, some Bread.	Singular. De la Viande,	Feminine. Some Meat.
G. Ab. de Pain, of Bread.	De Viande,	of Meat.
D. à du Pain. to Bread.	A de la Viande,	to Meat.
N. Ac. de l'Argent, some Silver.	De l'Herbe,	Some Grass.
G. Ab. d'Argent, of Silver.	D'Herbe,	of Grass.
D. à de l'Argent, to Silver.	D'Herbe, A de l'Herbe,	to Grafs.

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DECLENSION of proper Names of the Masculine and Feminine Gender.

Gen. Ab. De Paris, of, or from Paris.	N. Ac. Antoine, Anthony. G. Ab. D'Antoine, of, or from Anthony. D. à Antoine, to Anthony.
	N. Ac. Anne, Anne. G. Ab. D'Anne, of, or from
D. à Hercule, to Hercules.	D. à Anne, to Anne.
N. Ac. Marie, Mary.	
G. Ab. De Marie, of, or from Mary.	G. Ab. D'Hélène, of, or from
D. à Marie, to Mary.	D. à Hélène, to Helena.

Of the COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES.

The Comparison of Adjectives is the Way of encreasing or raising their Signification by certain Degrees; which are Three.

1. The Positive. 2. The Comparative. 3. The Superlative. First, The Positive lays down the natural Signification of the Adjective; as,

Noble, noble; grand, great, &c.

Secondly, The Comparative raises it to a higher Degree, by comparing it to the Positive, which in French is performed by the Adverb plus, more; Ex.

Plus noble, nobler, or more noble; Plus grand, greater, &c.
There is also another Comparative which lessens the Signistration, by the Help of the Particles moins and si; as,

Il est moins noble que moi, He is less noble than I.

Il n'est pas si grand que vous, He is not so tall as you.

There is a third Comparative which equals the Signification,
by the Help of the Conjunction aussi, as or so; Ex.

Il est aussi noble que vous, He is as noble as you.

Thirdly, The Superlative raises the Signification as high as possible. It is two fold, viz.

Absolute, and Definite.

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The Superlative Abjolute is that which expresses only the Quality of a Thing in the highest Degree, and is formed with the Adverbs tres, fort, infiniment, extremement, &c. Ex.

C'est un homme très-dangereux, He is a very dangerous Man. C'est une semme sort agréable, She is a very agreeable Wo-

Dieu est infiniment grand, God is infinitely great, &c.

The Superlative Definite raises a Thing above all others; which is performed by adding the Articles le, or la, to the Comparative; Ex.

Le plus honnête homme du monde, The most honest Man in the World.

Le plus belle femme de la ville, The handsomest Woman in the City, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.

The following Adjectives go from the Rule.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Mafc. F.		Le meilleur, 7
Bon, ne, good.	Meilleur, e, better.	Le meilleur, } the best.
	SECTION SECTION SEC	
Mechant, e, ill,	Pire, 7.	Le plus méchant, La plus méchante,
or	Plus méchant, e, } &	La plus méchante, } 3
Mauvais, e, bad,		Le plus mauvais,
	ore and the second	La plus mauvaile,
Petit, e, little,	Moindre, lefs.	Le, or la moindre,)
the state of the s		Le plus petit,
al ed al out of	Plus petit, e, leffer.	Le plus petit, La plus petite,

There are some past Participles, which are compared with the Adverb mieux, instead of plus; Ex.

Bien dit, well said, Mieux dit, Le mieux dit. Bien fait, well made, Mieux sait, Le mieux sait.

Now to know when these Participles are to be thus compared, you must observe whether the Adverb bien, well, before the Positive, signifies the Quality, or the Quantity, as it really does in the foregoing Examples; but if bien stands for very much, or extremely, then the Participles follow the Rule; Ex.

Bien aimé, quell beloved, or very much beloved.

Plus aimé, Le plus aimé, &c.

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ARTICLE III.

Of Pronouns.

The Pronoun is a Word that is used instead of a Noun, to avoid the too frequent Repetition of this, which would be troublesome and unpleasant; as,

My name, I say, je, I.
Thy name, I say, tu, thou.
His name, I say, il, he.
Her name, I say, elle, she.

So instead of saying, Le livre de Pierre, the Book of Peter; we say, Son livre, His Book, &c

Pronouns are divided, accord-

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ing to their Signification, into seven Sorts, viz.

- 1. PERSONAL,
- 2. Possessive,
- 3. DEMONSTRATIVE,
- 4. RELATIVE,
- 5. INTERROGATIVE,
- 6. NUMERAL,
- 7. INDEFINITE.

Of PRONOUNS PERSONAL.

Personal Pronouns are those that signify the Person in a positive and definitive Manner; they are declined with the Articles de and à.

	Singular.	1	Plural.	
N.	Moi, or je,	1.	Nous,	รบชิ.
G. Ab.	De moi, of, or	from me.	De nous,	of, or from us.
D.	à moi, moi, me	, to me.	à nous, nous,	to us.
Ac.	Moi, me,	me.	Nous,	us,
N.	Toi, or tu,	thou.	Vous,	you, or ye.
G. Ab	. De toi, of, orf	rom thee.	De vous,	of, or from you.
D. Ac.	à toi, toi, te,	to thee.	à vous, vous,	to you.
Ac.	Toi, te,	thes.	Vous,	you.
N.	Lui, or il,	be.	Ils, or eux,	they.
G. Al	De lui, of, or	from bim.	D'eux.	of, or from them.
D.	à lui, lui,	to him.	à eux, leur,	to them.
Ac.	à lui, lui, Lui, le,	him.	Eux, les,	them.
N.	Elle,	she.	Elles,	they.
l lies			Cz	Singular.

Singular.		Plural.			
G. Al. D. Ac.	b. D'elle, of, or à elle, lui, Elle, la,	to ber.	D'elles, à elles, leur, Elles, les,	of,	or from them. to them. them.

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Singular and Plural.

G. Ab. De soi, of, or from one's self, himself, herself, themselves. D. A soi, or se, to one's self, &c.

Ac. Soi, or se, one's self, &c.

Singula	r.	Plure	d.
Moi-même,		Nous-mêmes,	ourselves.
Toi-même,		Vous-mêmes,	yourselves.
Lui-même,		Eux-mêmes ?	ell care caretta
Elle-même,		Elles-mêmes,	themselves.
Soi-même.	one's self.		THE WATER

Of PRONOUNS POSSESSIVE.

Pronouns Possessive are so called, because they shew the Possession of a Thing. They are either Conjunctive, or Absolute, and Relative.

1. The Conjunctive, or Pronouns Possessive construed with a Substantive, are used like Adjectives; as,

Mon livre, my Book; Ma jupe, my Petticoat, &c,

EXAMPLES.

Singular.		Plural.
Mafc.	Comm.	
N. Ac. Mon, my.	Mes,	my.
G. Ab. De mon, of, or from my.	De mes,	of, or from my.
D. à mon, to my.		to me.
N. Ac. Ma, my.	Mes,	my.
G. Ab. De ma, of, or from my.	De mes,	of, or from my.
D. à ma, to my.	à mes,	to my.
	Tes,	thy.
G. Ab. De ton, of, or from thy.		of, or from thy.
G. Ab. De ton, of, or from thy. D. 2 ton, to thy.	à tes,	to thy.

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OJ II	onouns.
Fem. Sing.	Tes, thy. De tes, of, or from thy.
N. Ac. Ta, thy.	Tes, thy.
G. Ab. De ta, of, or from thy.	De tes, of, or from aby.
D. a ta, to thy.	à tes, to thy.
Majc.	
N. Ac. Son, bis, or ber.	Ses, bis, or ber.
G. Ab. Defon, of, or from bis, &c.	De ses, of, or from his, or her.
D. à son, to bis, or ber.	De ses, of, or from his, or her. à ses, to his, or ber.
N. Ac. Sa. bis, or ber.	Ses, bis, or ber.
G. Ab. Defa, of, or from his, &c.	Ses, De ses, of, or from his, or her.
D. à sa, to bis, or ber.	à ses, to his, or her.
Mon, ton, fon, are also	Feminine before Vowels.
Comm.	Comm.

Committee .	_	VIIIII .
N. Ac. Notre. our. G. Ab, De notre, of, or from our.	Nos, De nos, à nos,	of, or from our.
N. Ac. Votre, your, G. Ab. De votre, of or from your.	Vos, De vos,	of, or from your.
D. à votre, to your. N. Ac. Leur, their. G. Ab. De leur, of, or from their.	Leurs, De leurs.	to your. their. of, or from their. to their.
D. à leur, to their.		A PARTY OF THE PAR

2. The Pronouns Possessive Absolute, or Relative Pronouns, are used in a determined Signification, relating to a Thing spoken of; Ex.

Est-ce votre Livre? Oui, c'est le mien? Is that your Book? Yes, it is mine.

EXAMPLES.

Singular.	Plural.
Masc. Fem.	Masc. Fem.
N. Ac. Le mien, la mienne,	Les miens, les miennes, mine.
G. Ab. Du mien, de la mienne, of, or from mine.	Des miens, des miennes, of, or frem mine.
D. Au mien, à la mienne,	
	Singular.

Singular.	1	Plural.
Masc. Fem.	Mafc.	Fem.
Masc. Fem. N. Ac. Le tien, la tienne, thine.	Les tiens,	les tiennes, thine,
G. Ab. Du tien, de la tienne,	Des tiens,	des tiennes, of, or
D. Au tien; à la tienne, to	Aux tiens,	aux tiennes, to
N. Ac. Le sien, la sienne, bis, or bers.		les siennes, bis or bers.
G. Ab. Du fien, de la fienne, of, or from bis, or bers.	parties to year	des siennes, of, or from his, &c.
D. Au fien, à la fienne, to bis, or bers.	Aux fiens,	aux tiennes, to his, or hers.

Singular.	P	lural.
Masc. Fem.	Comm	· Transfer of the second
N. Ac. Le nôtre, la nôtre, ours.	Les nôtres,	ours,
G. AbDu nôtre, de la nôtre.	Des nôtres,	of, or from ours.
D. Au nôtre, à la nôtre.	Aux nôtres,	to ours.
N. Ac. Le vôtre, la vôtre, yours.	Les vôtres	yours.
G. Ab. Du vôtre, de la vôtre.	Des vôtres,	of, or from yours.
D. Au vôtre, à la vôtre.	Aux vôtres,	to yours.
N. Ac. Le leur, la leur, theirs.	Les leurs,	theirs
G. Ab. Du leur, de la leur.	Des leurs,	of, or from theirs.
D. Au leur, à la leur.	Aux leurs,	to theirs.

3. Of PRONOUNS DEMONSTRATIVE.

Pronouns Demonstrative are so called, because they shew a Person or a Thing.

Ce and Celui are Conjunctive Pronouns, and are used to shew

thefe.

Singular

both Person and Thing.

Plural. Singular. Mafc. Comm. N. Ac. Ce, 1 Ces, this. G. Ab. De ce, of, or from this. De ces, of, or from thefe.

to this. | à ces, à ce, to thefe. D. Cet is used instead of ce before Masculine Nouns beginning

with a Vowel or b mute; Ex.

Of P	conouns.	51
Singular.	Sin	ngular.
N. Ac. Cet argent, this money. G. Ab. De cet argent, of, or from this money.	De cet homm	this man. e, of, or from this man.
D. à cet argent, to this money.	- P. S. W. D. W. S.	
Singular.	. Р	lural.
Fem.		0.00
N. Ac. Cette, this.	Ces,	thefe.
G. Ab. De cette, of, or from this.	De ces,	of, or from these.
D. à cette, to this.	à ces.	to thefe.
N. Ac. Celui, be, or bim.	_ ,	they, or those.
G. Ab. De celui, of, or from bim.	De ceux,	of, or from thoje.
D. à celui, to him.		to theje.
N. Ac. Celle, fe, or ber.	Celles,	they, or those.
G. Ab. De celle, of, or from her.	De celles,	of, or from those.
D. à celle, to ber.	à celles,	to those.
After the same Manner are Celle-ci, this; and Celai la, C. Pronouns. Ceci and cela are Absolute on to shew Things only; Ex.	cost-is, mat;	William are Aujoing

bine. f, or bine. to bine. 10 2 bers. f, or &c. bis, bers.

ours. ours. ours.

ours. ours. urs.

eirs: eirs. eirs.

w a

hew

befe. befe.

bese.

lar

Singular.			Singular.			
N. Ac.	Ceci,	this.	N A	Colo	221	
G. Ab.	De ceci, of, orf.	rom this.	G. Ab	. De cela, of,	or from that.	
D.	De ceci, of, or f.	to this.	D.	à cela,	to that.	

Of PRONOUNS RELATIVE.

Pronouns Relative are those which shew the Relation or Re-Serence which a Noun has to what follows it:

	Sing. and Plural.	Sing. and Plural.
N.	Qui, wh	N. Ac. Quoi, wha
G. Ab. De qui, of, or from whom,		, G. Ab. De quoi, of, or from
D.	à qui, to whom	ou dont, what, or who
Ac.	Que, whom, or what	1,000

C 4

Singular.

Singular. Masc. Fem. N. Ac. Le quel, la quelle, which. Les quels, les quelles, which. G. Ab. Du quel, de la quelle, | Des quels, des quelles, of, or ou dont, of, or from which. D. Au quel, à la quelle, to Aux quels, aux quelles, which.

Plural. Masc. Fem. from which, or whose. which.

Of PRONOUNS INTERROGATIVE.

Pronouns Interrogative are those that are used in asking a Question, which are but three in French, viz.

Qui, who? Quel and Lequel, which? Quei and Que, what?

Qui, Lequel, and Quoi, are absolute; and Quel, Conjunctive.

Sing. and Plural. Masc. and Fem. N. Ac. Qui? who, or whom? G. Ab, De quoi? of, or from G. Ab. De qui?

à qui?

of, or from whom?

to whom? A.

Sing. and Plural. Quoi, or que? what?

what?

u

D. à quoi? to what ? Que?

There is this difference betwixt qui a Relative, and qui an Interrogative, that the first makes que in its accujuirve, whereas in the other the Nominative and the Accusative are the same.

Singular. Masc. and Fem. N. Ac. Quel? quelle? which? | Quels? quelles? which, or G. Ab. De quel? de quelle? of

or from which, &c. à quel? à quelle? to which?

Plural.

Fem. Masc. what? De quels? de quelles? of, or from which, &c. à quels ? à quelles ? to which,

Lequel, laquelle, which? is also used like an Interrogation; Ex. Lequel aimez vous mieux? Which do you love best?

6. Of PRONOUNS NUMERAL.

Numeral Pronouns are used to express the Number and Quantity. We generally reckon nine of those Pronouns,

Chaque, An Chacun, e all, every. Tout, e " Plufieurs, many, several. | Aucun, e, little, or few. Pas un, e, Peu,

delar.

every. | Nul, le, every one. | Personne,

none, no. no body, no man, any body.

none, or no body. none.

7. Of

7. Of PRONOUNS INDEFINITE.

Indefinite Pronouns fignify a Person or Thing in a general and unlimited Sense.

Ther	re are twelv	e of them, viz.	
1. L'un, e, lel uns, les unes,		7. Quoi que, 5	whatsoever.
2. Autre,		8. Quelque,	Some.
l'autre,	the other.	9. Quelconque,	what soever.
autrui,	others.	10. Certain, e,	certain.
3. Quelqu'un, e,	Somebody.	11. Même,	Self, Same.
4. Quiconque, 7		le même, la mê	me, the same.
5. Qui que ce soit, }	who joever.	le même, la mê	Such.

All these Pronouns are declined with the Particles de and à, except these three, l'un, l'une, les uns, les unes; le même, la même, les mêmes; l'autre, les autres; which are declined with le and la.

And these two, certain and tel, which are declined either with the Article un, or the Particles de and à.

Quelqu'un makes quelques-uns in the Plural.

or

to

2

Quiconque, qui que ce soit, and quoique, have no plural.

A Table of PRONOUNS for those that do not learn by the Grammatical Way.

Singular.	Plural.
JeI.	Nous,
Moi, or me-me.	
Tu,—thou.	Vous,you, or ye.
Toi, or te-thee	A A
Il, —— be, or it.	Ils, elles, they.
Lui, bim, or her.	T AN
Le,—bim, or it.	Eux, elles, les, leurs, -them.
Elle, or la, she, ber, or it.	MENTAL VIVE BEEVE AS
Ce,this, or it.	Ces, ceux-ci, celles-ci, thefe.
Cet, cette, ceci, celui-ci, celle-	Ceux, celles, they, or those.
Celui, be, or this.	
Celle, fbe or this.	Ceux-là, celles-là, thofe.
Cela, celui-là, celle-là, -tbat.	Court and Concernation of the Concernation of
ANY C	5 Singular.

34	ronouns.				
Singular.	Plural.				
Mon, ma.	Mes, — my.				
Ton, ta.	Tes, — thy.				
Son, fa.	Ses, - bis, ber, or its;				
Notre,	Nos, our.				
Votre,	Vos, your.				
Leur,	Leurs, — their.				
Le mien, la mienne.	Les miens, les miennes, mine.				
Le tien, la tienne.					
	Les fiens, les fiennes, bis own, &c.				
Le nôtre, la nôtre.					
Le vôtre, la vôtre.	Les vôtres, yours.				
Le leur, la leur.	Les leurs theirs.				
all andre of some a					
Lequel, laquelle, Lesque	ls, lesquelles, which.				
Duquel, de laquelle, Desque					
	quelles, which, or what.				
Aucun, aucune, quelque, Aucu					
Que, whom, or what.					
Qui, who.					
Quoi, what.	1				
Quelqu'un, Somebody.					
Chaque, each.	Autre, other.				
Chacun, e, every one.	Autrui, others.				
Quiconque, who so ever,	Pas un, e, none.				
Personne, nobody.					
Nul, le, none.	Tractile, Jest, Jumes				
none.					

ARTICLE IV.

Of VERBS.

A VERB is the chief Word in a Sentence, and fignifies the Action, Passion, or Being of a Thing, and may be conjugated, or have its Endings changed in a good Sense with a Noun, or Pronoun in the Nominative Case before it, and without a Nominative Case it cannot make Sense; as the Words, parle, donnes, mangeons, &c. I know these Words to be Verbs, because they signify the Action of a Thing, and can be conjugated in a good Sense with a Nominative before them; thus,

Verb. Je parle, Tu donnes, Nous mangeons,

Verb. I Speak. Thou giveft. We eat.

The Verbs are divided into

I. ACTIVES,

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2. I.

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2.

z. PASSIVES, 3. NEUTERS,

4. REGULARS,

5. IRREGULARS,

6. REFLECTED,

7. RECIPROCALS, 8. PERSONALS,

9. IMPERSONALS.

1. A VERB ACTIVE is that which expresses an Action that passes from the Agent to the Patient; that is, from the Subject that does, or produces an Action, to that which fuffers or receives it, and is therefore sometimes called Transitive; as,

le mange un poulet, I eat a Chicken. Dieu châtie le méchant, &c. God chastises the wicked, &c.

2. A VERB PASSIVE expresses the Suffering, or Reception of an Action ;

> Je suis honoré, Il fut pris,

I am honoured. He was taken, &c.

3. A NEUTER VERB is that which denotes either the being or the manner of being of a Thing; Ex.

Je suis, I'am; je demeure, I remain; je cours, I run, &c.

- 4. REGULAR VERBS are those whose Conjugation follows the general Rule.
- 5. IRREGULAR VERBS are those whose Conjugation does not follow the general Rule, either by different Terminations, or by Want of some of their Moods, Tenjes, or Persons.
- 6. REFLECTED VERBS are Active Verbs that reflect the Action upon the Subject that produces it; Ex.

S'aimer. Se louer, To love one's felf. To praise one's self.

7. RECIPROCAL VERBS are Active Verbs, which donote an Action reciprocally returned from one Subject to the other; Ex.

S'entr'aimer, to love one another.

8. Personal Verbs are those that are conjugated by those Pronouns called Personal; Ex.

C. 6

Singular.

Singular:

1. Je parle,

I speak.

I. Nous parlons,

we speak.

2. Tu parles,

thou speakest.

2. Vous parlez,

ye speak.

Ils, ou

Belles,

parlent, they speak.

Elles,

parlent, they speak.

9. IMPERSONAL VERBS are those that are conjugated only by the third Person of the Singular; Ex.

Il pleut, it rains; il grêle, it bails; on dit, it is faid, &c.

A Verb is divided into five chief Parts; four of them are called Moods, and the fifth the Participles. The Moods are,

1. Indicative. 3. Conjunctive. 2. Imperative. 4. Infinitive.

A Mood expresses the different Ways an Action is done by.

The INDICATIVE expresses an Action simply, directly, and

absolute; as.

J'aime, I love; elle dansoit, she danced; ils parleront, they will speak.

The IMPERATIVE ferves to command, or forbid; Ex.

Qu'il parle, let him speak; ne courez pas, do not run, &c. The Conjunctive is so called,

1. Because it is generally used with Conjunctions before it; such as,

Que, that ; quoique, altho' ; afin que, to the end that, &c.

2. Because it never makes a complete Sense, unless it be joined with the *Indicative*, either before or after; Ex.

Conj.

Je ne crois pas qu'il vienne, I don't think he will come.

Je vous affure qu'il en seroit I assure you he would be glad
bien aise.

of it.

The INFINITIVE has an indeterminate Signification, and expresses the Action without any Circumstance, either of Number or Person. It has in French but two Tenses, viz.

The Present; Porter, to carry.

The Perfett; Avoir Porté, to have carried.

And it is construed with the other Moods, by which only it is determined; Ex.

i

d

Indicates Infin.

Singulus.

Je veux parler, I will speak.
Je voudrois porter, I would carry, &c.

All the Words of a Verb are derived from the Infinitive Mood.
The

The INDICATIVE Mood has feven Tenfes, or Times, viz.

The Present,
The Impersect,
The Preterpersect Definite,
The Preterpersect Definite,
The Future.

The Preterperfect Indefinite, The Tenses shew when the Actions are done, so that there are

properly but Three; viz.

The Present, the Preter, or Time past, and the Future.

Those seven Tenses are divided into four Simple, and three Compound.

The four simple Tenses are

1. The Present, which shews that something is now a doing; as, Je parle, I speak, or I am speaking.

2. The Imperfect, which shews that something was then a

doing, or present at that Time, which we speak of; as,

J'écrivois quand vous entrâtes, I was writing when you came in.

3. The Preterperfett Definite, which expresses a precise and determined Time; as,

Je parlai hier à votre père, I spoke yesterday to your Father. Observe that this Tense is never used to signify an action done that Day we speak in.

4. The Future, which shews that something is to come; as

J'écrirai ma lettre demain, I shall write my letter to-morrow. The three compound Tenses are those that are compounded with the three first Simple Tenses of the Verb avoir, to have, or être, to be; and the Participle Passive of the Verb; Ex.

1. J'ai diné, I have dined. 1. Je suis venu, I am come.

J'avois diné, I had dined.
 J'étois venu, I was come.
 J'eus diné, I had dined.
 Je fus venu.
 I was come.

1. The Preterperfect indefinite, and first Compound Tense, or Compound of the Present, is that which shews that something is entirely done and past, without mentioning any precise Time; as,

J'ai écrit ma lettre, I have written my Letter.

Or else it expresses an Action done the same day one speaks in; as.

J'ai mangé un poulet ce matin, I have eaten a Chicken this Morning.

The 1st Preterpluperfect, and 2d Compound Tense, or Compound of the Impersect, is that which shews that something had been done before another Thing that was done and past; as,

J'avois diné quand vous vîntes, I had dined when you came.

3. The 2d Preterpluperfect and 3d Compound Tense, or Compound of the Preterpersect Definite, shews also that something had been done before another Thing that was done and past, and besides it has a precise and determined Signification; Ex.

Nous eûmes achevé notre We had made an end of an our ouvrage en trois jours de tems. Work in three Days Time.

The IMPERATIVE Mood has but one Tense, which relates both to the Present and the Future.

Those are the seven Tenses, or Times of the Indicative Mood.

The Conjunctive Mood has seven Tenses, viz.

Three Simple, and four Compound.

I. The Present, or first Simple Tense, has sometimes also a-

Quoique je parle, Though I speak.
Afin que vous aimiez, That you may love.

2. The first Impersect, or second Simple Tense, called by some uncertain and conditional, is commonly construed with the Impersect Tense of the Indicative; Ex.

Si tu parlois, je parlerois; If thou didst speak, I should speak.

3. The fecond Imperfect, or third Simple Tense, is derived from the Preterperfect Definite of the Indicative; Ex.

Bien que j'aimasse, Though I loved.

Quoique je portasse, Though I carried.

The four Compound Tenses are those that are formed of the three Simple Tenses of the Conjunctive Mood, and of the Future of the Indicative of the Verb avoir, or être, and the Participle past of the Verb that is to be conjugated; Ex.

Auxil. Part

1. The Preterperfect, or Com- j'aie aimé, I may have loved.

2. The 1 Preterpluperfect, or j'aurois aimé, I should have Comp. of the 1st Imperfect.

3. The 2d Preterpluperfest, or j'ensse aimé, I might have loved.

4. The Future, or Compound j'aurai aimé, I shall have loved! of the Future.

The INFINITIVE Mood has but two Tenfes;

One Simple, viz. The Present ; Ex.

Donner, to give.

The other Compound, viz. The Preter; Ex.

0

d

Of PERSONS ..

There are three Persons in Verbs, as in Pronouns ; Ex.

Sing.	Plur.			
2. Tu donnes, thou givest.	1. Nous donnons, we give. 2. Vous donnez, ye give.			
3. Elle donne, be fine gives.	3. Elles donnent, they give.			

Of NUMBERS.

Every Tense in the three first Moods has two Numbers; viz.

The Singular; as, je donne,

And the Plural; as, nous donnons,

we give, &c.

Of the CONJUGATIONS.

The Conjugation is the due Distribution of the several Parts of Verbs, viz. Moods, Tenses, Persens, and Numbers.

There are four different Conjugations in French, which are distinguished by the Termination of the Infinitive.

The First

The Second Problem the Conjugations in French, which are distinguished by the Termination of the Infinitive.

The Second Problem the Conjugations in French, which are distinguished by the Termination of the Infinitive.

The Second makes the ir; as, Bâtir, to build. The Third Infinitive in oir; as, Recevoir, to receive. re; as, Rendre, to render.

Tu auras,

Il aura,

The Helping Verbs.

The first Auxiliary, or Helping Verb.

AVOIR, to bave.

The Participle Paffive, Eu, had.

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T	20	-	-	-		-	37	B.
- 10	N	n	- 1	C	A			

J'a Tu

No Vo Ils

Th J'

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N V 11

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T I

ye will bave.

they will have.

INDIC	ATIVB.			
The Present.	The Preterp. Indefinite, or Compound of the Present.			
J' ai, I have. Tu as, thou haft. Elle \{ a \text{he} \} \text{has.}	J' ai Tu as Il a Nous avons I have thou haft be has i			
Nous avons, we have.	Vous avez ye have			
Vous avez, ye have.	Hs ont I they have			
Elles ont, they have.	The I Preterpluperfect, or Com-			
The Imperfect. I' avois, I had. Tu avois, thou hadft. Il avoit he had, Nous avions, we had. Vous aviez, ye had. Ils avoient, they hadf	J' avois Tu avois II avoit Nous avions Vous aviez Ils avoient I bad thou hadst he had is we had is ye had they had			
The Preterperfect Definite.	The 2d Preterpluperfect, or			
J' eus, I bad.	Comp. of the Preterperfect.			
Tu eus, thou hadst.	J' eus 7 I bad			
Il eut, be had.	Tu eus thou hadst			
Nous eumes, we had.	Til aus L. L. L.			
Vous eutes, ye bad.	Nous eûmes, & we had a			
Ils eurent, they bad.	Vous eûtes, ye had			
N. B. eu is pronounced u.	Ils eurent J they had			
	uture.			
Sing.	Plur.			
J'aurai, I shall or will have.				
Julian, a pour of will burde.	Trous autons, we will bace.			

be will bave. Ils auront, IMPERATIVE.

thou wilt have. | Vous aurez,

-olag.		Liur.	
	Ayons,	let us bave.	
Qu'il ait, let him have.	Ayez, Qu'ils aient,	let them have.	
	1 & no month	Con-	

CONJUNCTIVE.

The Present.

Que That
J'aie, I have, or may have.
Tu aies, thou mayest have.
Il ait, he may have.
Nous ayons, we may have.

Vous ayez, ye may bave. Ils they may bave. aient, The 1st Imperf. or Conditional. aurois, I mould, would, or could have. aurais, thou shouldst bave. be should have. Il. auroit, Nous auriqus, we bould have. ye should have. Vous auriez, aurqient, they should have.

1-

The 2d Imperfect.

Que, That
J' eusse, I had, should, avould, could, or might have, &c.
Tu eusses, thou mightest have.
Il eût, he might have.

Nous eussions, we might have. Vous eussiez, ye might have. Ils eussent, they might have.

The Preterperfect, or Comp. of the Present.

Que

J'aie
Tu aies
Il ait

Nous ayons
Vous ayez
Ils aient

That
I may bave
thou mayest bave
be may bave
ye may bave
ye may bave
they may bave

The 1st Preterpluperfect, or Comp. of the Imperfect.

J' aurois
Tu aurois
Il auroit
Nous aurions
Vous auriez
Vous auroient

J fhould
thou shoulds
be should a gree shoul

The 2d Preterpluperfect, or Comp. of the Imperfect,

That

I bad or might
thou mightes

Il euffes

Il out

Nous euffions
Vous euffiez

Ils euffent

That
I bad or might
thou mightes
be might
be might
ye might
they might

The Future Compound.

Tu auras
Il aura

Nous aurons
Vous aurez
Ils auront

I fball bave
tbou fball bave
ye fball bave
they fball bave
they fball bave

INFINITIVE.

Present, Avoir, to have Preter. Avoir eu, to have bad.

Participles.

Present, Eyant, baving.
Pret. act. Ayant eu, baving bad.
Pret. pass. Eu, e, s, es, bad.
The

The Second Auxiliary, or Helping Verb.

êTRE, to be.

INDICATIVE.

The Present.			The Preterp. Indefinite, or			
Je	foie	I am.	Compound of the I	I has		
	ès,	thou art.	J' ai]	I have		
				bou hast		
11	eft,	be is.	II a	be bas		
Nous	fommes,	we are.		we have		
Vous		ye are.		ye have		
The second second second second	font,	they are.		bey have		
	The Impe	rfeA.	The 1st Preterplup			
J'	frois .	1	Comp. of the Imp	perfect.		
	étois,	I was.	J' avois	I had		
	étois,	thou was.	Tu avois th	bou badst		
İ	étoit,	be was.	Il avoit	be bad		
Nous	étions,	we were.	N			
The second second	étjez,	ye were.	I Nous avions	we had		
Ils	étoient,	they were.	Vous aviez	ye had		
755-0		y were.	lls avoient]	they had		
9	be Preterp.	Definite.	The 2d Preterplupers			
Je	fus,	I was.	l' eus 7	I bad		
Tu	fus,	thou wast.		bou badst		
11	fut,	be was.	111 000	be bad		
	fûmes,	we were.	Nous eûmes	we had		
	fûtes,	ye were.	Vous eûtes	ye had		
Ils	farent,	they were.		they bad		
		<i>G</i> ! F				

The Future.

		Sing.	1	P	lur.
Je Tu Il	ferai, feras, fera,	I shall, or will be. thou wilt be. he will be.	Vous	serez,	ye will be. they will be. IMPE-

IMPERATIVE.

	A Service Control	1.00	Soyons,	let us be.
Sois, Qu'il foit,	be, or be thou. let him be.	Qu'ils	Soyez, foient,	be, or be ye. let them be.

CONJUNCTIVE.

The Present.

Que	1	That
Je	fois,	I be, or may be.
Tu	fois,	thou mayest be.
11	foit,	be may be.
Nous	foyons,	que may be.
	foyez,	ye may be.
	soient,	they may be.

t.

deen.

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A

baen.

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mp.

d

7

been.

1

be.

be.

be.

E-

a grand

Ist Impersect or Conditional.

Je serois. I should be.

Tu serois, thou shouldst be.

Il seroit, be should be.

Nous serions.

Nous ferions, we should be.
Vous feriez, ye should be.
Ils feroient, they should be.

2d Imperfect.

Que fusse, I avere, or might be. Je Tu thou mighteft be. fusses, \mathbf{I} fût, he might be. Nous fussions, we might be. Vous fussiez, ye might be. Ils fussent, they might be.

The Preterperfect or Compound of the Prefent.

Que		That	
J'	aie	7 I may	
Tu	aies	thou mayeft :	
11	ait	thou mayest in he may ag	
Nous	ayons	we may a ye may a	
Vous	ayez	ye may s	
	aient .	I they may	

ift Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the Imperfect.

J,	aurois	I should
Tu	aurois	thou shoulds :
11	auroit	be should !
Nous	s aurions	we should ?
Vous auriez		ye should &
Ils.	auroient	they should

2d Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the 2d Imperfect.

Que	That
J' eusse 7	I might
Tu eusses	thou mighteft :
Il eût	he might
Nous eussions	we might by
Vous eussiez	ye might-s
Ils eussent	they might

Future Compound.

J,	aurai ~	I shall
Tu	auras	thou shalt ;
II	aura	thou shalt is he shall
	saurons	we shall be ye shall
	auront	they shall

INFINITIVE.

Present. être, to be. Pret. Avoir été, to have been.

Participles.

Present. étant, being. Pret. Act. Ayant été, baving been. Pret. Pass. été been.

Of

Of the REGULAR VERBS.

The Verbs of the First Conjugation end in ER; as, DONNER, to give.

Part. paffive, Donné, given.

INDICATIVE.

INDIC.	ATIVE.		
fle ugm Prefent.	Preterperfect Indefinite, ar		
Winds I down	Compound of the Present.		
Je donne, I give.	I' ai I have		
Tu donnes, thou givest.	Tu as thou haft		
Il donne, be gives.	Il a be has i		
Nous donnons, we give.	5		
Vous donnez, ye give.	Nous avons		
Ils donnent, they give.	Vous avez ye have		
midNe. Older alarma	Ils ont J they have		
Imperfect.	ift Preterpluperfect, or Com-		
Te donneis I did si	pound of the Imperfect.		
Je donnois, I did give, or	I' avois 7 I had		
Tu donnois, thou didst give.	To avois thou had		
Il donnoit, he did give.			
we are give.	>= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		
Nous donnions, we did give.			
Vous donniez, ye did giave.	Yous aviez ye had		
Ils donnoient, they did give.	Ils avoient they had		
Preterpersect Definite.	2d Preterpluperfect Compound		
and the second of the second o	of the Preterperfect Definite.		
Je donnai, Igave, or did give.	J' eus 7 I had		
Tu donnas, thou gaveft.	Tu eus thou hadst		
Il donna, he gave.	Il eut 's be had g		
Nous donnâmes, we gave.	Nous eûmes of we had is		
Vous donnâtes, ye gave.	Vous eûtes ye had		
Ils donnerent, they gave.	Ils eurent bey bad		
	ure.		
Je donnerai,	I will, or shall give.		
Tu donneras,	thou wilt give.		
Il donnera,	be will give.		
t to the company of the same			
Nous donnerons,	we will give.		

ye will give.

they will give.

Vous donnerez,

Ils donneront;

Qu'

Que

Je Tu

11

No Vo Ils

Ils

No Vo II

> Q J T

II

VI

IMPER	
Singular.	Donnons, let us give.
Donne sign or sign they	Donner size or size re
Qu'il donne, let him give.	Donnnez, give, or give ye. Qu'ils donnent, let them give.
Conjun	CTIVE.
Que That	ist Preterpluperfect, or Com-
I give.	pound of the 1st Imperfect.
Je donne, or I may	1 bad, or
Tu donnes, thou mayest	J' aurois \ I sould
Il donne, be may	Tu aurois thou shoulds :
200	Il auroit be should
Nous donnions, we may bo	5.0
Vous donniez, ye may	Nous aurions E we fould ?
Ils donners, they may	Vous auriez gre should ?
Ift Imperfect or Conditional.	Ils auroient J they should
Je donnerois, I should	2d Preterpluperfect, or Com-
Tu donnerois, thou shouldst	pound of the 2d Impersect.
Ils donneroit, be should .	Que That
and dominer out,	J' eusse \ I might
Nous donnerions, we should bo	Tu eusses thou mightest :
Vous donneriez, ye should	Il eut be might ?
Ils donneroient, they should	
	Nous eustions E we might 3
2d Imperfect. Que That	Vous eussiez S we might ?
	Ils eussent J they might
	Future Compound.
2	J' aurai 7 I shall
Il donnât, be might	Tu auras thoushalt
Nous donna fions, we might to	Il aura be shall
Vous donnassez, ye might	
Ils donnassent, they might	Nous aurons & we shall &
2	Vous aurez ye shall & 1
Preterpersect, or Compound of	Ils auront they shall
Que That	
	INFINITIVE.
Tu aies thou mayeft :	Pref. Donner, to give.
Tu aies I may thou mayest is be may	Pret. Avoir donné, to bave given.
De may ?	Pres. Donnant, giving.
Nous aiions P we may 2	
77	Pret. act. Ayant donné, bawing
11.	Pret. Paff. Donné, e, s, es, given.
is alent J they may	N. B.
	74. D+

d

N. B. The Learner should spare no Pains to know this Verb perfectly well, there being above two thousand and seven hundred Verbs of this Conjugation.

The Verbs of the fecond Conjugation end in IR; as BATIR, to build.

Part. paffive. Bâti, built.

INDICATIVE.

	Pre	INDIC.			Indefinite, or
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	I build.			of the Present.
Je	bâtis,	thou buildest.	J,		The second secon
Tu	bâtis			ai	
11	bậtit,	be builds.	Tu	32.32 3.4	thou hast
	and and	de l'entre	11	a	be has
	bâtiffons,	we build.	37	יכעב שופוי	, a
San and the san an	bâtiffez,	ye build.	C. San San San	s avons	we have
Ils	batiffent,	they build.		s avez	ye have
			Ils	ont .	J they have
	Impe	rfect.	1ft	Preterplup	erfect, or Com-
Je	bâti/fois,	I built, or did			be Imperfect.
	0.00	build.	l,	avois	1 I had
Tu	bâtiffois,	thou didst build.	Tu		thou badft
11	bâtiffoit,	be did build.	11	avoit	be had .
					1
Nous	bâtiffions,	we did build.	Nou	s avions	a we had
	bâtiffiez,		Vou	s aviez	ve had
Ils	bâtiffoient		Ils	avoient	
	appropriate	E. S.	2d	Preterplun	erfect, or Com-
. 1	reterperfe	& Definite.			the Definite.
Te	bâtis,		I'	eus	1 bad
Tu	bâtis.	thou buildest.	Tu		thou hadst
11	bâtit	be built.	11	eut	be bad .
100000		STATE AND STATE	100	The state of the	(3 %
Nous	bâtimes,	we built.	Nou	s eûmes	owe bad
Vous	bâtites,	ye built.		s eûtes	ye had
11	ALCOHOL STATE OF THE STATE OF T		Through the Barrier	eurent	they had
	Significant .		ure.		uphorite in the
	Te	bât <i>irai</i> ,		all, or will	huild.
9794		bâtiras,		wilt build	
		bâtira,		vill build.	t los s
		Duarry	DE .C	om ouna.	

Nous bâtirens, Vous bâtirez, Ils bâtirent,

we will build.
ye will build.
they will buil

IMPE-

Qu'i

Je

Tu Il Nou Vou Ils

ift I

Je Tu

II Nou Vou Ms

Je Tu

II Not Vot I^{ls} Pre

Tu II No Vo Ils

mly

Singular.

Bâtis, build, or build thou. Qu'il bâtisse, let them build.

That Que Te I may build. bâtiffe, bâtisses, thou mayest build. Tu be may build. 11 bâtiffe, we may build Nous batisfions, ye may build. Vous batiffiez, bâtissent, they may build. Ils

ift Imperfect, or Conditional.

I should build. Te batirois, thou shouldest Tu bâtirois, build. be should build. II bâtiroit, Nous bâtirions, we should build. Vous bâtiriez, ye should build. they should Ms bâtiroient, build.

2d Imperfect.

Que That Je bâti//e I might build. Tu batiffes, thou mightest build. 11 bâtit. be might build. Nous batifions, we might build. Vous bâtissiez, ye might build. batiffent, they might build. Tls Preterperfeet, or Compound of

the Prefent. Que That aie I may Tu aies thou mayest = ait be may 3 we may ? Nous ayons Vous ayez ye may 3 aient they may

Plural.

Bâtissons, let us build.
Bâtissez, build, or build ye.
Qu ils bâtissent, let them build.

CONJUNCTIVE.

of the 1st Imperfect.

J' aurois I should have
Tu aurois thou shaft have
Il auroit he should have
Nous aurions are should have
Vous auriez ye should have
Ils auroient they should have

2d Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the 2d Imperfect.

Que That eusse I might Tu thou migheft euffes be might we min 11 eût Nous euflions we might 3 Vous eussiez ye might s Ils eussent they might

Future Compound.

J' aurai
Tu auras
Il aura
Nous aurons
Vous aurez
Ils auront

I fball
thou fball,
be fball
we fball
ye fball
they fball

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Bâtir, to build.

Pret. Avoir bâti, to bave built.

Participles.

Pref. Bâtissant, building. Pret. A.A. Ayant bâti, baving built. Pret. Pass. Bâti, e. s, es, built.

N. B. Of this Conjugation there are about two hundred Verbs

The Verbs of the third Conjugation end in OIR; as RECEVOIR, to Receive.

Particip. paff. Reçu, received.

INDIC	ATIVE.
Je reçois I receive.	Preterperfect Indefinite, or Compound of the Present.
Tu reçois, thou receivest.	J' ai] I bave
Il reçoit, be receives.	Tu as thou hast
	Il a s be bas
Nous recevons, we receive.	2 2
Nous recevez, ye receive.	Nous avons we have
Ils reçoivent, they receive.	Vous avez ye have
the requirems, they receive.	
Imperfect.	Ils ont J they have
imperieu.	-d Dustaunlungsfort on Com
[7	ift Preterpluperfect, or Com-
I received.	pound of the Imperfect.
Je recevois, I did receive, or	J' avois \ I had
Tu recevois, thou didst receive.	Tu avois thou hadst
·Il recevoit, be did receive.	Il avoit & he had
A Pracie vi de politre ero	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Nous recevions, we did receive.	Nous avions we had &
Vous receviez, ye did receive.	Vous aviez ye had
Ils recevoient, they did receive.	Ils avoient J they had
Preterpersect.	2d Preterpluperfect, or Com- pound of the Preterperfect.
Je reçus, I received.	J' eus \ I had
Tu reçus, thou receivedst.	Tu eus thou hadst
Il reçut, he received.	Il eut be had
Nous reçumes, we received.	Nous eumes we had ?
Vous reçutes, ye received.	
Ils requrent, they received.	
they received.	The curent of they have
Fut	ure.
Je recevrai,	I shall, or will receive.
Tu recevras,	thou wilt receive.

Je Tu	secevrai,	I shall, or will receive.
Tu	recevras,	thou wilt receive.
11	reçevra,	he will receive.
Nous	recevrons,	we will receive.
	recevrez,	ye will receive.
	recevrent,	they will receive.

IMPE-

Qu

Que Je i Tu Il

Noi Noi

Ils

Je

Ta II

Non

Vou Ils

Que Je Tu

Nou Vou lls

Th

Quoi

Гu Il

Nou Vou Is

IMPERATIVE.

Singular. receive or receive Recois, thou. let bim re-Qu'il reçoive,

Plural. Recevons, let us receive. Recevez, receive, or receive ye.

Qu'ils reçoivent, let them receive.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Present. That Due le reçoive, I receive, or I may thou mayest Tu recoives, be may 3 reçoive we may s Nous recevions, Nous receviez, ye may they may reçoivent, 1. Imperfect or Conditional. I (bould Te recevrois, Ta recevrois, thou shouldst be should ? 11 recevroit, Nous recevrions, we should ? ye should Vous recevriez, Ils recevroient, they should 2. Imperfect. Que, That e reçusse, I might Tu recuffes, thou mightest

n-

received.

!

n-

1

7

received.

d

d

he might s reçut, Nous recussions, we might Vous recussiez, ye might recuffent, they might

The Preterperfect, or Compound of the Present. Quoique Although aie I may aies thou mayest ait be may s Nous ayons que may & ous ayez ye may s ls aient they may

Ift Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the Imperfect.

I Should aurois thou shoulds? Tu aurois be foould 11 auroit Nous aurions we should

Lye Should Vous auriez they should Ils auroient] 2d Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the 2d Imperfect.

Que That eusse I might Tu euffes thou mightest Π eût be might - we might Nous euffions Vous eussiez ye might Ils eussent they might

Future Compound. aurai 1 Shall Tu thou shal auras

aura

 \mathbf{II}

be for all Nous aurons we shall ye shall ? Vous aurez auront of they shall

INFIN ATIVE. Pref. Recevoir to receive. ', IL Pret. Avoir to have rereçu,

[ceisved. Pres. Rer 'articiples. recei ving. Pret. al sevant, b naving A. Ayant reçu,

re neived. Pret . Paff. Reçu, e, s, es, received.

Of the Regular Verbs.

The Verbs of the fourth Conjugation end in RE; as RENDRE, to render.

Particip. Paff. Rendu, rendered.

Pre	fent.		Indefinite, a
Je rends, Tu rends, Il rend,	I render. thou renderest. he renders.	J' ai	I have thou hast be has
Nous rendens, Vous rendez, Ils rendent,	we render. ye render. they render.	Vone even	we have ye have they have
Impe	erfect.	of Preterelup	erfect. or Com.

Je Tu	rendois,	I did render.
Tu	rendois,	thou didst render.
11	rendoit,	be did render.

we did render. Nous rendions, ye did render. Vous rendiez, rendoient, they did render.

Preterperfect Definite.

Je	rendis,	I rendered.
Je Tu Il	rendis,	thou renderedst.
	rendit,	be rendered.

Nous rendimes, we rendered. Vous rendites, ye rendered. Ils rendirent, they rendered. pound of the Imperfect.

Qu'i

Nou: ous

. I

u

lous ous

u

lous ous

rete

ous

ous

bad?

bad S

"	avois	100	I bad
Tu	avois	th	ou badft
11	avoit	4	be bad?
Nous	avions	S S	we had
Vous	aviez	1	ye had
Ils	avoient	1	they bad

2d Preterpluperfect, or Com-

pou	ind of the	Preterperfect.
J'	eus	I bad
Tu	eus	thou badft
11	eut -	be bad
Nous	eûmes	2 we had
Vous	eûtes	ye bad
Ils	eurent	they bad

Future.

Je Tu	rendrai,
	rendras,
11	rendra,

Nous rendrons, Vous rendrez, Ils rendront,

I shall, or will render. thou wilt render. be will render.

we will render. ye will render. they will render.

IM71

IMPERATIVE

Rends, render, or render thou. Qu'il rende, let him render. Plural.

Rendons, let us render.

thou. Rendez, render, or render ye.

let him render. Qu'ils rendent, let them render.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Present.

That Que rende I may e rendes, thou mayest Cu be may rende, we may 5 lous rendions. ous rendiez, ye may ls rendent, they may . Imperfect, or Conditional. I Should, rendrois, would, or could thou shouldst rendrois, be should rendroit, we should ? lous rendrions,

rendered.

31

10

om.

ad

ijt

ad ?

ade

ad ad

om-

a.

ad

dft

ad ?

bad

bad

bad

M78

2. Imperfect.

ous rendriez,

rendroient,

ye should

they should

e rendisse, I might

u rendisses, thou mightest

rendit, he might

lous rendissions, we might

ous rendissions, ye might

s rendissent, they might

reterperfect, or Compound of the Present.

ue		That
1	aie '	1 may
u	aies	thou mayest
	ait	
ous	ayons	be may ave may
ous	ayez	ye may ?
S	aient	I they may s

1. Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the 1st Imperfect.

pound of th	e 1/t Timb Heere
J' aurois	I should
Tu aurois	thou shoulds &
Il auroit	be shoula
Nous aurions	we should ?
Vous auriez	ye should ?
Ils auroient	
	The Property of the Party of th

2d Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the 2d Imperfect.

Que	That
J' eusse 7	I might &
Tu eusses	thou mightest &
Il eut	a be might
Nous euflions	be might we might
Vous eussiez	ye might ?
Ils eussent	they might a

Future Compound

ruture compound.				
l,	aurai	7	I	Shall -
Tu	auras	1 .	thou	Shalt 2
11	aura	(p		Shall
Nous	aurons	re n		Shall 2
Vous	aurez	-		Shall 3
Ils	auront]		
]		Shall a

INPINITIVE.

Pref. Rendre, to render.

Pret. Avoir rendu, to have [rendered.

Pres. Rendant, rendering.
Pret. Act. Ayant rendu, baving [rendered.

Pret. Paff. Rendu, e, s, es, ren-[dered.

Verbee

D 2

Verbes les plus nécessaires de la première Conjugaison, à Réguliers.

The most necessary Verbs of the first Conjugation, and Regular.

Arriver, to arrive. Accapler, to oppress. Accepter, to accept. Accorder to grant. Acheter, to buy. Achever, to end. Acculer, to accuse. Aider, to belp. Aimer, to love. Adorer, to wor ship. Appeller, to call. to bring. Apporter, Apliquer, to apply. Aquiter, to acquit. Arrêter, to Rop. Affurer, to affure. Avaler, to swallow.

to play the Badiner, fool. Baifer, to kifs. Balayer, to fweep. Baptiser, to christen. Blamer, to blame. Bleffer, to wound. to flum-Broncher. ble. Brifer, to beat in

Bruler, to beat in pieces.
Bruler, to burn.

Cacher, to bide.
Cacheter, to feal.
Caffer, to break.
Causer, to talk.
Changer, to change.

Chanter, to fing. Chaufer, to warm. Chercher, to look for. Commander, to com-

Commander, to command. Commencer, to be-

Compter, to reckon.
Confoler, to com-

Conserver, to preferwe.

Corriger, to corred. Couper, to cut.

Danser, to dance.
Déchirer, to tear.
Déclarer, to declare.
Déjeuner, to breakfast.
Demander, to ask.

Déshabiller, to undress. Dérober, to steal. Désirer, to desire.

Diner, to dine.
Donner, to give.
Domter, to tame.

Echaufer, to warm.
Eclairer, to light.
Ecouter, to bearken.
Efacer, to blot out.
Efrayer, to frighten.
Elever, to raife.

Embarrasser,

trouble
Empêcher, to binder
Emprunter, to bin

Ha

Ha

Ho

Hé

Hu

Im

Ign

Im

Im

Inc

Jou

Jete Irri

Jug

Jur

Lai

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Enseigner, to teach Envoyer, to send

épargner, to spar éprouver, to try Espérer, to hop

Estimer, to value étonner, to assonis

éviter, to shun Excuser, to excus

Expliquer, to explain

Fâcher, to ver
Favoriser, to favor
Féliciter, to wish jo
Fermer, to shu
Frapper, to strik
Froter, to ru
Fricasser, to small

Gagner, to gai Garder, to kee Gâter, to free Geler, to free Goûter, to taft Gouverner, to ru

Gouverner, to val Graver, to engrave Grater, to firate Grêler, to ha Gronder, to fell

Habille

Habiller, to drefs. Hazarder, to wenture.
Honorer, to honour.
Hésiter, to stammer.
Humilier, to humble.

Imiter, to imitate.
Ignorer, to be ignorant of.
Importuner, to trouble.

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ferate to ha to jed abile Imprimer, to print. Incommoder, trouble. Jouer, to play. to throw. leter, Irriter, to provoke. Juger, to judge. to Swear. Jurer, Laisser, to leave. Lasser,

Lasser, to wash
Lier, to wash
Lier, to deliver up.
Louer, to praise.
Louer, to hire.

Macher, to chew.
Manger, to eat.
Manier, to handle

Macher, to chew.
Manger, to eat.
Manier, to bandle.
Marcher, to walk.
Marier, to marry.
Mêler, to mix.
Menacer, to threaten.
Mener, to lead.
Méprifer, to despise.

Paffer,
Peffer,
Poffede.
Prêcher.

Mériter, to deserve.

Monter, to go up.

Montrer, to show.

Moucher, to blow
the nose.

Mouiller, to vet.

Nâger, to sewim.
Négliger, to neglect.
Néiger, to snow.
Nétoyer, to clean.
Nier, to deny.
Noyer, to drown.
Nouer, to tie.
Nommer, to name.

Obliger, to oblige.
Occuper, to busy.
Offenser, to offend.
Opprimer, to oppress.
Ordonner, to order.
Oter, to take away.
Oublier, to forget.

Paver. בת אמיי Pardonner, to forgive. Parler, to Speak. Partager, to divide. Paffer, to pals. Percer, to pierce. to weigh. Piller, to plunder. Plier, to bend. Pleuser, to queep. Porter, to carry. Posseder, to posses. Prêcher, to preach. Promener, to walk.

Prêter, to lend. Prier, to pray.

Quereller, to quarrel. Quitter, to quit.

Racommoder, to mend.
Raconter, to relate.
Railler, to jeer.
Reculer, to go back.
Regarder, to look
upon.
Rencontrer, to meet.

Saluer, to falute.
Sauter, to jump.
Sécher, to fubscribe.
Souper, to supp.
Soupirer, to sigh.
Supplier, to beseach.

Tacher, to endeavour.
Travailler, to work.
Tirer, to draw.
Tomber, to fall.
Tromper, to deceive.
Tuer, to kill.
Tonner, to thunder.
Trouver, to find.

Vanter, to fraise. Veiller, to sit up. Venger, to rewenge Voyager, to travel. Voler, to sty.

Verbes les plus nécessaries de la seconde Coujugaison, & Réguliers.

The most necessary Verbs of the second Conjugation, and Regular.

Abolir, to abolifb. Abrutir, to befot. Accomplir, to accomplifb. Adoucir, to fweeten. Affermir, to faften. Agir, to act. Aigrir, to anger. Amortir, to quench. Anéantir, to annibilate. Apauvrir, to grow poor. Aplaudir, to applaud. Affortir, to match. Affouvir, to fatisfy. Affujettir, to subject. Avertir, to warn. R. Bannir, to banifb. Batir, to build. Bénir, to blefs. Blanchir, to whiten. Chérir, to cherift. Chaifir, to choose. Convertir, to convert. Divertir, to divert.

E. Eblouir, to dazzle. Eclaircir, to clear. Elargir, to widen. Endurcir, to barden. Engloutir, to abforb. Enrichir, to enrich. Ensevelir, to bury. Etrécir, to fraight-Etablir, to settle. Evanouir, to faint. F. to finish. Finir, Fournir, to furnish. to flourifb. Fleurir, Fremir, to tremble. Garantir, to avarrant. Garnir, to furnish. Gémir, to groan. Guérir, to cure. H. Hair, to bate. I. Inveftir, to inveft. Jouir, to enj y. Languir, to languish.

M. Meurir, to ripen. Meurtrir, to bruife. Munir, to store. Nourrir, to nourish. 0. Obéir, to obey. P. Pâlir, to grow pale. Périr, to perib. Pclir, to poliff. Pourrir, to corrupt, R. Réfroidir, to grow cold. Réjouir, to rejoice. Remplir, to fill. Resplendir, to sbine. Retentir, to refound. Réuffir, to succeed. Saifir, to seize. Subir, to undergo T, Ternir, . to tarnifo. Vieillir, to grow old. Unir, to unite

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palj to j Ex The Verbs of the 3d Conjugation, and Regular, are but

5; viz. Recevoir, Concevoir, Apercevoir,

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obey,

pale.

rib.

olifh. rupt.

grow

cold.

joice.

o fill.

Bine.

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ceed

feize. derga

rnish.

grow

old.

unites

to receive. | Décevoir, to conceive. Devoir, to perceive. | .

to deceive. to owe.

Tous les Verbes Réguliers de la 4me Conjugaison.

All the Regular Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

Descendre. Fendre, Fondre, Mordre, Pendre, Pondre, Perdre, Rendre,

to go down | Répandre, to cleave. to melt. to bite. to bang. to lay eggs. to lo,e. to render.

Répondre, Rompre, Tendre, Tondre, Tordre, Vendre,

to Spread. to answer. to break. to bend. to Shear. to twift. to fell.

Their Compounds are,

Condescendre. Confondre, Se Morfondre, Refondre, Remordre, Dépendre, Rependre, Su/pendre, Correspondre,

to condescend. to convict. to catch cold. to melt again. to bite again. to depend. to bang again. to suspend. to correspond. | Retordre,

Reperdre, Corrompre, Interrompre, Détendre, Entendre, étendre, Pretendre, Retondre.

to loose again. to corrupt. to interrupt. to unbend. to understand. to ftretch out. to pretend. to shear again. to twif again.

You must observe, that this last Conjugation is not so regular as the rest, and that all the Verbs having an i before n in the Penultima, or last Syllable but one, of the Infinitive; as Joindre, to join; Peindre, to paint, &c. take a g before that n in the Penultima of the Tenses which have more than one Syllable; except the Future of the Indicative, and the first Imperfect of the Conjunctive. And besides, those Verbs form the Participle passive, by changing dre of the Infinitive into t; as from joindre, to join, comes joint, joined, &c. as you shall fee in the following Examples.

JOINDRE, to join.

Part. paffive.

Megular, are

Joint, joined.

INDICATIVE.

Prefent.

Je joins, I join.
'Tu joins, thou joinest.
Il joint, he joineth.
Nous joignons, we join.
Vous joignez, ye join.
Ils joignent, they join.

Imperfect.

I joined, or did Je joignois, join. thou didst join. Tu joignois, be did join. 11 joignoit, we did join. Nous joignions, ye did join. Vous joigniez, they did join. Ils joignoient,

Preterperfect Definite.

I joined, or did Je joignis, join. Tu thou joinedst. joignis, II be joined. joignit, we joined. Nous joignimes, Vous joignîtes, ye joined. Ils joignirent, they joined. Preterperfect Indefinite, or Compound of the Present. Qu

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Voi Ils

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Il Nou Vou Ils

Tu as
Il a
Nous avons
Vous avez
Ils ont

The Present.

I have thou haft he has a we have the present they have

1. Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the Imperfect.

J' avois
Tu avois
Il avoit
Nous avions
Vous aviez
Ils avoient

I had
thou hadft
he had so
we had so
ye had
they had

z. Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the Preterp. Def.

J' eus
Tu eus
Il eut
Nous eûmes
Vous eûtes
Ils eurent

I had
thou hadft
we had s
ye had
they had

Future.

Je joindrai, Tu joindras, Il joindra, Nous joindrons, Vous joindrez, Ils joindront, I shall, or will join.
thou wilt join.
he will join.
we will join.
ye will join.
they will join.

IMPE.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

Joins, join, or join thou. Joi Qu'il joigne, let him join. Qu'ils joi CONJUNCTIVE.

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Present.

Que That Te joigne, I may join. thou mayest join. Tu joignes, be may join. joigne, Nous joignions, we may join. Vous joigniez, ye may join. they may join. Ils joignent,

i. Imperfect, or Conditional.

Je joindrois, I should
Tu joindrois, thou shouldst
Il joindroit, he should in
Nous joindrions, we should
Vous joindriez, ye should
Ils joindroient, they should

2. Imperfect.

Que That je joignisse, I might Tu joignisses, thou mightest I1joignit, be might : Nous joignissions, we might. Vous joignissiez, ye might Ils joignissent they might

Preterperfect, or Compound of the Present.

Que That aie 1 may Tu aies thou mayest & Π ait be may 8 Nous ayons we may Vous ayez ye may Ils aient they may

Plural.

Joignons, let us join.
or join thou.
let him join.
Qu'ils joignent, let them join.

1. Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the 1st Imperfect.

I had, or I Bould aurois thou shouldst Tu aurois be should ? 11 auroit o we should ? Nous aurions ye should & Vous auriez they should Ils auroient

2. Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the 2d Imperfect.

Que That eusse I might Tu eusses thou mightest 3 11 eût he might 3 Nous eussions we might Vous eussiez ye might Ils eussent they might

Future Compound.

I' aurai
Tu auras
Il aura
Nous aurons
Vous aurez
Ils auront

I shall
thou shall
they shall
they shall
they shall

INFINITIVE.

Present. Joindre, to join.
Pret. Avoir joint, to have joined.

Participles.

Present. Joignant, joining.

Pret. Act. Ayant joint, baving joined.

Pret. paff. Joint, e, s, es, joined.
D 5 Of

Of the Conjugation of PASSIVE VERBS.

S

R

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fe

P

to return.

Tomber,

The Conjugation of Passive Verbs is very easy, and consists (both in English and in French) only in the joining of the Participle Passive, or Past, of any Verb to be conjugated, to the Auxiliary Etre, to be, through all its Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons; but you must observe, that in French, the Participle varies according to the Difference of Gender and Number.

Etre porté, to be carried.

INDICATIVE.

Singular.	P	resent.		Plural.
Tu es thou			()	ye are
Elle est portée, she	is J &	Elles font		they are §
Imperfect. Preterperf. Def.	J'étois, Je fus,	₹.	1.	I was
	J'ai été, L'avois	. <i>G.</i> . été, <i>G.</i> .	porté,	I have been ?
2. Preterpluperf.	J'eus ét	é, &c.	-	I had been
Future. After the same	Je serai, Manner		ted the In	I shall be inperative, Con-

Of the Conjugation

jundive, and Infinitive Moods.

Paller,

of NEUTER and COMMON Verbs.

NEUTER and COMMON Verbs, fuch as

Badiner,	to play the fool.	Engraisier,	to fatten.
Pâlir,	to grow pale.	Rougir, ta redd	en, &c. are al-
	togeth	er conjugated like	e Active Verbs.
	Except thefe fourtee	n Neutral Verbs, &	&c.
Arriver,	to arrive.		to dye.
Entrer,	to go, or come in.	Accourir,	to run to.
Monter,	to go, or come up.		to depart.
Aller,	to go.	Venir,	to come.
	O O		

to pass, or go by. Retourner,

Tomber, to fall. Descendre, to come down.
Sortir, to go, or come out. Naître, to be born.
Remonter, Retomber, Revenir, Redescendre, &c.
Repasser, Resortir, Devenir,

Whose compound Tenses are conjugated with the Auxiliary Etre, as the Passive Verbs, and not by the Verb Avoir; as you see in the following Example:

MONTER, to go, or come up. Part. Paff. Monté, gone up.

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INDICATIVE.

Present	-	Je monte, &c.
Imperfect	-	Je montois, &c.
Preterperfect Definite,	-	Je montai, &c.
Preterperfect Indefinite.	-	Je suis monté, &c.
1. Preterpluperfett.	-	J'étois monté, &c.
2. Preterpluperfect.	-	Je sus monté, &c.
Future	-	Je monterai. &c.

Singular. Monte, Qu'il monte, Plural. Montons, Montez, Qu'ils montent.

CONJUNCTIVE.

		•	
Present.	•	-	Que je monte, &c.
1. Imperfect.		-	Je monterois, &c.
2. Imperfect.			Que je montasse, &c.
Preterperfect			Quoique je sois monté, &c.
1. Preterplut		-	Quand je serois monté, Ge.
2. Preterplut		-	Que je fusse monté, &c.
Future.			Quand je ferai monté, &c.

INFINITIVE.

Present.		-	Monter,
Pret.	-	-	Etre monté.

PARTICIPLES.

Present		Montant.
Pret. Adive.		Etant monté.
Pret. Pafive.	-	Monté, e, s, es
		0.6

Note,

Note, 1. That Passer, Monter, and Sortir, with their Com. pounds, are sometimes conjugated with the Auxiliary AVOIR;

and we say, J'ai passe, j'ai monté, j'ai sorti, &c.

2. In these Verbs, as in the Passive, the Participle varies according to the Difference of Gender, and Number, except when it comes before the Infinitive of another Verb, where it remains still the same; Ex.

Il est allé voir, he is gone to see; Elle est allé voir, she is gone

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3. These six Verbs, Aller, Venir, Sortir, Accourir, Mourir, Naître, are not only irregular in that they are conjugated with the Auxiliary ETRE, but do also depart from the Rule in several Tenses, as you shall see in the Conjugation of Irregular Verbs.

The Conjugation of REFLECTED VERBS.

A Reflected Verb is nothing but an Active Verb, whose Action returns upon the Agent that produces it; as

Je me lève, I rise. | Tu te promènes, thou walkest, &c. Now this Restection of the Action is marked with these personal

Pronouns;

Me, te, se, in the Singular; Nous, vous, se, in the Plural; but so that its compound Tenses are formed with the Auxiliary ETRE.

Se Lever, to rise. Part. Paff. Levé, risen.

INDICATIVE.

	Prese	nt.	
Je me lève,	-	_	- I rise.
Tu te lèves,	-	-	thou risest.
Il se lève,	-		- he rises.
Nous nous levons,	-	_	we rise.
Vous vous levez,	-	-	ye rise.
Ils se lèvent,	-	_	they rife.
	Impe	rfect.	
Je me levois,	-	_	I did rise.
Tu te levois,	-	-	thou didst rise.
Il se levoit,	-	-	be did rise.
Nous nous levions,	-	_	we did rife.
Vous vous leviez,	_	-	ye did rise.
Ils se levoient,	-	-	they did rife.
			Pre

			Preterperfect Definite.		
Te	me	levai,	- A	-	
rr.	. 40	larras			

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tion

&c.

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Pre-

	16	me	leval,	_	-	1 ara rije,	or I roje.
	Tu	te	levas,	_	-	thou	didft rife.
1	II	Se	leva,	_	-	_	be rose.
	Nous	nous	levâmes,	-	- "	-	we rose.
	Vous	vous	levâtes,	-		-	ye rose.
	Ils	Se	levèrent,	_		-	they rose.

Preterperfect Indefinite, or Compound of the Present.

Je	me	fuis levé,	_	_ I bas	ve, or am risen.
Tu	t'	fuis levé, es levé,	-	-	thou art risen.
		est levé,	-	-	he is risen.
Nous	nous	fommes levés,	_	-	we are risen.
Vous	vou.	êtes levés	-	_	ye are risen.
Ils	Se ·	font levés,	-	-	they are risen.

1. Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the Imperfect.

Je	m	étois levé,	-	_ I ba	d, or I was rifen.
Tu	t'	étois levé,	_	-	thou wast risen.
11	5	étoit levé,	-	-	he was risen.
Nou	s nous	étions levés,	-	-	we were risen.
Vous	s vou	sétiez levés,	-	_	ye were risen.
Ils	s'	étoient levés,	-	_	they were risen.

2. Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the Preterperf. Def.

Je	me	fus levé,		- I ba	d, or I was rifen.
Tu	te	fus levé,	_		thou wast risen.
11	Se	fut levé,		_	be was risen.
Nous	nous	fûmes levés,		-	we were risen.
Vous	vous	fútes levés,	-	-	we are risen.
Ils	Se	furent levés,	-	-	they were risen.

Future:

		leverai,	-	-	- I she	all, or will rife.
Tu i	te	leveras,	_		-	thou shalt rife.
II)	le .	levera,	_		- Y	be shall rife.
Nous :	nous	leverons,	-	-	_	we shall rife.
Vous 4	vous	leverez,	_		_	ye shall rife.
Ils	se .	leveront,	-		-	they shall rise.

IMPERATIVE.

Lève toi,	-			rife, or rife thou.
Qu'il se lève,	-		-	let bim rife.
Levons nous,	-		_	let us rife.
Levez-vous,	-	-	-	rife, or rife ye.
Qu'ils se lèvent,	-	-	-	let them rife.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Que						That
Je	me	lève, lèves,	-	_	I rife	, or I may ris.
Tu	te	lèves,	_	_		thou mayest rise.
II	Se	lève,	_	_	_	be may rife.
Nou:	nous	levions,	_		_	we may rife.
Vous	vous	leviez,	-	-	_	ye may rije.
Ils	Se	lèvent,	-	_		they may rife.

1, Imperfect, or Conditional.

Je	me	leverois,	-	- I Should	d, or would rife.
Tu	te	leverois,	-	-	thou shouldst rife.
11	Se	leveroit,	-		be should rife.
Nou	s nou.	leverions,	_	_	we should rife.
Vous	s vou	leveriez,	-	-	ye should rise.
Ils	Se	leveroient,	-	_	they should rise.

2. Imperfect.

Que		That
Je me levasse,	-	I should, would, or might rife.
Tu te levasses,	_	- thou mightest rise.
Il se levât,	-	- be might rife.
Nous nous levassions,	_	- we might rife,
Vous wous levassiez,	-	- ye might rife.
Ils fe levaffent,	_	- they might rife,

Preterperfect, or Compound of the Present.

240	que					ough
le	me	fois levé,	-	_	I ba	ve, or I be risen.
Tu	10	fois levé,	-	_		thou be'ft rifen.
11	Se	fois levé,	-		_	be be risen.
		s foyons levés,	-		-	we be risen.
		s foyez levés,	_		-	ye be risen.
		foient levés,	_		-	they be rifen.
-						1. Pre-

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Of the Reflected Verbs.
1. Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the 1st Imperfect.
le me serois levé, - I should have risen.
Tu te serois levé, - thou shouldst bave risen.
Il se seroit levé, - be should bave risen.
Nous nous serions leves, - we should have risen.
Vous vous seriez levés, - ye should have risen.
Ils se servient levés, - they should have nifen.
2d Preterpluperfect, or Compound of the 2d Imperfect.
~
Nous nous fusions levés, — we might have rifen.
Vous vous fussiez levés, - ye might have risen.
Ils se fussent levés, - they might bave risen.
Future Compound.
Quand When
Je me serai levé, - I have, or shall have risen.
Tu te seras leves thou shalt bave risen.
Il se sera levé, - be shall bave risen.
Nous nous ferons levés, we shall have risen.
Vous vous serez levés - ye shall have risen.
Ils se seront levés, - they shall bave risen.
INFINITIVE.
Pref. Se lever, - to rife.
Pret. S' être levé, — to be risen.
Participles.
Pref. Se levant, - rifing. Pret. AA. S' étant levé, - being rifen.
Pret. AA. S' étant levé, - being risen.
Pret. Paff. Levé, e, s, es, - risen.
Note, That there are four Neutral Verbs, which become reflected by the addition of the Particle en; viz.
S'en aller, to go away. S'en fuir, to run away. S'en courir, to run. S'en retourner, to return.
When I come to the Irregular Verbs, I shall give you the
Conjugation of s'en aller, as an Example of the rest.
0)

OFRECIPROCAL VERBS.

A Reciprocal Verb, which is often confounded with the Refletted, expresses the Return of the Action upon the several Subjects that produce it; and therefore it is properly used in the Plural only; as,

S'entre battre, — to beat one another.
S'entr' aimer, — to love one another.

Reciprocal Verbs are conjugated like the Reflected; Ex.

S'entr' AIMER, to love one another.

Part. Paff. Entr' aimés, loved one another.

INDICATIVE.

	Presen	t.	
Nous nous entr'aimons,	-	-	we love one another.
Vous vous entr'aimez,		_	ye love one another.
Ils s'entr'aiment,	-	-	they love one another.
	Impe	rfect.	
Nous nous entr'aimions,	-	. 7	ve did love one another.
Vous vous entr'aimiez,	-	-	ye did love one another.
Ils s'entr'aimoient,	-	th	ey did love one another.
Preto	erperfe	Definite	
Nous nous entr'aimâmes,		_	we loved one another.
Vous vous entr'aimâtes,	-	-	ye loved one another.
Ils s'entr'aimèrent,	-	-	they loved one another.
Preterperfect Indefini	ite, or (Compound	of the Present.
Nous vous sommes entr'air			ave loved one another.
Vous vous êtes entr'aimés,	_	· ye h	have loved one another.
Ils se font entr'aimes,	_	they h	ave loved one another.
1. Preterpluperfect,	or Con	npound of	the Imperfect.
Nous nous étions entr'aimé	s,	- we	had loved one another.
Vous vous étiez entr'aimés	, -	- ye	had loved one another.
Ils s'étoient entr'aime	és –	- they	had loved one another.
	Futur		
Nous nous entr'aimerons,	_	- 700	shall love one another.
Vous vous entr'aimerez,	-	ye	shall love one another.
Ils s'entr'aimeront,	-	they	shall love one another.

IMPERATIVE.

Entr'aimons-nous,

Entr'aimez-vous,

Qu'ils s'entr'aiment,

let us love one another.

love ye one another.

let them love one another.

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Of the Reciprocal Verbs.

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Conjunct	IVE.
Que	That
Nous neus entr'aimions,	we may love one another.
Vous vous entr'aimiez,	ye may love one another.
Ils s'entre'aiment, -	they may love one another.
1. Imperfect or Co.	nditional.
Nous nous entr'aimerions -	we should love one another.
Vous vous entr'aimeriez,	ye should love one another.
Ils s'entr'aimeroient, —	they should love one another.
2. Imperfe	
Que	That
Nous nous entr'aimassions,	we might love one another.
Vous vous s'entr'aimaffiez, -	ye might love one another.
Ils s'entr'aimaffent, -	they might love one another.
Preterperfect, or Compou	nd of the Present.
Quoique	Although
Nous nous soyons entr'aimes, -	we have loved one another.
Vous vous soyez entr'aimés, -	ge have loved one another.
Ils se soient entr'aimés, —	they have loved one another.
1. Preterpluperfect, or Comp	
Quand	Though
Nous nous ferions entr'aimes,	we had loved one another.
Vous vous seriez entr'aimes,	ye had loved one another.
Ils se seroient entr'aimes, -	they had loved one another,
2. Preterpluperfect, or Comp	o. of the 2d Imperfect.
Que	That
Nous nous fussions entr'aimes,	- we had loved one another.
Vous vous fussiez entr'aimés, —	ye had loved one another.
Ils se fussent entr'aimes, -	they had loved one another.
Futare.	
Quand	When
Nous nous serons entr'aimes,	we have loved one another.
Vous vous ferez entr'aimés, -	ye have loved one another.
Ils se seront entr'aimés, —	they have loved one another.
INFINIT	
Present, S'entr'aimer, -	- to love one another.
Pret. S'être entr'aimés,	to have loved one another.
Participle	
Present. S'entr'aimant, -	- loving one another.
Pret. Act. S'étant entr'aimés,	- having loved one another.
Pret. pass. Entr'aimés, es	- loved one another.

Of the Way of conjugating Verbs with an Interrogation, with a Negative, with an Interrogation and Negative together, and with the Particles en and y.

1. The way to conjugate a Verb with an Interrogation, is to put the Nominative, or Personal Prenoun, after the Verb, in the Simple Tenses; and after the Auxiliary in the Compound ones; as,

Parle-je? do I speak?	Me lève-je? do I rife?
Parles-tu? doft thou jpeak?	Te lèves-tu? dost thou rise?
Parle-t-il? does be fpeak?	Se lève-t-il? does be rise?
Parle-t-elle? does fbe fpiak?	Se lève-t-elle? does she rise?
Parlons-nous? do we speak?	Nous levons-nous? do we rife?
Parlez-vous? do ye speak?	Vous levez vous? do ye rife?
Parlent ilas 7	C. 15 11.9
Parlent-elles? do they Speak?	Se lèvent-elles? do they rise?
Parlois is 2 &c 1	1
Parlai-je? &c. } did I speak?	Me levois-je? &c. did I rise?
Ai-je parlé? bave I spoken?	Me fuis-je levé? have I rifen?
As-tu parlé? baft thou fpoken?	or did I rife?
A-t-il parlé? bas be froken?	T'es-tu levé ? didft thou rise?
Avons-nous parlé? bave we	S'est-il levé? did he rife?
Spoken?	Nous fommes-neus levés? did
	que rife?
Stoken?	Vous êtes-wous levés? did ye
Ont-ils parle? I have they	rile?
Ont-elles parle ? Spoken?	Se font-ils le-es? ? did ther
	Se font-ils le-es? } did they Se sont-elles levées? } rise?

2. To conjugate a Verb with a Negative, the French commonly use the two negative Particles, NE and PAS; the first of which goes betwirt the Personal Pronoun and the Verb; and the other after the Verb; as,

Je ne parle pas, Tu ne parles pas, Il ne parle pas, Elle ne parle pas,		I do not speak. thou dost not speak. be does not speak. she does not speak.
Nous ne parlons pas, Vous ne parlez pas, Ils Elles } ne parlent pas,	= -	we do not speak. ye do not speak. they do not speak.

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3. When there is an Interrogation with a Negative together, the Particle Ne goes before the Verb and the Auxiliary, and Pas after the Verb and the Pronoun in the Simple Tenfe; and after the Auxiliary and the Pronoun in the Compound ones; as, . do not I speak? Ne parle-je pas? do we not speak? Ne parlons-nous pas? do I not rife? Ne me levè-je pas? do we not rife? Ne nous levons-nous pas? bave I not spoken? N'ai-je pas parlé? bave we not spoken? N'avons-nous pas parlé? did I not rife? Ne me suis je pas levé? Ne nous sommes-nous pas levés? did we not rife? &c. Note, That the Imperative Mood cannot be used with an Interrogation, but with a Negative it may; Ex. Ne parle pas, Speak not. Ne te lève pas, do not rife. Qu'il ne parle pas, let him not speak. Qu'il ne se lève pas, let bim not rife, &c. 4. These two Particles EN and Y, come between the Personal Pronoun and the Verb, used without an Interrogation; as, Singular. Plural. en parle, I speak of it. | Nous en parlons, we speak of it. en parles, thou speakest | Vous en purlez, ye speak of it. of it. en parle, Elle en parle, she speaks of it. Elles } en parlent { be speaks of it. Ils they Speak en ai parle, I have spoken of it. Nous en avons parlé we have spoken of it. y porte, I carry thither, or into it. Nous y portons, we carry thither, or into it. y at porte I bave carried thither, or into it. Nous y avons porté, we have carried thither, or into it.

Of VERBS IRREGULAR.

Irregular Verbs are those whose Conjugation does not follow the general Rule, either by different Terminations, or by want of some of their Moods, Tenses, or Persons.

1. Irregular Verbs of the first Conjugation.

This Conjugation has but one Irregular Verb, viz. Aller, to go; and its compound, s'en aller, to go, or to go away; which follows the Form of Reflected Verbs in its neutral Signification, as we have hinted before.

ALLER, to go.

Part. Paff. Allé, gone.

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INDICATIVE.

Present.

I go, or am going. Te vais, thou goeft. Tu vas, be goes. 11 va, we go. Nous allons, ye go. Vous allez, they go. Ils vont,

Imperfect.

I did go, or was going, &c. l'allois, ois, oit; ions, iez, cient.

Preterperfect Definite.

I went, &c.

J'allai, as, a; ames, âtes, èrent.

Preterperf. Indef. or Comp. of the Present.

fuis, Te I am Tu thou art es vo be is 2 Π elt 7 Nous fommes we are so Vous êtes ye are Ils font they are

1. Preterpluperfect, or Comp. of the Imperfect.

J' étois I was
Tu étois thou wast
Il étoit be was i
Nous étiens we were la
Vous étiez ye were
Ils étoient they were

2. Preterpluperfect, or Comp. of the Preterperf. Definite. Te fus . I had, or I was Tu fus: thou wast fut d H be was Nous fûmes we were & Vous fûtes : ye were Ils furent " they were

Future.

I shall, or will go, &c.

J'irai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Va,
Qu'il aille,
Allons,
Allez,
Qu'ils aillent,

go, or go thou.
let him go.
go, or go ye:
let us go.
go, or go ye:

CONJUNCTIVE.

Que That I may go, &c.
J'aille, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

1. Imperfect or Conditional.
I should go, &c.
J'irois, rois, roit; rions, riez,
roient.

2. Imperfect.

Que, That I might go, &c.

J'allasse, asses, at; assions, assex, assent.

Preter-

Preterperfect, or Comp. of the Prefent.

Altho' Quoique fois ; I am le fois Tu thou art be is à 11 foit Nous foyons ave are & Vous foyez ye are foient d Ils they are

1. Preterpluperfect, or Comp. of the 1st Imperfect.

Quand Tho' been ferois I were, or bad Tu ferois o thou wert 11 feroit & be were Nous ferions we were so Vous feriez re quere Ils feroient " they were

2. Preterpluperfed, or Comp. of the 2d Imperfed.

Que That been fuffe I were, or bad Je Tu fuffeso thou wert be were 11 fût Nous fussions . we were & Vous fuffiez ve were fussent w they were

Future Compound.

Quand When]e ferai I am, or shall be Ta feras o thou art be is & Il fera 7 Nous ferons . que are so Vous ferez ye are Ils feront of they are

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INFINITIVE.

Pref. Aller, to go. Pret. Etre allé, to be gone.

Participles.

Pres. Allant, going. Pret. Att, Etant allé, being gone. Pres. Pass. Allé, e, s, es, gone.

S'en ALLER, to go, or to go away.

INDICATIVE.

Present,

Je m'en vais,

Tu t'en vas,

Il s'en va,

Nous nous en allons,

Vous vous en allez,

Ils s'en vont,

Jeo, or I am going.

thou art going.

— be is going.

— we are going.

ye are going.

they are going.

Imperfett.

I did go, or I was going away, &c. Je m'en allois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

Pre-

Preterperfect Definite. I went, or I went away, &c. Je m'en allai, as, a; ames, ates, erent.

	Preterf	erfett Inde	finite, or Co.	mpound of the	Present.
Te	m'en	fuis	_	I am gone	, or gene away.
Tu	t'en	es võ	-	_	thou art yone.
11	s'en	eft 7		-	- be is gone
-		fommes		_	we are gone.
	vous en	êtes :		-	ye are gone.
Ils	s'en	font	<u> </u>	-	they are gone.
	. 1	. Preterple	perfett, or (Comp. of the 1	mp.
Te	m'en	étois .	-	I was gone	, or gone away.
Tu	t'en	étois	-	_	thou wast gone.
Ils	s'en	étoit "	-	-	be was gone.
	nous en		-	_	we were gone.
	vous en			-	ye were gone.
Ils	s'en	étoient "	-	-	they were gone.
	2. Pres	terpluperfol	, or Comp.	of the Preterp	erf. Def.
Je	m'en	fus .	-	I was gone	, or gone away.
Tu	t'en	fus 💆	-	_	thou wast gone.
II	s'en	fus a	-	_	be was gone.
Nous	nous en		_	-	we were gone.
Vous	vous en	fûtes 🙄	_	-	ye were gone.
Ils	s'en	fürent "	-	-	they were gone.
			Future		
	In	all, or wi	ll go, or go	away, &c.	
				ns, rez, ront.	
		1	IMPERAT		
Va-t			To Video	_ 80,	or go thou, &c
	l s'en a?		-	-	let bim go, &c.
Alla		-			1.4 0

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Allons-nous en, Allez-vous en

Qu'ils s'en aillent,

Conjunctive.
That I may go, or go away, &c.
Que je m'en aille, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

let us go, &c.

go, or go ye, &c.

let them go, or go away,

Of Verbs Irregular.

I should, or would go, or go away, &c.
Je m'en irois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

2. Imperfect.
That I might go away, &c.
Que je m'en allasse, asses, at; assions, assez, assent.

mp. of the Present.
Altho'
I am gone, or gone away.
- thou art gone.
- be is gone.
we are gone.
ye are gone.
- they are gone.
omp. of the 1st Imperfect.
Tho'
I were gone, or gone away.
- thou wert gone.
- be were gone.
- we were gone,
ye were gone.
- they were gone.
omp. of the 2d Imperfect. That
I were gone, or gone away.
- thou wert gone.
be were gone.
- we were gone.
-we were gone,
ye were gone.
ye were gone, they were gone,
ye were gone.
- ye were gone, they were gone, when
ye were gone, they were gone, ompound.
ompound. When I am gone, or gone away.
when I am gone, or gone away. thou art gone.
ompound. When I am gone, or gone away. thou art gone. be is gone.

the and fend

Je Nou

I Je b

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Be

INFINITIVE.

Pref. S'en aller, — to go, or to go away.

Pret. S'en être allé, — to be gone.

Participles.

Pref. S'en allant, — going.
Pret. act. S'en étant allé, — being gone.
Pret. pass. Allé, e, s, es, — gone.

Note, That though Envoyer, to send, be a regular Verb, yet the future is now, j'enverrai. I shall send, instead of j'envoierai, and the first Impersect of the Conjunctive, j'enverrois, I should send, instead of j'envoierois, &c..

2. The IRREGULAR VERBS of the Second Conjugation.

BOUILLIR, to boil. Part. paff. Bouilli, boiled.

vay.

one.

one.

vay.

one.

one.

one.

one.

one.

vay.

one.

one.

one.

one.

one.

vay.

ont.

one.

one.

one.

F I.

Je bous, s, t, I boil, &c.
Nous bouillons, ez, ent, que
boil, &c.

I did boil, or was boiling. Je bouillois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I boiled, &c. Je bouillis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

l'ai il I have p l'avois il I had il I had il I had il

I shall or will boil, &c. le bouillirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE. Bous, boil, or boil thou. Qu'il bouille, let him boil.

Bouillers, boil, or boil ye.

Qu'ils bouillent, let them boil.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may boil, &c.

Que je bouille, es, e; ions, iez,
ent.

I should, &c.
Je bouillirois, rois; roit, rions,
riez, roient.

That I might boil, &c. Que je bouillisse, isses, ît; issions, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aîe I may 2 I pould 2 I pould 2 I phould 2 I phould 3 I phould 3 I phould 3 I phall 3

Pres. Bouillir, to boil.
E Pres.

Pret. Avoir bouilli,

to bave boiled.

Participles. boiling. Bouillant, Pret. act. Ayant bouilli, baving boiled. Pret. paff. Bouilli, s, es, boiled.

Its Compound is, to boil again. Rebouillir,

COURIR, to run.

Part. paff. Couru, run. 3

INDICATIVE.

Je cours, s, t; ons, ex, ent.

I did run, or I was running. Je courois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I ran, or did run, &c. Je courus, us, ut; umes, utes, urent.

J'ai a I have run, &c. l'avois = I bad run, &c. I bad run, &c. l'eus

I shall, or will run, &c. Je courrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

sr. plap. Jecire Cours, run, or run thou. let him run. Qu'il coure, · courons, let us run. courez, run, or run ye. Qu'ils courent, let them run.

- CONJUNCTIVE. That I may run, &c. Que je coure, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

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I should, &c. Je courrois, rois, roit; richs, riez, roient,

That I might run, &c. Que! Je couruse, uses, út; usions, uffiez, uffent.

P. perf. J'aîe I may i 1 P. plup. J'aurois I should I 2 P. plup. J'eusse I might I may P. perf. J'aie Future. J'aurai 8 I shalls

INFINITIVE. ·Present. Courir, to run. Pret. Avoir couru, to have run.

Participles. Pres. Courant, running. Pret. act. Ayant couru, baving

Pret. paff. Couru, e, s, es, run.

Its Compounds are conjugated after the fame manner; fuch as, Discourir, to discourse. Encourir, to incur. to run over, &c Parcourir, Recourir, to have recourse to. Secourir, to Succour. to concur; but Concourir, Accourir, to run to, is conjugat ed like those neutral Verbs, o which we have spoken before; viz. with the Auxiliary Etre.

COU

art. paff. Couvert, covered.

INDICATIVE.

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Present.

e couvre, es, e; ons, ez, ent.

Imperfect. I did cover, &c. e couvrois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient .

Preterperfett Definite. I covered, &c. couvris, is, it; imes, ites, irent. I have . perf. J'ai P. plup. | avois o I had & P. plup. J'eus

Future. I shall, or will cover, &c. couvrirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Couvre, cover, or cover thon. a'il couvre, let bim cover. couvrons, let us cover. cover, or couvrez, cover ye. 'ils couvrent, let them sover.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Present. That I may cover, &c. je couvre, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

1. Imperfect. I should cover, &c.

COUVRIR, to cover. 4 | Je couvrirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

2. Imperfect.

That I might cover, &c. Que je couvrisse, isses, it; issons, ifficz, iffent. P. perf. I may I P. plup. J'aurois 5 I should ? 2 P. plup. J'eusse I might & Future. J'aurai 8 I shal!

INFINITIVE.

Present. Couvrir, to cover. Pret. Avoir convert, to have covered.

Participles.

Present. Couvrant, covering. Pret. act. Ayant couvert, having covered.

Pret. paff. Couvert, e, s, es, covered.

And fo are conjugated its Compounds, viz, Découvrir, to discover. Recouvrir, to cover again. .

And these three Verbs, Offrir, to offer. Ouvrir, to open. Souffrir, with their Compounds.

CUEILLIR, to gather.

Part. paff. Cueilli, gathered.

INDICATIVE.

I gather, &c. Je cueille, es, e; ons, ex, ent. E 2 I did I did gather, or I was gather- P. perf. J'aîe ing, &c. I P. plup. J'aur

Je cueillois, ois, oit; ions, iex, oient.

I gathered, &c. Je cueillis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

J'ai 5 I bave 7

J'avois 1 I bad 2 I bad 3 I b

I shall, or will gather, &c. Je cueillerai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Cueille, gather, or gather thou.

Qu'il cueille, let him gather.

Cueillens, let us gather.

Cueillez, gather, or gather ye,

ther ye,

let them gather.

That I may gather, &c.

Que je cueille, es, e; ions, iez,
ent.

I should gather, &c.

Je cueillerois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might gather, &c. Que je cueillisse, isses, ît; issions, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aie I may
I P. plup. J'aurois D I should
P. plup. J'eusse I might
Future. J'aurai I shall

INFINITIVE.

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Pref. Cueillir, to gathe Pret. Avoir cueilli, to have go there

Participles.

Pref. Cueillant, gathering Pret. act. Ayant cueilli, having gathering Pret. paff. Cueilli, e, s, es, go

And fo conjugate its Con

Recueillir, to gather togethe

DORMIR, to fleep.

Part. paff. Dormi, flept.

INDICATIVE.

I sleep, &c.

Je dors, s, r; mons, mez, me

I did sleep, or I was sleeping Je dormois, ois, oit; ions, in

I slept, or I did fleep, &. Je dormis, is, it; îmes, îtes, ira

J'ai i I have stept, to
J'avois E I had stept, to
J'eus O I had stept, to
I shall, or will steep, &c.
Je dormirai, ras, ra; rons, to

IMP

IMPERATIVE.

Dors, fleep, or fleep thou. Du'il dorme, let bim fleep. let us fleep. Dormons, Dormez, fleep, or fleep ye let them fleep Du'ils dorment,

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may fleep, &c.

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e dorme, s, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should sleep, &c. e dormirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might fleep, &c. Que Je dormisse, ises, ît; isions, iffiez, iffent.

I may & l'aîe P. perf. P. perf. J'aurois I Bould El might P. perf. J'eusse l'aurai I Shall 3

INFINITIVE.

Present. Dormir, to fleep. Pret. Avoir dormi, to have Slept.

Participles.

Present. Dormant, Sleeping. Pret. ast. Ayant dormi, having flept. Slept.

Part. paff. Dormi,

And so are conjugated its compounds, Indormir, to make fleep.

'endormir, to fall asleep. e rendormir, to fall afleep again. FAILLIR, to fail.

Part. paff. Failli, failed.

INDICATIVE.

Preterperfect Definite. I failed, &c.

Je faillis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

l'ai I have I had 5 J'avois E & I bad

CONJUNCTIVE.

2. Imperfect.

That I might fail.

Que je faillisse, isses, ît; issions, illiez, illens.

l'aie P. perf. I may I P. plup. J'aurois D I should I might 2 P. plup. J'eusse J'aurai Future. I fixall

INFINITIVE.

Present. Faillir, to fail. Pret. Avoir failli, to have failed.

Participles.

Pret. act. Ayant failli, baving failed.

Pret. paff. Failli, e, s, es, failed.

Défaillir, to faint, is little used, except in the Infinitive.

FUIR, to fly.

Part. paff. Fui, fled.

INDICATIVE. I fly, &c.

Je fuis, s, t; ons, ex, ent.

I did

I did fly, or fled, &c. Je fulois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I fled, or did fly, &c. Je fuis, is, it; mes, tes, rent.

I have fled, &c. l'avois E I had fled, &c. I bad fled, &c. l'eus

I shall er will fly, &c. Je fuirai, ras, ra; rons, rex,

IMPERATIVE.

Fuis, fly, or fly thou. Qu'il fuie, let bim fly. Fuions, let us fly. Qu'ils fuient, let them fly.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may fly, &c. Que je fuie, es, e; ions, iez. ent.

I should fly, &c. Je fuirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might fly, &c. Que je fuiffes, fes, e; fions, fiez, Sent. I may i l'aie

1 P. plup. J'aurois D I might Future. I shall s

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Fuir, to fly. Pret. Avoir fui, to have fled.

Participles. Pref. Fuyant,

flying. oient. Pret. act. Ayant fui, baving fled,

Pret. paff. Fui, fled.

Its Compound is S'en fuir. to run away.

Conjugated thus, Je m'en fuis, tu t'en fuis, il s'en fuit; nous nous m fuions, &c.

HA-IR, to bate.

Part. paff. Ha-i, bated.

INDICATIVE.

Je hais, s, t; I bate, &c. Nous ha if-fons, ez, ent; bate, &c.

I did hate, or I hated, &c. Je haiffois, ois, oit; ions, iez, ozent.

I hate, or I did hate, &c. Je ha-is, is, it; imes, ites, irent.

I'ai I bave kated, &c. avois 3 I had hated, &c. I had bated, &c. l'eus

I shall, or will hate, &c. Je ha-irai, iras, ira, irons, ira, iroat. Qu

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Te Nou Vou Ils

Je n

Je n

Je si J'éta Je fi

Je n

Qu'i

Qu'i

I M PI

I M P E R A T I V E.

Hais, bate, or bate thou.

Qu'il ha-isse, let bim bate.

Ha-issen, let us bate.

Ha-issen, bate, or bate ye.

Qu'ils ha-issent, let them bate.

The rest is conjugated like

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MOURIR, to die. Part. paff. Mort, dead.

INDICATIVE.

Je meurs, s, t, I die, &c.
Nous mourons, we die.
Vous mourez, ye die.
Ils meurent, they die.

I did die, &c.
Je mourois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I died, &c. Je mourus, us, ut; ûmes, ûtes, urent.

Je suis Jam dead, &c.
J'étois de la was dead, &c.
Je sus fluis I was dead, &c.

I shall or will die, &c.
Je mourrai, ras, ra; rons, rez,
ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Meurs, die, or die thou.
Qu'il meure, let him die.
mourons, let us die.
mourez, die, or die ye.
Qu'ils meurent, let them die.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Que That
Je meure, es, e; I may die.
Nous mourions, we may die.
Vous mouriez, ye may die.
Ils meurent, they may die.

I should die, &c.
Je mourrois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might die, &c.

Que Je mourusse, uses, ût; usions, usiez, usent.

P. perf. Je sois : I may is
1 P. plup. Je serois D I should
2 P. plup. Je susse I might is
Future. Je serai is I shall

INFINITIVE.

Pres. Mourir, to die.

Pret. Etre mort, to be dead.

Participles.

Present. Mourant, dying.

Pret. act. Etant mort, being dead.

Pret. pass. Mort, e, s, es, dead.

Se mourir, to be a dying, is a reflected Verb, used only in the Present and Impersed Tenses; thus,

I am a dying, &c.
Je me meurs, tu te meurs, il se meurt, &c.

I was dying, &c.

Je me mourois, tu te mourois,

&c.

E4 OUIR,

TOO

OUIR, to bear.

Part. paff. Oui, heard.

INDICATIVE.

I hear, &c. J'ois, s, t; ons, ez, ent.

Preterperfect Definite.

I heard, or did hear, &c. J'ouis, is, it; imes, ites, irent.

J'ai U I have heard.
J'avois I had heard.
I had heard.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I might hear. Que J'ouisses, ifes, ît; issions, issiez, issent.

P. perf. J'ase I may ?

1 P. plup. J'aurois I should ?

2 P. plup. J'eusse I might ?

Future. J'aurai ?

I shall ?

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Ouir, to have heard.

Participles.

Pret. act. Ayant oui, bawing heard.
Pret. paff. Oui, e, s, es, heard.

PARTIR, to go away, &c.

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Part. paff. Parti, gone away.

INDICATIVE.

I go away, &c.
Je pars, s, t; tons, tez, tent.

I did go away, &c.

Je partois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I went away, &c.

Je partis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

Je fuis I went, or I am
J'étois I was I wa

I shall, or will go away, &c. Je partirai, ras, ra; rons, rez,

IMPERATIVE.

Pars, go away.

Qu'il parte, let him go away.

Partons, let us go away.

Partez, go ye away.

Qu'ils partent, let them go away.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may go away, &c. Que je parte, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

beard. Je partirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

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That

That I might go away, &c. Que je partisse, isses, ît; issions, issez, issent.

Te fois 3	I may be à
Je sois S	I should be 3
Le fuffe 'B	I might be
Je serai	I might be

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Partir, to go away.

Pret. Etre parti, to be gone
away.

Participles.

Present. Partant, going away.

Pret. act. Etant parti, being
gone away.

Pret. pass. Parti, e, s, es, gone
away.

After the fame Manner are conjugated,

Départir, to answer again.
Repartir, to go back again.

PUER, to Stink.

This Verb is chiefly used in the Indicative Present, and sometimes in the Singular of the Impersect, and the Participle present in ant; as,

INDICATIVE.

Present.
I stink, &c.
Je pus, s, t; ons, ez, ent.

I did stink, &c. Je puois, ois, oit. Puer is more in use than Puir, in the Infinitive; but instead of either, we generally use fentir mauvais.

We must observe, that Bénir to bless, which is a regular Verb, has two Participles passive, viz. Béni, and Bénit, the first of which is properly said of a divine, and the other of a buman blessing; as,

Cet homme est béni de Dieu. That man is blessed by God. Du pain bénit, hallowed Bread.

QUERIR, to fetch.

This Verb has nothing in use but the Infinitive; nor that neither, unless there goes before it one of these three Verbs, Aller, Venir, Envoyer.

Its Compounds are,

Conquérir, to conquer.

Acquérir, to acquire.

Requérir, to require.

Which are thus conjugated:

ACQUERIR; to acquire.

Part. paff. Acquis, acquired.

INDICATIVE.

J'acquiers, s, t, I acquire, &c.
Nous acquérons, we acquire.
Vous acquérez, ye acquire.
Ils acquièrent, they acquire.
E 5 I did

I did acquire, or I acquired. J'acquerois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I acquired, &c. J'acquis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

I shall, or will acquire, &c. J'acquerrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Acquiers, acquire, or acquire

Qu'il acquière, let him acquire.
acquerons, let us acquire.
acquerez, acquire, or
acquire ye.

Qu'ils acquièrent, let them acquire.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Que That

J'acquière, res, re; I may
acquire, &c.

Nous acquérions, we may acq.

Vous acquériez, ye may acquire.

Ils acquièrent, they may acquire.

I should acquire, &c.
J'acquerrois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might acquire, &c. Que j'acquisse, ises, ît, issions, issiez, isent. P. perf. J'aie J I may is I P. plup. J'aurois I should is 2 P. plup. J'eusse ... I might is Future. J'aurai G I shall

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Acquerir, to acquire.
Pret. Avoir acquis, to have acquired.

Present. Acquerant, acquiring. Pret. act. Ayant acquis, baving acquired.

Pret. paff. Acquis, e, es, acquired.

After the same Manner is conjugated Requérir; but Conquérir, in the Present Tense, both of the Indicative and Conjunctive, has but the first and second Persons plural; thus,

Nous Conquérons, Vous Conquérez, Que Nous Conquériens, Vous Conquériez. And in the Imperative, Conquérons, Conquérez.

All the rest as in Acquerir.

Se REPENTIR, to repent.

INDICATIVE.

Je me repens, I repent.
Tu te repens, thou repentest.
Il se repent, he repenteth.
Nous nous repentons, we repent.
Vous wous repentez, ye repent.
Ils se repentent, they repent,

I did repent, or I repented.

Je me repentois, ois, oit; ions,
iez, oient.
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I repented, &c. Je me repentis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

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I shall, or will repent, &c.
Je me repentirai, ras, ra; rons,
rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Repens-toi, repent thou.
Qu'il se repente, let him repent,
Repentons-nous, let us repent.
Repentez-vous, repent ye.
Qu'ils se repentent, let them
repent.

Conjunctive.

That I may repent, &c.

Que je me repente, es, e; ions,
iez, ent.

I should repent, &c.

Je me repentirois, rois, roit;

rions, riez, roient.

That I might repent, &c.

Que je me repentisse, isses, ît,
isses, isses, isses, issent.

Je me serois i : I may 2 % 5 Je me serois i : I should 2 % 5 Je me serai i I shall a d

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Se repentir, to repent.

Pret. S'être repenti, to have repented.

Participles.

Present. Se repentant, repenting.

Pret. act. S'étant repenti, baving repented.

Pret. pass. Repenti, e, s, es, repented.

SAILLIR, to leap.

This Verb is feldom used except in the Infinitive and Compound Tenses.

Its Compounds,

Asfaillir, to affault.

Tressaillir, to fart up.

are thus conjugated:

ASSAILLIR, to affault.

Part. paff. Affailli, affaulted.

INDICATIVE.

Nous assaillons, ez, ent; we assault, &c.

I did assault, &c. J'assaillois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I assaulted, &c. J'assaillis, is, it; Imes, îtes, irent.

J'ai : I have I had so I had so I had so

E 6

I fhall,

I shall, or will assault, &c, J'assaillirai, ras, ra; rons, rez,

Conjunctive. That I may affault, &c.

Que J'assaille, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should assault, &c.
J'assaillirois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might affault, &c.

J'affaillisse, ises, it; issons, ifiez, isent.

Preterp. J'aie I may 3 1 P. plup. J'aurois I should be 2 P. plup. J'eusse I might be Future. J'aurai I shall a

INFINITIVE.

Pres. Affaillir to affault.

Pret. Avoir affailli, to bave

Participles.

Present. Assaillant, assailting.

Pret. act. Ayant assailli, baving

Pret. paff. Assailli, e, s, es, affaulted.

TRESSAILLLIR, is conjugated alike.

SENTIR, to feel, to fmell.

Part. paff. Senti, felt, or fmelt.

INDICATIVE,

I feel, or I fmell, &c. Je fens, s, t; tons, tex, tent.

I did feel, or I did smell, &c. Je sentois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

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I felt, or smelt, &c. Je sentis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

J'avois E S I had felt, or I had felt, or I had felt, or

I shall, or will feel, or smell. Je sentirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Sens, feel, or smell thou.

Qu'il sente, let him feel, &c.
fentons, let us feel, &c.
fentez, feel, &c.

Qu'ils sentent, let them feel, &c.

That I may feel, or smell.

Je sente, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should feel, or smell, &c.
Je sentirois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might feel, or smell, &c. Que je sentisse, isfes, it; issons, isfiez, issent.

P. perf. J'ai I may 38 1 P. plup. J'aurois I should 2 2 P. plup. J'eusse E I might 2 Future. J'aurai E 1 shall 2

INFI-

Of Verbs Irregular.

INFINITIVE. Pres. Sentir, to feel, or smell. Pret. Avoir fenti, to have felt.

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Participles.

Present. Sentant, feeling, &c. Pret. act. Ayant fenti, baving felt, &c. Pret. paff. Senti, e, s, es, felt, or smelt.

Its Compounds, as, to consent. Confentir, Presientir, to bave a forefight of. Ressentir, to be sensible of, and Mentir, to lie; - are conjugated after the same Manner.

SERVIR, to ferve.

Part. paff. Servi, Served.

INDICATIVE.

I ferve, &c. Je fers, s, t; vons, vex, vent.

I did serve, or I served, &c. Je servois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I ferved, &c. Je servis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

I have l'ai J'avois E & I bad &

I shall, or will serve, &c. Je servirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront. IMPERATIVE.

Sers, serve, or serve thou. Qu'il serve, let bim serve. let us serve. fervons, fervez, Serve, or ferve

Qu'ils servent, let them ferue.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may serve, &c.

Que le serve, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would serve, &c. Je servirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might ferve, &c. Que je servisse, ises, ît; issons, issiez, issent.

P. perf. J'aie I P. plup. J'aurois I may 3 I Should 2 P. plup. J'eusse '; I might I Shall Future. | aurai 5

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Servir, to ferve. Pret. Avoir fervi, to bave Served.

Participles. Servant,

Present. serving. Pret. act. Ayant fervi, baving Served.

Pret. paff. Servi, e, s, es, ferved. And fo is conjugated its Compound, Desfervir, to take away,

SOR-

Of Verbs Irregular.

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SORTIR, to go out.

Pret. paff. Sorti, gone out.

INDICATIVE.

I go out, or I am going out. Je fors, s, t; tons, tex, tent.

I did go out, &c.
Je fortais, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I went out, &c.
Je fortis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

Je suis I am gone out, &c.
J'étois I was gone out, &c.
Je sus I was gone out, &c.

I shall, or will go out, &c. Je sortirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Sors, go out, or go thou out.

Quil forte, let him go out.

fortons, let us go.

fortez, go ye out.

Q'ils fortent, let them go out.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may go out, &c, Que je sorte, es, e; ions, iez,

I should go out, &c.
Je sortirois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might go out, &c. Que je sortisse, ises, it; issons, issez, isent.

Je sois I may be i Je serois I should be i Je susse I might be i Je serai o I shall be.

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Sortir, to be gone out.

Pret. Etre forti, to be gone out.

Participles.

Present. Sortant, going out. Pret. act. Etant sorti, being gone out.

Pret. paff. Sorti, e, s, es, gone

Its Compounds are,
Resortir, to be under Jurisdiction.

Assortir, to match.

But these two last Verbs are regular, and are conjugated like Bâtir.

TENIR, to bold.

Part. paff. Tenu, beld.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I bold. Je tiens, Tu thou boldeft. tiens, 11 tient, he holds. Nous tenons, we hold. Vous tenez, ye bold. they hold. Ils tiennent, Imperfect. Imperfect.

I did hold, or I held, &c.

Je tenois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
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Preterperfect Definite.
I held, or I did hold, &c.
Je tins, s, t; mes, tes, rent.

P. perf. J'ai I have & I had a I had a I had a I had a

Future.

I shall, or will hold.

Je tiendrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

I M P E R A T I V E.
Tiens, hold, or hold thou.
Qu'il tienne, let him hold.
tenons, let us hold.
tenez, hold, or hold ye.
Qu'ils tiennent, let them hold.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Present.

That Que tienne, I may bold. le tiennes, thou mayest hold. Tu be may hold. 11 tienne we may bold. Nous tenions, Vous teniez, ye may hold. tiennent, they may hold. 1. Imperfect or Conditional. I should hold.

Je tiendrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

2. Imperfect.

That
I should, or I might hold, &c.
Que
Je tinse, ses, t; sions, siez,
sient.

J'aîe

J'aurois a I fhould have b

J'eusse a I might have b

J'aurai I shall have

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Tenir, to hold.
Pret, Avoir tenu, to have held.

Present. Tenant, bolding.
Pres. act. Ayant tenu, baving beld.
Pret. poss. Tenu, e, s, es, beld.

After the same Manner are conjugated its Compounds,

Retenir, to detain, or keep.

Détenir, to detain.

Obtenir, to obtain.

Entretenir, to entertain.

Maintenir, to maintain.

Contenir, to contain.

Appartenir, to belong.

S'abstenir, to abstain.

VENIR, to come.

Part. paff. Venu, come.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I come. Je viens, thou comest. Γu viens, vient, be comes. H Nous venons, we come. ye come. Vous venez, they come. Ils viennent, Imperfect. Of Verbs Irregular.

Imperfect.

I did come, &c. le: venois, Tu venois thou dift come. Il venoit, be did come. we did come. Nous venions, ye did come. Vous veniez, Ils venoient, they did come.

Preterperfect Definite.

I came, &c. vins, Je Tu thou eamest. vins, vint, be came. we came. Nous vînmes, Vous vintes, ye came. they came. vinrent,

Je fuis a P. perf. I am come. 1 P. plup. J'étois 5 2 P. plup. Je fus I was come. I was come.

Future:

Je viendrai, I shall or will come. Tu viendras, thou wilt come. viendra, be will come. Nous viendrons, we will come. Vous viendrez, ye will come. viendront, they will come.

IMPERATIVE.

Viens, come, or come thou. Qu'il vienne, let him come. venons, let us come. venez, come, or come ye. Qu'ils viennent, let them come. | Compounds; as,

CONJUNCTIVE. Prefent.

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Que. That le vienne, I may come, Tu viennes, thou mayest come, II vienne, be may come, Nous venions, we may come. Vous veniez, ye may come. Ils viennent, they may come,

1. Imperfect, or Conditional. Je viendrois, I should come. viendrois, thou shaft. come. Tu 11. viendroit, be should come. Nous viendrions, we should come: Vous viendriez, ye should come. Ils viendroient, they shd. come.

2 Imperfect.

Que le vinsse, I might come. Tu vinffes, thou mightest come. 11 vînt, be might come, Nous vinflions, we might come. Vous vinsfiez, ye might come. vinffent, they might come.

I may P. perf. Je sois 1 P. plup. Je serois a I should & 2 P. plup. Je susse I might I Shall Future, Je serai

Pref. Venir, to come. Pret. Etre venu, to be come.

Participles.

Present. Venant, Pret. act. Etant venu, being come. Pret. paff, Venu, e, s, e, This Verb and its three

Revenir, to come back.

Devenir, to become.

Survenir, to come upon.

are conjugated like Tenir, with this difference only, that their compound Tenses are formed with the Auxiliary ETRE. As for the other Compounds of Venir; such as,

Subvenir, to affift.

Convenir, to agree.

Provenir, to proceed.

Contrevenir, to infringe, &c.

they are conjugated like the

Verb Tenir.

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VETIR, to clothe, or to put on.

Part. paff. Vêtu, clothed.

INDICATIVE.

Preterperfect Definite.

I clothed, or I put on, &c.

Je vêtis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

J'ai I have clothed, &c.

J'avois I had clothed, &c.

I'eus I had clothed, &c.

Bâtir.

P. pret. J'aîe & I may is 1 P. plup. J'aurois I should is 2 P. plup. J'eusse i I might i Future. J'aurai I shall is

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Vêtir, to clothe, or to put on.

Pret. Avoir vêtu, to have clothed, or put on.

Participles.

Pret. act. Ayant vêtu, having clothed, or put on.
Pret. paff. Vêtu, e, s, es, clothed.

And so are conjugated its Compounds, Revêtir, to clothe, or to

Se Revêtir, to put on one's clothes again.

but Travestir, to disguise, and Investir, to invest, are regular, and conjugated like Bâtir.

3. IRREGULAR VERBS of the Third Conjugation.

This Conjugation has ten irregular Verbs, viz.

Avoir, to have.
Choir, to fall,
Mouvoir, to move.
Pouvoir, to be able.
Savoir, to know.
Seoir, to fit.
Valoir, to be worth.

Voir, to be willing. Falloir, to be needful.

AVOIR, to bave.

This is an Auxiliary Verb, of which you have had the Conjugation at large.

CHOIR,

Of Verbs Irregular.

CHOIR, to fall.

This Verb is only used in the Infinitive; instead of which we use Tomber. Its Compounds are, Déchoir, to decay. Echoir, to expire.

DECHOIR, to decay, or to fall.

Part. pass. Dechu, decayed.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je déchois, ois, cit, I decay, &c. Nous déchéons, ez, ent.

Pret. def. Je déchus, s, t; mes,

Pret. Je sois a I am 3
1 Pl. J'étois a I was p
2 Pl. Je sus l'avas p
Future.

Je decherrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront, I shall decay, &c.

Conjunctive.

I Imperf. I should decay, &c.
Je déchetrois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

2 Imperf. I might decay, &c.

Que je déchusse.

Pret. Je sois

1 Pl. Je serois J would be 2 Pl. Je susse J might be 2 Put. Je serai I shall be

Pref. Déchoir, to decay, or to fall.

Pret. Etre déchu, to be decayed,

Pret. act. Etant déchu, being decayed.

Pret. paff. Déchu, e, s, es, decayed.

ECHOIR, to fall, or to expire.

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This is an Impersonal, which we shall speak of hereafter.

MOUVOIR, to move;

Part. paf. Mu, moved.

INDICATIVE.

Je meus, s, t, I move, &c.
Nous mouvons, we move.
Vous mouvez, ye move.
Ils meuvent, they move.

I did move, &c.
Je mouvois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I moved, &c.

Je mus, s, t; mes, tes, rent.

J'ai : I have moved.
J'avois D I had moved.
J'eus n I had moved.

I shall, or will move, &c.
Je mouvrai, ras, ra; rons, rez,
ront.

IMPERATIVE. Meus, move thou.

Qu'il meuve, let him move.
mouvons, let us move.
mouvez, move ye.
Qu'ils meuvent, let them move.

CUNJUNCTIVE.

Que
Je meuve, es, e, I may move.
Nous mouvions, we may move.
Vous mouviez, ye may move.
Ils meuvent, they may move.
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I fould, or would move, &c. le mouvrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might move, &c. Je muffe, ffes, t; fions, fiez, Ment.

P. perf. l'aîe I may 1 P. plup. J'aurois D I should ? 2 P. plup. J'eusse = I might & J'aurai A Future. I shall ?

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Mouvoir, to move. Pret. Avoir mu, to have moved.

Participles. Present. Mouvant, moving. Pret. act. Ayant mu, baving moved.

Part. paff. Mu, e, s, es; moved.

Its Compound is emouvoir, to fir up.

POUVOIR, to be able.

Part. paff. Pu, been able.

INDICATIVE.

Prefent.

Je puis, I can, &c. Tu peux, thou canft. 11 peut, be can. Nous pouvons, we can. Vous pouvez, ye can. peuvent. they can.

I was able, I could, &c. Je pouvois, ois, oit; ions, iez, woient.

I could, &c. Je pus, s, t; mes, tes, rent.

I have been able, &c. l'ai J'avois = I had been able, &c. I had been able, &c. l'eus

I shall, or will be able, &c. Je pourrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ronk

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I be able, or may, &c. Je puisse, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should be able, &c. Je pourrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I were able, or I might. Que je pusse, sies, t; sions, siez, Ment.

P. perf. J'aie I may 1 P. perf. J'aurois D I Bould 2 P. perf. J'euffe = I might & J'aurai a I Shall ? Future.

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Pouvoir, to be able. Pret. Avoir pu, to have been able.

Par-

Of Verbs Irregular.

Participles.

Present. Pouvant, being able. Pret. act. Ayant pu, been able. Pret. paff. Pu,

baving been able.

SAVOIR, to know.

Pret. paff. Su, known.

INDICATIVE.

le fais, s, t, I know, &c. Nous favons, ez, ent, we know.

I did know, &c. Je favois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I knew, &c. Je sus, s, t; mes, tes, rent.

l'ai I bave known. J'avois D I bad known. I had known. J'eus

I shall, or will know, &c. Je faurai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Sache, know thou. Qu'il fache, let him know. fachons, let us know. know ye. fachez, Qu'ils fachent, let them know.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Je

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That I may know, &c. Que je fache, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should know, &c. Je faurois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might know, &c. Que je suffe, fes, t; fions, fiez, Ment.

i I may P. perf.]'aie I P. plup. J'aurois & I should J'aurai & I might 2 P. plup. J'eusse Future.

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Savoir, Pret. Avoir fu, to have known.

Participles.

Present. Sachant, knowing. Pret. act. Ayant fu, bawing known. Pret. paff. Su, e, s, es; known.

S'ASSEOIR, to fit, or to fit down.

Part. paff. Affis, fet down.

INDICATIVE.

Te m'affieds, ds, d; I fit, &c. Nous nous afféyons, ez, ent; we fit, &c. I did I did fit, or I fat, &c. Je m'asséyois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

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I sat, &c. Je m'assis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

Je me suis S I have si I had so S I had so S

I shall, or will sit, &c. Je m'asséyerai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Assieds-toi, sit thou down.
Qu'ils s'asséye, let him sit down.
asséyons-nous, let us sit
down.
asséyez-vous, sit ye down.
Qu'ils s'asséyent, let them sit
down.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may sit down, &c. Que je m'asséye, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should sit down, &c.
Je m'asséyerois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might fit down, &c. Que je m'assisse, isses, it; issions, issez, issent.

Je me sois J I may have in Je me serois J I should have by Je me susse I shall have to I shall have

INFINITIVE.

Pref. S'Affeoir, to fit down.
Pret. S'Etre affis, to have fet

Present. S'asséyant, sitting. Pret. act. S'Etant assis, baving set down.

Pret. paff. Assis, e, es, set down.

Asserie is sometimes an Active Verb, and is then conjugated with the Auxiliary Avoir.

Se rasseoir, to sit again, and Surseoir, to put off, to delay, are conjugated as s'asseoir and asseoir, except that the Future of surseoir, is je surseoirai.

Seoir fignifies sometimes to become; and so we say,

Cela vous fied bien, lui fied bien, me fied bien, leur fied bien, or leur fied mal, &c.

VALOIR, to be worth.

Pret. paff. Valu, been worth.

INDICATIVE.

Je vaux, x, t; I am worth, &c.
Nous valons, ez, ent, we are
worth, &c.
I was

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I was worth, &c. Te valois, ois, oit; ions, iez, Pref. Valoir, to be worth. oient.

I was worth, &c. Je valus, us, ut; umes, ûtes,

J'ai I bave I bad & l'avois I'eus I bad

I shall, or will be worth, &c. le vaudrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Vaus, be thou worth. Qu'il vaille, let him be worth. valons, let us be worth. valez, be ye worth. Qu'ils vaillent, let them be worth.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may be worth, &c. Que je vaille, es, e; ions, iez,

I fhould, or would be worth. le vaudrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I were worth, &c. Que je valusse, uses, ût; uffions, uffiez, uffent.

I may ? P. perf. l'aie 1 P. plup. J'aurois D I Should ? Future. J'aurai I might 5 I Shall

INFINITIVE.

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Pret. Avoir valu, to have been avorth.

Participles.

Present. Valant, being worth. Pret. act. Ayant valu, baving been worth.

Pret. paff. Valu, been worth,

Prevaloir, to prevail, is the only Compound, and is conjugated as Valoir; but take notice, that we fay in the Prefent of the Conjunctive, que je prévale, and qu'ils prévalent, rather than que je prevaille, and qu'ils prévaillent.

VOIR, to fee.

Part. paff. Vu, feen.

INDICATIVE.

le vois, s, t; I fee, &c. Nous voyons, ex, ent; we fee.

I did fee, &c. le voyois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient:

I faw, &c. Je vis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

J'ai j'avois D I bave feen, &c. I bad seen, &c. l'eus I had seen, &c. I shall, I shall, or will see, &c.

se verrai, ras, ra; rons, rez,
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IMPERATIVE.

Vois, see, or see thou.

Qu'il voie, let him see.

voyons, let us see.

voyez, see, or see ye.

Qu'ils voient, let them see.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may see, &c.

Que je voie, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would see, &c.

I should, or would see, &c. Je verrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might see, &c. Que je visse, isses, ît; issens, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aie : I may in P. plup. J'aurois D I should in 2 P. plup. J'eusse : I might of Future. j'aurai : I shall of

INFINITIVE.

Pres. Voir, to see.
Pret. Avoir vu, to have seen.

Participles.
Present. Voyant, seeing.

Pret. act. Ayant vu, having seen. Pret. pass. Vu, e, s, es, seen.

After the same Manner are conjugated its Compounds,

Revoir, to see again.

Entrevoir, to bave a glimsje of.

Prévoir. to foresee.

But note, that the Future of the Indicative of prévoir, is je prévoirai.

The preterperfect Definite of pourvoir, is je pourvus, and its Future je pourvoirai.

VOULOIR, to be willing.

Part. paff. Voulu, been willing.

INDICATIVE.

I will, or I am Je veux, willing. Tu thou wilt. veux, 11 veut, be will. Nous voulons, we will. Vous voulez, ye will. IIs veulent, they will.

I was willing, or I would, &c. Je voulois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I was willing, or I would, &c. Je voulus, us, ut; ûmes, ûtes, urent.

J'ai I bave in I bad
I shall, or will be willing, &c. Je voudrai, ras, ra; rons, rez. ront.

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Que That
Je veuille, es, e; I may be
willing.
Nous voulions, we may be
willing.

Vous vouliez, ye may be willing.

Ils veuillent, they may be willing.

I should be willing, or I would, &c.

Je voudrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient,

That I were willing, &c.

Que je voulusse, uses, ut; ussions,

P. perf. J'aîe I may a 1 P plup. J'aurois I should I plup. J'eusse I might Future. J'aurai I shall I s

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INFINITIVE.

Pref. Vouloir, to be willing.
Pret. Avoir voulu, to have
been willing.

Participles.

roit; rions, Present. Voulant, been willriez, roient,
ling, &c.
s, ût; ussions,
ussions,
Pret. act. Ayant voulu, having
been willing.
Pret. pass. Voulu, been willing.

4. IRREGULAR VERBS of the Fourth Conjugation.

BATTRE, to beat. Part. paff. Battu, beaten.

INDICATIVE.

Je bats, ts, t; I beat, &c.

Nous battons, ex, ent; we beat.

I did beat, &c.
Je battois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I beat, &c.
Je battis, is, ît; îmes, îtes, irent.

J'ai I bave ii
J'avois I bad ii
I bad ii
I bad ii
I bad ii

I shall, or will beat, &c.
Je battrai, ras, ra; rons, rez,

IMPERATIVE.
Bats, beat, or beat thou.
Qu'il batte, let him beat.
Battons, let us beat.
Battez, beat, or beat yt.
Qu'ils battent, let them beat.

Conjunctive.

That I may beat, &c.

Que je batte, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would beat, &c. Je battrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient

That

That I might beat, &c. Que Je battisse, isses, it; issions, issez, issent.

J'aie I bave i J'aurois I I bad i J'eusse I bad i J'aurai I shall have i

INFINITIVE.

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Pref. Battre, to beat.
Pret. Avoir battu, to have beaten.

Participles.

Present. Battant, beating. Pret. act. Ayant battu, bawing beaten.

Pret. paff. Battu, e, s. es ; beaten.

After the fame Manner are conjugated its Compounds;

Abattre, to beat down.

Combattre, to fight.

Débattre, to debate.

Rabattre, to beat again.

BOIRE, to drink.

Part. paff. Bu, drunk.

INDICATIVE.

e bois, I drink.
Tu bois, thou drinkeft.
I boit, he drinks.
Tous buvons, we drink.
Tous buvez, ye drink.
Tous boivent, they drink.

I did drink, or I drank, &c.

Je buvois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I drank, &c.

Je bus, us, ut; umes, utes, urent.

J'ai J'avois D I had E S
J'eus B I had E

I shall, or will drink, &c.
Je boirai, ras, ra; rons, rez,
ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Bois, drink, or drink thou.
Qu'il boive, let him drink.
buvons, let us drink.
buvez, drink, or drink

Qu'ils boivent, let them drink.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Due That le boive, I may drink. Tu boives, thou mayest drink. 11 boive, be may drink. Nous buvions, we may drink. ye may drink. Vous buviez, boivent, they may drink. lls

I should, or would drink, &c. Je boirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might drink; &c. Que je busse, use, ussions, ussiez, ussient. F. perf. P. perf. J'aie : I may in 1 P. plup. J'aurois I should in 2 P. plup. J'eusse in I might in Future. J'aurai I shall in I s

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Boire, to drink.
Pret. Avoir bu, to have drunk.

Participles.

Pref. Buvant, drinking. Pret. act. Ayant bu, baving drunk.

Pret. paff. Bu, e, s, es, drunk.

And so are conjugated its Compounds,

Reboire, to drink again.

Emboire, to soak in.

BRAIRE, to bray.

This Verb is feldom used, except in the Infinitive; and in the third Persons of the Present of the Indicative; as,

Braire, Il brait, Ils braient.

BRUIRE, to found, or rejound,

Is only used in the Infinitive and Part. Present, Bruiant.

O I may CIRCONCIRE, to circumcife, I fhould Part. paff. Circoncis, circum.

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INDICATIVE.

Je circoncis, is, it; I circumcise.
Nous circoncisons, ez, ent; we circumcise, &c.

I did circumcise, &c.

Je circoncisois, ois, oit; ions,
iez, oient,

I circumcised, &c.
Je circoncis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent,

J'ai
J'avois 55 I had 55 5 8
J'eus 55 5 I had 55 58

I shall, or will circumcise, &c.
Je circoncirai, ras, ra; rons,
rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Circoncis, circumcife thou.

Qu'il circoncise, let him circumcise, circoncisons, let us circumcise, circoncisez, circumcise, circoncisez, circumcise, qu'ils circoncisent, let then

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may circumcise, &c.
Que Je circoncise, es, e; ioni
iez, en

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I should, er would circumcise. Je circoncirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might circumcise, &c. Que Je circoncisse, isses, ît; issons, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aîe J' I may pour l'Annay P. plup. J'aurois J' Isbould J' 2 P. plup. J'eusse J' Imight Future. J'aurai J' I shall J' I bave J

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Circoncire, to circumcife.

Pret. Avoir circoncis, to have circumcifed.

Participles.

Present. Circoncisant, circumcising. Pret. act. Ayant circoncis, having circumcised. Pret. pass. Circoncis, e, es; cir-

CLORRE, to close, to inclose, or to shut.

cumcised.

This Verb is hardly used, except in the Infinitive Pres. of the Indicative, the Future, and I Impersect of the Conjunctive, the Participle passive Clos, close, with its Compounds thus, Clore, je clos, tu clos, il lot; j'ai clos, &c. je clorai, e clorois.

Eclorre, to hatch, or to come out; Enclorre, to enclose; are only used in the third Persons of the following Tenses; il éclot, ils éclosent, il éclorra, ils éclorront, il éclorroit, ils éclorroient; qu'il éclose, qu'ils éclosent; and the Tenses formed with the Participle; as, il est éclos, &c.

There are three Compounds of Clorre; to wit,

Dictorre, to unclose.
E'clorre, to hatch.
Enclorre, to inclose.

CONCLURE, to conclude.

Part. paff. Conclu, concluded.

INDICATIVE.

I conclude, &c.

Je conclus, s, t; ons, ex, ent.

I did conclude, &c.

Je conclusis, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I concluded, &c.
Je conclus, us, ut; ûmes, ûtes,
urent.

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J'ai

Of Verbs Irregular.

J'ai i I have concluded, &c.
J'avois I had concluded, &c.
J'eus I had concluded, &c.

I shall, or will conclude, &c. Je conclurai, ras, ra; rons, rez,

ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Conclus, conclude thou.

Qu'ils conclue, let him conclude.

concluons, let us conclude.

concluez, conclude ye.

Qu'ils concluent, let them conclude.

That I may conclude, &c.

Je conclue, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would conclude.

Je conclurois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might conclude, &c.

Que
Je conclusse, usses, ût; ussions,
ussiez, ussent.

P. perf. J'aîe J'aurois I may production I P. plup. J'aurois I should be I might of Future. J'aurai G I shall spec

INFINITIVE.

Pres. Conclure, to conclude.

Pres. Avoir conclu, to have concluded

Present. Concluant, concluding.

I have concluded, &c. | Pret. act. Ayant conclu, having

I bad concluded, &. Pret. paff. Conclu, e, s, es; con-

After the same manner are conjugated

Exclure, to sout in or to cloister.

Part. paff. Conduit, led.

INDICATIVE.

Je conduis, s, it; I lead, &c. Nous conduisons, ez, ent; we lead, &c.

I did lead, or I led, &c.
Je conduisois, ois, oit; ions,
iez, oint.

I led, &c.
Je conduisis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

J'ai 3 I have 3
J'avois I had I had I had

I shall, or will lead, Sc.
Je conduirai, ras, ra; rons,
rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Conduis, lead, or lead thou.
Qu'il conduise, let him lead
conduisons, let us lead
conduisez, lead, or lead

Qu'ils conduisent, let them leas

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Je conduise, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would lead, &c.
Je conduirois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might lead, &c.

Que Je conduisisse, isses, ît; issions, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aîe I may ?

1 P. plup. J'aurois : Ishould ?

2 P. plup. J'eusse I I might ?

Future. J'aurai I shall e

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Conduire, to lead.

Pret. Avoir conduit, to bave led.

Participles.

Prefent. Conduisant, leading. Pret. act. Ayant conduit; having led. Pret. pass. Conduit, e, s, es; led.

Reconduire. to lead again. Déduire, to deduct. Enduire, to do over. Induire, to induce, to lead. Traduire, to translate. Introduire, to introduce. Produire, to produce. Réduire, to reduce. Séduire, to Seduce. Instruire, to instruct.

Luire, to shine.

Reluire, to glitter.

Nuire, to burt.

Are conjugated like Conduire, fave only that the Participles passive of Luire and Nuire are lui and nui.

CONFIRE, to preserve.

Part. pass. Confit, preserved.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je confis, s, t; I preserve, &c.

I did preserve, &c.
Je confisois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I preserved, &c. Je confis, is, it; imes, îtes, irent.

J'ai I have? I had sold I had sol

I shall, or will preserve, &c. Je consirai, ras, ra; rus, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.
Confis, preserve, or preserve
thou.

Conjunctive.
That I may preferve.

Que Je confise, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should preserve, &c.

Je consirois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

F 3 That

That I might preserve, &c. Que je confisse, ises, ît; issions, Je connoîtrai, ras, ra; rons, ifiez, iffent.

Prefent. J'aie I may have 2P.plup. J'euffe E Imight bave I Balla Future. l'aurai o bave

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Confire, to preserve. Pret. Avoir confit. to bave preserved.

Participles.

Prefent. Confisant, preserving. Pret, act. Ayant confit, baving preserved. Pret. paff. Confit, e, s, es; preferwed.

CONNOITRE, to know.

Pret. paff. Connu, known.

INDICATIVE.

le conunis, s, t; I know, &c. Nous connoissons, ex, ent; we know, &c.

I did know, &c. Je connoissois, ois, oit; iez, oient.

I knew, &c. Je connus, us, ut; umes, utes, urent.

J'avois no I have i I bad 30 & I had &

I shall, or will know, &c. rez, ront,

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IMPERATIVE.

Connois, know, or know thou. Qu'il connoisse, let bim know. connoissons, let us know. connoissez, know, or know ye. Qu'ils connoissent, let them know.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may know, &c. Que je connoisse, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would know, &c. Je connoîtrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might know, &c. Que je connusse, uses, ût; ussions, uffiez, uffent.

I may ? P. perf. J'aie I P. plup. J'aurois I might 2 P. plup. J'eusse ? Future. J'aurai 5 I Shall

INFINITIVE. Pres. Connoître, to know. to bave Pret. Avoir connu, known.

Participles. Present. Connoissant, knowing. Pret. act. Ayant connu, baving known. Part.

After the same Manner are conjugated its Compounds,

Méconnoître, to take for another.

Reconnoître, to acknowledge, or to know again.

And the Verbs, viz.

Croître. to grow. Recroître, to grow again. Décroître, to decrease. to increase. Accroître, Paroître, to look like. Apparoître, to appear. Comparoître, to appear. Disparoître, to disappear.

Connoître, and Savoir, do both fignify in English to know; but they are diffinguished in French,

Connoître, is to know by fight;

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Je connois cet homme-là; I know that Man.

Il connoît ce cheval-là, He knows that Horse.

Nous connoissons cette mai-We know that House. Savoir is to know by the Intellect; as,

Savez-vous des nouvelles? Do you know any News? Savez - vous votre devoir? Do you know your Duty? &c.

ETRE, to be.

This is a Substantive Verb, and one of the Auxiliaries,

Part. paff. Connu, e, s, es; of which you have had the known. | Conjugation at large, page 62.

> COUDRE, to few, or to Ritch:

> Part. paff. Coufu, fewed, or Mitched.

> > INDICATIVE.

le cous, s, t; I few, &c. Nous coulons, ez, ent; we fere,

I did few, &c. Je cousois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I fewed, &c. Je cousis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent. Or, us, us, ut ; umes, utes, urent.

l'ai I have J'avois I had a J'eus I bad

I shall, or will sew, &c. Je coudrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Cous, few, or few thou. Quil couse, let him few. coufons, let us serv. coulez, Sew, or sew ye. Qu'ils cousent, let them few.

F 4

CON-

CONJUNCTIVE.

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That I may sew, &c.
Que je couse, es, e; ions, iez,

I should, or would sew, &c.
Je coudrois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might sew, &c.
Que je cousisse, isses, it; issions,
issez, issex, issex, issex,
or, je coususse, uses, ut; ussens,
ussez, ussent.

P perf. J'aîe I may si 1 P. plup. J'aurois I should a 2 P. plup. J'eusse I might i Future. J'aurai o I shall a

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Coudre, to sew, &c.
Pret. Avoir cousu, to have
fewed, &c.

Participles.

Prefent. Cousant, sewing, &c. Pret. act. Ayant cousu, bawing sewed.

Pret. paff. Coufu, e, s, es;

After the fame Manner are conjugated,

Recoudre, to sew again.

Découdre, to unsew.

Part. paff. Cru, believed.

INDICATIVE.

Je crois, s, t; I believe, &c.

Nous croyens, we believe.

Vous croyez, ye believe.

Ils croient, they believe.

I did believe, or I believed. Je croyois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I believed, &c. Je crus, s, t; ûmes, ûtes, urent.

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J'ai G I bave g J'avois D I bad ? J'eus E I bad ?

I shall, or will believe, &c. Je croirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

I M P B R A T I V E.

Crois, believe, or believe thou.

Qu'il croîe, let bim believe.

croyons, let us believe.

croyez, believe, or be
lieve ye.

Qu'ils croîent, let them believe.

Conjunctive.

Que That

Je croîe, es, ê, I may believe, &c.

Nous croyons, we may believe.

Vous croyez, ye may believe.

Ils croîent, they may believe.

I should, or would believe.

Je croirois, rois, roit; rion,
riez, roien.
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ieve.

That I might believe, &c. Que je crusse, uses, ût; ussions, J'avois D uffiez, uffent.

I may P. perf. J'aie I Should & I P. plup. J'aurois 3 I might-s 2 P. plup. J'euffe 3 I Shall ? Future. J'aurai 5

INFINITIVE.

to believe. Present. Croire, Avoir cru, to have believed.

Participles. believing. Present. Croyant, Pret. act. Ayant cru, having believed. Part. paff. Cru, e, s, es; believed.

DIRE, to fay, or to tell.

Pret. paff. Dit, faid, or told.

INDICATIVE.

dis, I say, or I tell. le Tu dis, thou Sayest. 11 be says. dit, Nous disons, we say. Vous dites, ye say. Ils disent. they say.

I did fay, or I did tell, &c. Je disois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I faid, or I told, &c. Je dis, is, it; imes, ites, irent.

J'eus 🛱

I bave & I bad I bad

I shall, or will say, or tell, &c. Je dirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Dis, say, or tell. Qu'il dise, let bim fay.

disons, let us fay. Dites, Say, or say ye. Qu'ils disent, let them say.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may fay, or tell, &c. Que je dise, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would fay, or tell. Je dirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might fay, or tell, &c. Que je disse, iffes, ît; issions, Miez, iffent.

I may 3 P. perf. J'aie I might I P. plup. J'aurois 2 P. piup. J'euste Future. J'aurai 3 I shall 3

INFINITIVE. Pref. Dire, to jay, or to tell. Pret. Avoir dit, to have faid, or told.

Participles. Present. Disant, Saying, or telling

F 5

Pret.

e. rion, roien. That Pret. ad. Ayant dit, Pret. paff. Dit, e, s, es; faid, or

conjugated its Compounds,

Redire, to fay again. Contredire, to contradict. Médire, to Speak ill of. Interdire. to interdict. to foretell. Prédire.

fex instead of tes, in the second Person Plural of the Present of the Indicative; Ex.

Vous contredisez, vous médifez, vous interdifez, vous prédifez.

As for Maudire, to curse, it is also conjugated like Dire, but it has two ff in the three plural Persons of the Present Qu'ils écrivent, let them write. of the Indicative; Ex.

Nous maudissons, vous mau-

diffez, ils maudiffent;

And in the Imperative and Present of the Conjunctive; as,

Qu'il maudisse, &c. Que je maudiffe, que tu maudiffes, l'écrirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, &c.

ECRIRE, to write.

Part. paff. Ecrit, written.

INDICATIVE.

écris, is, it; I write, &c. 2 P. plup. J'eusse .= Nous écrivons, ez, ent; avrite, &c.

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baving I did write, or I was writing. faid, or told. J'ecrivois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

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I wrote, or I did write, &c. After the same Manner are J'écrivis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent,

> I'ai I bave ? J'avois E I had I had ? l'eus vo

I shall, or will write, &c. Except that these last take l'écrirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Ecris, write, or write thou. Qu'il écrive, let bim write. écrivons. let us write. écrivez, write, or write ye.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may write, &c. Que j'écrive, es, e ; igns, iez, ent.

I should, or would write, &c. roient.

That I might write, &c. Que j'ecrivisse, ises, ît; isions, iffiez, iffent.

P. perf. J'aîe I may I P. plup. J'aurois I Should 3 1 might & we Future. J'aurai ,S I Shall &

INFI-

6 to of Verbs Irregular.

INFINITIVE.

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bave written

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Present. Ecrire, to write. Avoir écrit, to bave Pret. written.

Participles.

Pref. Ecrivant, writing. baving Pret. act. Ayant écrit, written. Pret. paff. Ecrit, e, s, es; written.

After the same Manner are conjugated its Compounds,

Récrire, to write again. to describe. Décrire, Inscrire, to inscribe. to subscribe. Sou/crire, to transcribe. Transcrire, to prescribe. Prescrire, to proscribe. Pro/crire,

FAIRE, to make, or to do.

Part. paff. Fait, made, or done.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

fais, I make, or I do. thou doeft, &c. fais, fait, he does, &c. we do, &c. IMPERATIVE. Nous fesons, Vous faites, font, they do, or make.

Imperfed.

I made, or I did fesois, Je make. fesois, thou didft make. Tu 11 fesoit, be did make. we did make. Nous fesions. Vous fesiez, ye did make. they did make. Ils fesoient,

Preterperfect Definite.

Je fis, I made, or I did. Tu fis, thou madest. Il fit, be made. Nous fîmes, we made. Vous fîtes, ve made. they made. lls firent,

I'ai I bave & J'avois D I had s J'eus :a I had

Future. 19 10 2001

ferai, Te I hall, or will make, or do. Tu feras, thou shalt make. Π fera, be shall make. Nous ferons, we shall make. ye shall make. Vous ferez, Ils feront, they shall make.

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ye do, &c. Fais, do, or make thou. Qu'il fasse, let him do, or make. F 6 Fefons,

Faites, let them do, or Future. Qu'ils fassent, make.

Fesons, let us do, or P. perf. J'aie & I may ; make. I P. plup. J'aurois do, or make ye. 2 P. plup. J'eusse let them do, or Future. J'aurai I Should ? I might I Shall 3

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CONJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Je fasse, I may do, or make. Tu fasses, thou mayest make. Il faffe, be may make. Nous fassions, we may make. ye may make. Vous fassiez, Ils faffent, they may make.

1. Imperfect.

ferois, I should make, or do. Te ferois, thou shouldst make. Tu be should make. feroit, 11 Nous ferions, we should make. ye should make Vous feriez, feroient, they should make. Ils

2. Imperfect.

Que That Je fisse, I should, or might do, or make. fisses, thou mightest make. Il fit, he might make. Nous fissions, we might make. Vous fiffiez, ye might make. Ils fiffent, they might make.

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Faire, to make, or to do. Pret. Avoir fait, to bave made, or done.

Participles.

Present. Fesant, making, or doing. Pret. act. Ayant fait, baving done, &c. Pret. paff. Fait, e, s, es; done, or made.

After the same Manner are conjugated its Compounds,

Contrefaire, to counterfeit. Défaire, to undo. Refaire, to make up again. Satisfaire, to fatisfy. to exact, &c. Surfaire, Faire faire, to make one do.

A Remark on this Verb.

When Faire is repeated, it represents two Infinitives; the first of which is always declinable like other Verbs; the fecond is always in the Infinitive; Examples:

Faire faire l'exercice aux foldats, to make the Soldiers do their Exercise.

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Je

Je ferai faire un habie d'hiver, I'll have a winter Suit Je lus, us, ut; umes, utes, urent. made.

Il se fait faire un manteau pour la pluie, He bas a Cloak made for rain.

Il a fait faire des bottes pour le voyage, He has got Boots made for the journey.

On lui fera faire ce qu'on voudra, They will make him do what they please.

Je lui ai fait faire son devoir, I have made him do his Duty.

FRIRE, to fry.

Pret. paff. Frit, fried.

This Verb is only used in the Infinitive, and the Participle pallive; as for the other Tenses, we make use of Fricaffer, which is conjugated like the Verb Donner, to give.

LIRE, to read.

Part. paff. Lu, read.

INDICATIVE.

I read, &c. lis, s, t; Nous lisons, ez, ent; we read.

I did read, &c. Je lisois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I read, &c.

I have l'ai J'avois D I bad I bad l'eus I shall, or will read, &c. Je lirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Lis, read, or read thou. Qu'il life, let bim read. lifons, let us read. lifez, read, or read ye. Qu'ils lisent, let them read.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may read, &c. Que je lise, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would read, &c. Je lirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might read, &c. Que je lusse, usses, lut; ussions, uffiez, uffent.

P. perf. J'aîe I may & 1 P. plup. J'aurois I should_ 2 P. piup. J'eusse I might 3 Future. J'aurai I Shall

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Lire, to read. Pret. Avoir lu, to have read.

Par-

Participles.

Present. Lisant, reading. Pret. act. Ayant lu, having read. Pret. pass. Lu, e, s, es; read.

And so are conjugated,

Relire, to read again.

Elire, to elect.

METTRE, to put, or to lay.

Part paff. Mis, put, or laid.

INDICATIVE.

Je mets, I put, or I lay.
Tu mets, thou puttest.
Il met, he puts.

Nous mettons, we put.
Vous mettez, ye put.
Its mettent, they put.

I did put, or I did lay, &c. Je mettois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I put, or I laid, &c. Je mis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

J'ai I have is I had is I had is I had is

I shall, or will put, or lay, &c. Je mettrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Mets, put, or lay thou.

Qu'il mette, let him put.

mettons, let us put.

mettez, put, or lay ye.

Qu'ils mettent, let them put.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Que That

Je mette, es, e; I may put,

or lay.

Nous mettions, we may put.

Vous mettiez, ye may put.

Ils mettent, they may put.

I should put, or lay, &c.
Je mettrois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might put, or lay, &c. Que je misse, isses, ît; issions, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aîe : I may s I P. plup. J'aurois I should 5 2 P. plup. J'eusse : I might s Future. J'aurai E I shall s

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Mettre, to put, or lay.
Pret. Avoir mis, to have put or laid.

Participles.

Present. Mettant, putting, or laying.

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Pret. a. Ayant mis, baving put, &c.
Pret. paff. Mis, e, s; put, or laid.

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bare put, or laid.

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After the fame Manner are conjugated its Compounds,

to put, or lay Remettre, again. Admettre, to admit. to commit. Commettre, to turn out. Démettre, Omettre, to omit. to permit. Permettre, to promise. Promettre, to transmit. Transmettre, to Submit. Soumettre,

MOUDRE, to grind.

Part. paff. Moulu, ground.

INDICATIVE.

Je mouds, ds, d; I grind, &c.
Nous moulons, ez, ent; we grind, &c.

I did grind, &c.
Je moulois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I ground, &c. Je moulus, us, ut; ûmes, ûtes, urent.

J'ai j'avois of J'eus

I have to I had a

I shall, or will grind, &c.
Je moudrai, ras, ra; rons, rez,
ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Mouds, grind, or grind thou.

Qu'il moule, let him grind.

moulons, let us grind.

moulez, grind, or

grind ye.

Qu'ils moulent, let them grind.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may grind, &c. Que je moule, es, e; ions, ions, ent.

I should, or would grind, &c. Je moudrois, rois; roit, rions, riez, roient.

That I may grind, &c. Que je moulusse, usses, ût; ussions, ussez, ussent.

P. Perf. J'aîe I may I P. plup. J'aurois I skould I skould I state I might I state I spall I spall By

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Moudre, to grind.

Pret. Avoir moulu, to have ground.

Par-

Of Verbs Irregular.

Participles.

Prefent. Moulant, grinding. Pret. act. Ayant moulu, baving ground.

Pret. paff. Moulu, e, s, es; ground.

And so is conjugated, Remoudre, to grind again

NAITRE, to be born.

Part. paff. Né, born.

INDICATIVE.

Je nais, s, t; I am born, &c. Nous naissons, ez, ent; we are born, &c.

I was born, &c.
Je naissois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I was born, &c.
Je naquis, is, ît; îmes, îtes, irent.

Je suis I have been born, &c.
J'étois I had been born, &c.
Je sus E I had been born, &c.

I shall, or will be born, &c.
Je naîtrai, ras, ra; rons, rez,
ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Nais, be born.

Qu'il naisse, let him be born.

naissons, let us be born.

naissez, te ye born.

Qu'ils naissent, let them be born.

CONJUNCTIVE.

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That I may be born, &c. Que je naisse, es, s; ions, iez,

I should be born, &c.
Je naîtrois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I were born.
Que je naquisse, isses, ît; issions,
issiez, issen.

P. perf. Je sois I be 3 1 P plup. Je serois I were 2 2 P. plup. Je susse I were 2 Future. Je serai = I shall be 3

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Naître, to be born. Pret, Etre né, to have been born

Participles.

Present. Naissant, being born. Pret. act. Etant né, bawing been born.

Pret. paff. Né, e, s, es; born.

And so is conjugated, Renaître, to be born again.

PAITRE, 10 feed.

This Verb is conjugated like Naître, but it has no Compound Tenses, nor Perfect Definite, but instead of them we use those of its Compound Repaître, to feed, whose

pu, and its Perfect definite, je repus.

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REPAITRE, to feed.

Part. paff. Repu, fed.

INDICATIVE.

repais, s, t; I feed, &c. Nous repaissons, ez, ent; we feed, &cc.

I did feed, or I fed, &c. Je repaissois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I fed, &c.

Je repus, us, ut; umes, ûtes, urent.

J'avois e S J'eus l'ai I bave fed, &c. I had fed, &c. I had fed, &c.

I shall, or will feed, &c. Je repaîtrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Repais, feed, or feed thou. Qu'il repaisse, let bim feed. let us feed. repaissons, feed, or feed repaissez,

ye. Qu'ils repaissent, let them feed.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may feed, &c. Que je repaisse, es, e; ions, iez,

whose Participle passive is Re- 1 I should, or would feed, &c. Je repaîtrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

> That I might feed, &c. Que je repuse, uses, ut; ustions, uffiez, uffent.

I may & P. perf. J'aie I P. plup. J'aurois D I fould 2 P. plup. J'eusse s I might Future. J'aurai 2

INFINITIVE.

Present. Repaître, to feed. Pret. Avoir repu, to have fed.

Participles.

Present. Repaissant, feeding. Pret. act. Ayant repu, baving jed.

Pret. a. Repu, e, s, es; fed.

PLAIRE, to please.

Part. paff. Plu, pleased.

INDICATIVE.

plais, s, t; I please, &c. Nous plaisons, ez, ent; please, &c.

I did please, &c. Je plaisois, ois, oit; ians, iez, oient.

I pleased, &c. Je plus, us, ut; umes, utes, urent. J'ai

134 l'ai J'avois D l'eus

Of Verbs Irregular. I bad ? I had a

I shall, or will please, &c. Je plairai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Plais, please, or please thou. Qu'il plaise, let bim please. let us please. plaisons, plaisez, please, or please ye. Qu'ils plaisent, let them please.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may please, &c.

Due Je plaife, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would please, &c. Je plairois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might please, &c. Que

Je plusse, uses, ût; usions, usiez, usjent.

I may P. perf. J'aie 1 P. perf. |'auroisD I should & 2 P. perf. J'eusse s I might 3 Future J'aurai A I shall

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Plaire, to please. Pret. Avoir plu, to have pleased.

Participles. Present. Plaisant, pleasing. Pret. act. Ayant plu, baving pleased. Pret. paff. Plu, pleased.

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Complaire, to bumour, Déplaire, to displease, are conjugated after the fame Manner. As for

Taire, to conceal, Se taire, to hold one's tongue, you need but change pl. into t.

PRENDRE, to take.

Part. paff. Pris, taken.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je prens, I take. Tu prens, thou takeft. 11 prend, be takes. Nous prenons, we take. Vous prenez, ye take. Ils prennent,

I did take, or I took, &c. Je prenois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I took, &c. Je pris, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

I have l'ai J'avois E I bad ? l'eus

I shall, or will take, &c. Je prendrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPE-

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IMPERATIVE.

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Prens, take, or take thou.

Qu'il prenne, let him take.

prenons, let us take.

prenez, take, or take ye.

Qu'ils prennent, let them take.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Que That
Je prenne, I may take.
Tu prennes, thou mayest take.
Il prenne, be may take.

Nous prenions, we may take. Vous preniez, ye may take. Ils prennent, they may take.

I should, or would take, &c. Je prendrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might take, &c. Que je prisse, isses, ît; issions, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aie G I may & I phould a P. plup. J'aurois I should a I might be Future. J'aurai L I shall a g

Pref. Prendre, to take.
Pret. Avoir pris, to have taken.

Present. Prenant, taking.
Fret. act. Ayant pris, having taken.
Pret. pass. Pris, e, es; taken.

After the fame Manner are conjugated its Compounds,

Reprendre, to take again.

Apprendre, to learn:

Comprendre, to apprehend.

Entreprendre, to undertake.

Se méprendre, to mistake.

Surprendre, to surprise.

RIRE, to laugh.

Part. paff. Ri, laughed.

INDICATIVE.

l laugh, &c. Je ris, s, t; ons, ez, ent.

I laughed, &c. Je riois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I laughed, &c. Je ris, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

J'ai I have laughed, &c.
J'avois I had laughed, &c.
J'eus E I had laughed, &c.

I shall, or will laugh, &c. Je rirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Ris, laugh, or laugh thou.

Qu'il rie, let him laugh.

rions, let us laugh.

riez, laugh, or laugh ye.

Qu'ils rient, let them laugh.

Con-

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may laugh, &c. Que je rie, es, e; ions, iez,

I should, or would laugh, &c. Je rirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might laugh, &c. Que je riffe, iffes, it; iffions, iffiez, iffent.

P. pret. J'aie I may 3 1 P. plup. l'aurois I should so 2 P. plup. J'eusse I might-I Shall ? Future. J'aurai

INFINITIVE. Pref. Rire, to laugh. Pret. Avoir ri, to have laughed.

Participles. Present. Riant. laughing. Pret. act. Ayant ri, bav.ng laughed. Pret. paf. Ri, laughed.

And so is conjugated, Sourire, to smile,

SOUDRE, to folve.

This Verb is seldem used any where besides the Preien of the Infinitive: Its Compounds are,

Alfoudre, to abjolve. Disfoudre, to difolve. Resoudre, to rejolve.

ABSOUDRE, to abfolve.

Part. paff. Abfous, abfolved. INDICATIVE.

I absolve, &c. l'absous, s, t; Nous absolvons, ez, ent; abjolve, &c.

I did absolve, &c.

l'absolvois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

l'ai I have J'avois & 5 l'eus

I shall, or will absolve, &c. l'absourdrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE. Abfous, absolve thou. Qu'il absolve, let bim absolve. Absolvons, let us absolve. absolve ye. abiolvez, Qu'ils absolvent, let them abjolve.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may absolve, &c. Que j'absolve, es, e; ions, iez,

I should, or would absolve. l'abloudrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

I may P. perp. l'aîe 1 P. plup. J'aurois I might a 2 P. plup. J'eusse Future. J'aurai

Pret.

Pref.

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Pret

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Pref. Absolute, to absolve.
Pret. Avoir absolus, to have absolved.

Participles.

Present. Absolvant, absolving.
Pret. act. Ayant absolved.
Pret. pass. Absolved.
Pret. pass. Absolved.

And so is conjugated Diffoudre, whose Participle passive is Dissous; only note, that we rather say, Nous dissoudons, than Nous dissolvens, &c. You must also take notice, that Absorder and Dissoudre have no Preterpersect definite.

Résoudre is conjugated like Absoudre; only take notice, that its Participle passive is Résolu, and that it has a Preterpersect desinite, viz.

Je résolus, us, ut; ûmes, ûtes, urent.

SUFFIRE, to Suffice.

This Verb is conjugated like Circoncire, except that Circoncire makes in the Participle passive Circoncis, and Suffire, Suffi.

SUIVRE, to follow.

Part. paff. Suivi, followed.

INDICATIVE.

Je fuis, s, t; I follow, &c. Nous fuivons, ez, ent; we follow, &c.

I did follow, &c. Je suivois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I followed, &c. Je suivis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

J'ai I bave 3 3 J'avois 3 J'eus I bad 3 3 I bad 3 3

I shall, or will follow, &c.
Je suivrai, ras, ra; rons, rez,
ront.

I M P E R A T I V E.
Suis, follow, or follow thon.
Qu'il fuive, let him follow,
fuivons, let us follow.
fuivez, follow, or follow

Qu'ils suivent, let them follow.

Conjunctive.
That I may follow, &c.

Que Je suive, es, es ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would follow, &c.
Je suivrois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I might follow, &c. Que je suivisse, isses, ît; issens, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aîe I may partie I P. plup. J'aurois I should be I might I fhall Future. J'aurai I shall be I shall

INFI-

INFINITIVE.

Present. Suivre, to follow. Pret. Avoir suivi, to bave followed.

Participles.

Pref. Suivant, following. Pret. act. Ayant suivi, having followed. Pret. paff. Suivi, e, s, es; followed.

And fo are conjugated, to follow from. S'ensuivre, Poursuivre, to follow, or

go on.

TRAIRE, to milk.

This Verb is only used in the Infinitive, in the Phrase

Traire les vaches, to milk the Cows.

Its Participle passive is used in these Expressions;

De l'or, ou de l'argent trait, Gold, or Silver Wire.

Abstraire, to abstract, is only used in the Infinitive Present.

As for the other Compounds, to distract. Distraire, Extraire, to extract. to fine draw. Rentraire, Soustraire, to Subtract, they are used in the Infinitive, in the compound Tenses, with the Participles passive, distrait, extrait, rentrait, Soustrait, and in the Present of the Indicative.

VAINCRE, to overcome, to vanquish.

49

Part. paff. Vaincu, vanquished, &c ..

INDICATIVE.

Nous vainquens, ez, ent; we vanquish.

I did vanquish, &c. Je vainquois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I vanquished, &c. Je vainquis, is, ît; îmes, îtes, irent.

J'ai no have page I have , J'eus I had?

I shall, or will vanquish, &c. Je vaincrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Qu'il vainque, let him vanquish. let us vanvainquons, quish. vainquez, vanquish. Qu'ils vainquent, let them vanquish.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may vanquish, &c. Que je vainque, es, e; ions, iez, I should,

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I should, or would vanquish.
Je vaincrois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient,

That I might vanquish, &c.

Que
Je vainquisse, isses, ît; issions,
issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aîe J' I may selle 1 P. plup. J'aurois D' I should in 2 P. plup. J'eusse J' I might se Future. J'aurai, E I shall se

INFINITIVE.

Pres. Vaincre, to vanquish.
Pret. Avoir vaincu, to have vanquished.

Participles.

Present. Vainquant, vanquishing. Pret. act. Ayant vaincu, baving vanquished. Pret. pass. Vaincu, e, s, es; vanquished.

After the same Manner is conjugated,
Convaincre, to convince.

VIVRE, to live.

Part. paff. Vécu, lived.

INDICATIVE.

Je vis, s, t; I live, &c. Nous vivons, ez, ent; we live.

I did live, or I lived, &c.
Je vivois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I lived, &c.
Je vécus, us, ut; ûmes, ûtes,
urent.

J'ai I bade J'avois J'eus I bade I bade

I shall, or will live, &c.
Je vivrai, ras, ra; rons, rez,

I M PERATIVE.
Vis, live, or live thou.
Qu'il vive, let him live.
vivons, let us live.
vivez, live, or live ye.
Qu'ils vivent, let them live.

Conjunctive.
That I may live, &c.
Que je vive, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would live, &c. Je vivrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I would, or might live. Que je vécusse, uses, ût; ussions, ussiez, ussent.

P. perf. J'aie G I may S I P. plup. J'aurois I should I 2 P. plup. J'eusse I might of Future. J'aurai I shall of

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Vivre, to live. Pret. Avoir vécu, to bave lived.

ome,

hed,

we wish.

iez, ent.

tes, ent.

&c.

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Prefent.

Pret. paff. Vecu, lived.

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And so are conjugated,

Revivre, Survivre, to revive. to outlive.

Of VERBS IMPERSONAL.

lived.

Verbs Impersonal are fo called, 1. Because they are often used to express natural actions that have no relation to any Man's Person; as,

Il gele, it freezes. Il fait froid, it is cold, &c.

And z. Because they are conjugated by the third Person Singular only.

Verbs Impersonal are of two Sorts, viz. Those that are absolutely and properly such;

one must. Il faut,

Il nège, it snows, and those which are active, or neutral Verbs impersonally used; as,

Il fait chaud, it is bot. Il arrive, it hatpens.

On dit, they fay, or it is faid.

Impersonal Verbs are generally conjugated with either of these Particles il, or on; il is fometimes used with Verbs that express a natural Action; 28,

Il nège, it snows

Il pleut, it rains, &c. and fometimes with those that relate either to the Manners or Actions of Men; as,

. Il faut, one must.

Il me souvient, I remember. it becomes.

But as for on, it is only used with relation to the Manners and Actions of Men, wherein it keeps the Signification of the Word it is derived from, viz. Homme, Man; and being joined with a Verb, it denotes it Impersonal through all its Moods and Tenses, except the Infinitive; as,

On dit, they fay, or it is faid. they do: On aime, they love, &c.

Note, That on takes generally an I before it, when the preceding Word ends with a Vowel; as,

Si l'on veut, if they will. Si l'on mange, if they eat.

But if the Word that follows next after the Particle on begins with an I, in such a Case, on must go without it;

Si on l'eslime, If they have an Esteem for bim.

Si on le souhaite, If they defire it, &c.

On is sometimes used to express the first Person, either fingular or plural; Ex.

On verra, I shall see, or we

Shall see, &c.

You

You must observe, that in P. perf. Il ait it has fome Impersonal Verbs, the Per- I P. plup. Il auroit it had fons are distinguished, both in 2 P. plup. Il auroit it bad state the Singular and Plural Num. Fr. plup. Il eut 60 it bad state the Singular and Plural Num. ber, by means of Personal Pronouns; as,

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Il m'importe, It concerns me. . Il vous importe, It concerns you.

Il lui vint dans l'esprit, It came into bis mind.

THE CONJUGATION Impersonal VERBS.

NEGER, to snow. Part. paff. Nege, snowed. INDICATIVE.

Present. Il nege, it Inous. Imperf. Il negeoit, it snowed. Perf. def. Il negea, it Inowed.

it has s P. perf. Il a 1 P. plup. Il avoit. it had 3 2 P. plup. Il eut it bad

Future. Il négera, ir shall, or will snow.

IMPERATIVE. Qu'il nège, let it snow.

CONJUNCTIVE. Qu'il nège, that it Pref. may Inow. 1 Imperf. Il négeroit, it should, would, or could snow. 2 Imperf. Il negeat, it should, would, or could snow.

it bad & the Singular and Plural Num- Future. Il aura itfb. bave

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Neger, to fnow. Pret. Avoir nege, to bave Inowed.

Pref. Négeant, Inowing. Pret. Ayant nege, bawing Inowed. Pret. paff. Nege, fnowed.

AIMER, to love.

Part. paff. Aimé, loved.

INDICATIVE.

On aime, they love. On aimoit, [they loved. On aima, they bave ; On a On avoit & they bad they had On eut they shall, or will On aimera, love

IMPERATIVE. Qu'on aime, let them love.

CONJUNCTIVE. Qu'on aime, that they love. On aimeroit, they should love. On aimat, they should, or might fung anon sup love.

P. perf. On ait they have s 1 P. plup. On auroit they had 3 Future. On aura they shall INFI Pref. Aimer, to love.
Pret. Avoir aime, to bave loved.

Present. Aimant, lowing.
Pres. a. Ayant aimé, baving loved.

Pret. paff. Aimé, e, s, es ; loved.

The following Verbs being very irregular, and at the same Time very much in Use, we shall conjugate them through all their Moods and Tenses.

FALOIR, to be needful. Part. paff. Falu, been needful.

INDICATIVE.

Il faut, it was needful.

Il falut, it was needful.

Il a it bas been it bad
CONJUNCTIVE.

Qu'il faille, that it may be needful.

Il faudroit, it should be needful.

Il falût, it were needful.

Quoiqu'il ait falu, Although it has been needful,

Quand il auroit falu, Though it had been needful.

Qu'il eût falu, That it had been needful.

Quand il aura falu, When it has been needful.

INFINITIVE.

FALOIR.

Pret. Avoir falu, to bave been needful.

it had been Pret. act. Ayant falu, having been needful.
it will be needful. Pret. pass. Falu, been needful.

This Verb is used three different Ways in the French

1. Before the Conjunctive Mood, with the Particle Que; which Conjunctive is rendered in English by the Infinitive; as,

Il faut que j'aille,
Il faut que tu manges,
Il faut qu'il parle,
Il faut qu'elle danse,
Il faut que nous mangions,
Il faut que vous buviez,
Il faut qu'ils viennent,
Il faut qu'elles aient,
Il faut que cela arrive,
Il faut que cela arrive,
Il faudroit que je parlasse,

I must go.
thou must eat.
he must speak.
she must dance.
we must eat.
you must drink.
they must come.
they must come.
they must come to pass.
I should speak, &c.

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2. It is used before Substantives, either absolute; as,

Il faut de l'argent, Money must be bad, &c .- or with these Pronouns, me, te, lui, nous, vous, leur; as,

Il me faut de l'argent,

Il lui faut du pain, Il nous faut une maison,

Il vous faut un poulet, Il leur faut un caroffe,

they must have a Coach. 5. It is sometimes used at the End of a Sentence, in this Manner:

Vous faites ce qu'il faut, you do what you should do. Cela n'est pas comme il faut, that is not as it should be, &c.

PLEUVOIR, to rain. Pret. paff. Plu, rained.

INDICATIVE

Il pleut, it rains. it did rain. Il pleuvoit, it rained. Il plut, it has rained. Il a plu, it had rained. Il avoit plu, Il eut plu, it had rained. it will rain. Il pleuvra,

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It

CONJUNCTIVE. Qu'il pleuve, that it may rain, or let it rain. it sould rain. Il pleuvroit, Qu'il plût, that it might rain. it bas s P. perf. Il ait it bad. I P. plup. Il auroit . it bad ? 2 P. plup. Il eût Future. Il aura it Shall ?

INFINITIVE. to rain. Pref. Pleuvoir, Pret. Avoir plu, to have rained. Participles. Present. Pleuvant, raining. Pret. Ayant plu, baving

rained.

Pret. paff. Plu,

VALOIR, to be worth. Part. paff. Valu, been worth.

I must bave, or I want Money.

he, or the must have some Bread.

we must have a House.

you must have a Chicken.

INDICATIVE.

Il vaut mieux, it is better. Il valoit mieux, it was better. it bas been : Il a Il avoit it had been it bad been s Il eût Il vaudra mieux, it will be better.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Que Il vaille mieux, it may be better. Il vaudroit mieux, it sould, or would be better. Il valût mieux, it might be

better. Quoiqu'il ait mieux valu, Altho' it has been better. Quand il auroit mieux valu, Tho' it had been better. Qu'il eût mieux valu, That it had been better. Quand il aura mieux valu, When it has been better.

INFINITIVE. Pref. Valoir mieux, to be better. rained. Pret. Pret. - Avoir mieux valu, to Quand il sera échu, Participles.

Prefent. Valant mieux, being better.

Pret. act. Ayant mieux valu, baving been better.

E CHOIR, to fall, or to be expired.

Part. paff. Echu, expired.

INDICATIVE.

Son tems échet demain, His time expires to-morrow. Sa rente échut hier, His rent did fall yesterday. Son quartier eft échu, His quarter is up. Etoit } échu, was expired, &c. | 11 y a eu, Fut will expire, &c. Echerra.

IMPERATIVE. Qu'il échée quand il voudra, Let it be expired when it will.

CONJUNCTIVE. Qu'il échée bien-tôt, That it may come shortly. Qu'il échút, that it might expire. Il écherroit, it would expire. Quoiqu'il foit échu, Altho' it be expired. Quand il seroit échu, Tho' it bad been expired. Qu'il fût échu, That it were expired.

bave been better. When it is expired.

INFINITIVE. Pref. Echoir, to expire. Pret. Etre échu, 10 be expired. Present.

Present. Echéant, expiring. Pret. act. Etant échu, being expired. Pret. paff. Echu, e, s, es; expired.

The Auxiliary Verb.

AVOIR, to have, used impersonally.

INDICATIVE.

Il y a, there is, or there are. Il y avoit, there was, or were. Il y eut, there was, or were. there has been. Il y avoit eu, there had been. there had been. Il y eut eu, Il y aura, there shall, or will be.

IMPERATIVE. Qu'il y ait, let there be.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Qu'il y ait, That there may be. there should be. Il y auroit, Qu'il y eût, That there were. Quoiqu'il y ait eu, Altho' there has been. Quand il y auroit eu, Tho' there had been. Qu'il y eût eu, That there had been. Quandil y aura eu, When there shall have been.

INFI.

Pres. Y avoir, there to be.

Pres. Y avoir eu, there to bave been.

Participles.

Present. Y ayant, there being. Pret. act. Y ayant eu, there having been.

The Auxiliary Verb.

ETRE, to be used, impersonally.

INDICATIVE.

C'eft, it is. Ce font, they are. C'étoit, it quas. C'étoient, they were. Ce fut, ce furent, it was. C'a été, it has been. C'avoit été, it had been. C'eut été, it had been. Ce fera, it will be.

IMPERATIVE. Que ce foit, let it be.

Conjunctive.

Que ce soit, That it may be.
Ce seroit, it should, or would be.
Que ce sût, That it were.
Quoique ç'ait été, Altho' it has
been.
Quand ç'auroit été, Tho' it had
been.
Que ç'eût été, That it had been.
Quand ç'aura été, When it has

The following Verbs, viz.

Il fuffit, it suffices.

been.

Il plaît, it pleases.
On dit, it is said, or they say.
Il paroît, it appears.
Il fait, it is—are conjugated like the personal Verbs from which they derive.

Note, That il fait is used instead of the Verb Etre, either when we speak of the Weather; as,

Il fait beau tems, It is fine Weather. Il fait beau Soleil,

The Sun shines finely; —or before such Words as these, bon, mal, meilleur, dangereux; as,

Il fait bon ici,

It is good being bere.

Il fait meilleur là,

It is better being there.

Il fait dangereux fur mer,

It is dangerous being at sea.

Besides the fore-mentioned Verbs Impersonal, we also use the Pronoun Se impersonally; as.

Il se boit de bon vin en France, There is good Wine drunk in France.

Il se mange de bon pain ici, There is good Bread eaten bere.

Celase fait par tout le mondé. That is done all the World over.

Note, That Verbs Impersonal are conjugated like the Personal, with an Interrogation, with a Negative, with an Interrogation and Negative together, and with these Particles, en and y.

G 3 Exam-

Examples.

1. Nège-t-il? does it snow? Aime-t-on? do they love? Pleut-il? does it rain? Faut-il? must one? Y a-t-il? is there, are there?

2. It ne nège pas, it does not Inow? they do not On n'aime pas, love. Il ne pleut pas, it does not rain.

Il ne faut pas, one must not. Il a'y a pas, there is not, or there are not. 3. Ne nège-t-il pas ? does it not Inow? N'aime-t-on pas? do they not love? Ne pleut-il pas? does it not rain? Ne faut-il pas ? must not one ? N'y a-t-il pas? is there not?

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4. Il en pleut, there rains some of it, or of them. Il y en a, there's some of it, or of them. Y en a-t-il? is there any of it?

ARTICLE OF PARTICIPLES.

Speech, is called, because it partakes something of the Nature of a Noun, and some-

thing of that of a Verb.

Participles, besides the Nature of a Noun Adjective, and fometimes of a Substantive, have also the Signification of the Verb they derive from, in these two Tenses, the Present and the Preter.

A Participle is two-fold, viz.

Active and Paffive.

1. The Participle Active is either Present or Preter, (i. e. Paft.)

The Present is simple, and

always ends in ant, as, giving. Donnant, Batisfant, building. Recevant, receiving. Rendant, rendering, &c. The Preter or Past, is com-

Participle is a Part of pounded of the Participle Prefent of the Auxiliaries, viz. ayant, étant, and the Participle Passive of every Verb; as,

Ayant donné, having given. Etant monte, being come up.

2. The Participle Passive ends in é in the first Conjugation; in i in the fecond; in u in the third and fourth; as,

1. Donné, given. built.

2. Bâti, 3. Reçu, received. 4. Rendu, rendered.

The Feminine Gender is formed from the Masculine, by adding an e Feminine; as donnée, bâtie, reçue, rendue.

The Plural Number is formed from the Singular, by add-

ing an s; Ex.

Masc.

Masc. Donnés, Bâtis,

Fem. données. bâties.

Masc. Reçus, Rendus, rendues,

Fem. reçues.

Avanchier,

cliot na téils.

ARTICLE VI.

Of ADVERBS.

N Adverb is a Part of Speech which is generally put before or after Verbs, and is fometimes joined with Nouns, to express their different Circumstances, or fill up their Significations; Ex.

Parler mal, to speak ill; Ecrire bien, to write well; Chanter en perfection, to fing to perfection; Dancer proprement, to dance Tous les jours, every Day, Quand, lerique

neatly.

Some Adverbs are expressed in one Word; as, Bien, well; Mal, ill: Some confift of a Proposition and a Noun; as, en perfection, to perfection; A l'improvifte, unawares : and others again of a Preposition and an Adverb; as, Vis-à-vis, overagainst, &c. 2. OF PLACE.

There are feveral Sorts of Adverbs.

1. Adverbs of TIME.

Maintenant, Présentement,	Ci après, Désormais, bereafter.
Hier, yesterday.	Al'avenir, for the future.
A cette heure, at this Time.	Dans peu, Shortly. D'ici, hence; as, dans un an
ment.	d'ici, a Year hence. L'année passée, the last Year.
	L'an qui vient, the Year to come, the next Year. Toujours, always.
Auparavant, before. Dernièrement, lately.	Jamais, never. A jamais, always, for
Nouvellement,	rour toujours, 1 ever.
Tout fraichement, J Depuis peu, \ not long fince.	Souvent, often. Rarement, feldom. Incessamment, incessantly, or,
	G 4 forthwith.

A A STATE OF THE S	A
Continuellement,	continually.
Eternellement,	eternally.
De tems-en-tems,	
CANADA STATE OF THE STATE OF TH	
Quelquefois,	sometimes.
Avant hier,	the day before
	yesterday.
Hièr au foir,	yesterday, or
and an ion,	
	last Night.
Hier matin, yefter	rday Morning.
Demain,	to-morrow.
Après demain, af	er to-morronu.
Autrefois,	
Anciennement, an	
A tout moment,	every Moment.
Tous les jours,	every Day.
Journellement,	
Cependant, in th	
Presque toujours,	
the death, out	monly.
	A STATE OF S

T 1 2 Jin	A
	tems, moft time.
Durant trois jo	urs, during
	three Days.
Déjà,	already, yet.
Pas encore,	not yet.
	n the Night-time.
De jour,	in the Day-time.
Tard,	late.
Trop-tard,	
De bonne heur	e, betimes.
De bon matin,	
Tôt, foon; tro	
De nouveau,	Levi ramaina.
Derechef,	
Quand, lorfque	
Une autre fois,	
Puis, then.	Depuis, fince.
Encore, encor,	yet, as yet.
Lors, pour lors	, alors, then,

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2. Of PLACE.

	2. 0	PLACE.	
Ici, ça, bere.	Là, there	En bas,	down.
Deça,	on this fide.		above.
Deià	on that fide.		below.
Par ici,	this way.		over.
Par là	that way.		under.
Dedans,	The second secon	Devant,	before.
Dehors,	without.	Derrière,	behind.
Où,	MESSEL OF HER CONTRACTOR STREET, STREE	D'où,	from whence.
De côté & d'autr		D'ici,	from bence.
Par tout,		De là,	from thence.
Nulle part,		De quel endroit,	from what
Quelque part,	Somewhere.		place.
Ailleurs,		Par deçà,	on this side.
De tous côtés,	on every side.	Par delà,	on that side.
Tout autour,	round, round about.	Près, proche, Loin,	near, hard by.
En haut,	The state of the s	Y, en,	there, bence.

3. Of QUANTITY.

Affez, enough. Trop, too much, or too many.	Beaucoup, Force, Quantité.	much, or many, or a great deal.	
	, ou many, or too many.	Countrie, J	Plus.

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Plus, davantage, more. | Fort, bien, very. Moins, A tout le moins, at leaft. for less. Tant foit peu, but a little, Pour moins, almost. or newer so little. Quafi, presque, Point du tout, but little. not at all. Guère, A fond, very near. thoroughly. A peu pres, Tant, So much. A demi, by balves. Autant, quite. as much. Tout à fait, Tout au plus, entirely. at the most. Entierement,

4. Of NUMBER.

Une fois, once. | Plufieurs fois, several times. Deux fois, Combien de fois, how many twice. Trois fois, times ? thrice, or three De deux jours l'un, every other times. Quatre fois, four times. so many times. De trois en trois jours, Tant de fois, every Davantage, other Day. more, farther.

5. Of ORDER.

Enfin, à la fin, in fine, at laft. Premièrement, First, or in En premier lieu, Sthe first place. De front, or de rang, a-breast. Secondement, \ Secondly, or in De file, à la file, in a file, En second lieu, Sthe second place. one after another. Avant toutes choses, before all. A la ronde, round, or round Après tout, after all about. Enfuite, afterwards, then. De fuite, together, or one after En ordre, 7 in order, oranother. Par ordre, S. derly. Tour à tour, by turns.

6. Of AFFIRMATION.

Oui, En verite, indeed, in truth. yes, ay. yes, yes, for footh. Ouida, A la vérité, it is true, indeed. Affurement, assuredly, indeed. A dire vrai, to Speak yes indeed. A ne point mentir, f the truth. Oui vraiment. Certes, truly. Sans doute, without doubt, or Certainement, certainly. without question. Véritablement, truly. Indubitablement, undoubtedly,

7. Of NEGATION, or DENIAL.

Non, ne, ni, point, Nullement, by no means, or not no, not. at all. not at all. En nulle manière, in no voife. Point du tout, G 5. 8. Of

150 Of Adve	erbs.
8. Of I	Doubr.
Peut-être, perhaps, may be.	Par hazard, by chance. S'il arrivoit, if it should happen.
Pourquoi? 9. Of INTER	Comment? how? A quoi bon? to what pur-
Parce que, à cause	e REASON.
Plutôt, rather, sooner. better, rather.	CHOICE. Sur tout, above all.
	Pareillement, 1 libeanile
	Shew. Voilà, there is, see there, or behold.
D'accord, I grant it.	CONSENT. Tope, Supposez que, Suppose that.
Gardez-vous bien de, have a care not, be sure you do not.	FORBID. Prenez garde que, have a care that.
Confusément, confusedly. Pèle-mèle, pell-mell, in a confusion.	Sens devant derrière, prepof- terously. Sens dessus dessous, topsy-turvy. A l'envers, on the wrong side.
17. Of Ac	GREGATION Conjointement, jointly.
18. Of SE	PARATION. Al'écart, afide, out of the

A B

way. 19. Qf

re.

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	Degray I ama? ord ted and
Exprès, A dessein, De propos délibéré, On purpose, pur- posely, designedly, set on purpose.	Tout de bon, in good ear-
20. Of R	ASHNESS.
A l'étourdie, rashly, heedlessly. A la volée, at random.	A la hâte, in haste. Précipitamment, with preci-
21. Of OPP	ORTUNITY.
A point nommé, In the nick	A propos, feasonably, aptly, pat, in time. Commodément, conveniently.
22. Of DI	FICULTY.
A regret, against one's will. A contre- cœur, against one's mind. against the grain.	A peine, bardly, fearce.
[18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18]	HASTE.
A Committee of the second section	Tout à coup, Tout d'un coup, Subitement, On a sudden, all of a sud- den, sudden- ly, out of band.
24. Of Mo	DERATION.
Peu à peu, by little and little, by degrees.	
25. Of Q	UALITY.
Innocemment, innocently. Excellemment, excellently. Infiniment, infinitely. Médiocrement, indifferently. Passablement,	Justement, justly.
Nouns Adjectives of the Femi	nine Gender, by adding ment;
thus,	Grande, grandement, great, greatly. G 6 But

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But that has Four Exceptions.

1. If the Noun Adjective is of the Common Gender, the Adverb is formed by adding ment to it; as from Riche, rich, comes Richement, richly; Juste, just, Justement, justly; which always have an e Feminine before ment, except these three, which have an é Masculine before them; as,

Communément, Précisément, Commodément, Commonly, Precisely, Conveniently.

2. If the Adjectives end with é Masculine, an i, or an u, the Adverb is formed from the Masculine, and not from the Feminine; as from Assuré, assured; Joli, pretty; Résolu, resolute; comes Assurément, assuredly; Joliment, prettily; Résolument, resolutely.

3. Nouns Adjective ending in ant, and ent, form their Adverbs by changing nt into m, and adding ment; as, from Confant, confant; Prudent, prudent; comes Conftamment, con-

stantly; Prudemment, prudently.

4. Finally, Adjectives ending in ment; such as Véhément, vehement; Clément, clement; have no Adverbs derived from them; but instead of Véhémemment, clememment, we say Avec véhémence, with vehemency; Avec clémence, with clemency, &c.

Most Adverbs that derive from Adjectives have, like their Primitives, three Degrees of Comparison; as Richement, richly; Plus richement, more richly; Le plus richement, the most richly.

These three are Irregular.

Bien, well; Mieux, better; Le, mieux, the best. Mal, ill; Pire, worse; Le pis, the worst. Peu, little; Moins, less; Le moins, the least.

ARTICLE VII.

of CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction is a Part of Speech which serves to join and connect the several Parts of a Discourse.

Conjunctions are divided into several Orders, of which some are,

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1. Conjunctions COPULATIVE, or to join.

Et,
Aussi,
Encore,

and. Au reste,
and. for the rest.
En fin,
in fine, finally.
De plus,
moreover.

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2. DISJUNCTIVE, or to separate.

Ou, or. Ni, neither, nor. Soit que, whether, or. Bien que, though, although, Encore que, though, when. Quoique, or, tho', altho'.

3. Adversative, or shewing some Contrariety.

Mais,
Que,
than, but.
Toutefois,
Pourtant,
Nonobstant cela,

but.
Toutefois,
Néanmoins,
nevertheless.
Si est-ce que,
fanding.
Au contraire,
to the contrary.

4. CONDITIONAL.

Si, if, whether. Pourvu que, provided that. A condition que, upon condition that. A moins que, unless, except.

.5. CAUSAL, or giving Reason of what is said.

Parce que,
D'autant que,
Si ce que,
Vu que,

because.
Car,
Asin que, that, to the end that,
in order to.

6. CONCLUSIVE.

Donc, then, therefore. | C'est pourquoi, therefore. De sorte que, so that. | Pour cet esset, to that end.

7. CONTINUATIVE.

Au reste, for the rest, now. En esset, indeed. Et certes, and indeed. Tant y a, however. Or, now. Si-non, but, save, if not.

Note, That Conjunctions are oftentimes confounded with Adwerbs, and that they have several other Names, according to the several Senses they are used in.

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ARTICLE VIII.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

A Preposition is a Part of Speech which is put before Nouns, and sometimes before Verbs, &c. to explain some particular Circumstance.

Prepositions may be divided into Separable and Inseparable.

An Inseparable Preposition is never found but in compound Words, and signifies something of itself; as, de, re, im, &c. Ex. Défaire, to undo; Retirer, to draw back; Imposer, to impose.

A Separable Preposition is generally separated from other Words, and signifies something of itself: It is either simple, as

Dans, in; or compound, as Def-sus, upon.

Of Separable Prepositions, some govern the Nominative, or Accusative Case, others the Genitive, and others again the Dative.

Prepositions that govern the Nominative, or Accusative Case.

Α,	to, or at.	Entre, between, or betwixt.
Après,	after.	Envers. towards.
Avant,	before.	Envers, towards. Environ, about.
Avec,	with, or withal.	Moiennant, for, provided.
Chez,		Nonobstant, notwithstanding.
Contre,		Outre, besides, over and above.
Dans,	in.	Par, by.
Dès,	from.	Par dehors, without.
Deça,		Par deffus, over, above.
Delà,	on that fide.	Par dessous, under, below.
Depuis,	fince.	De par, from, by.
Derrière,	bebind.	Parmi, among, or among ft.
Devant,		Pendant, during.
Deffus,	upon, on.	Pour, for.
Desfous,	under.	Pour, for. Sans, without.
De deffus,		Sauf, without prejudice, or
De dessous,	from under	except.
Durant,	during.	Selon, according, pursuant to.
En,	in, or into-	
		Suivant,

Suivant, according, pursuant. Excepté, except.
Sur, on, upon. Hors, out, without, or except:
Touchant, touching. Hormis, except.
Vers, towards. Joignant, next.
A travers, cross, through.

Prepositions that govern the Genitive Case.

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1. There are several Prepositions compounded with the Articles A, au, and aux, which govern the Genitive Case; such as,

Sheltered from. A l'arbri de A fleur d'eau, even with the A cause, because. water, &c. free, secured from. Au dehors, out, without. A couvert, A l'endroit, towards. Au deçà, on this fide. with regard, or Au delà, on that fide. A l'egard, respect, concerning. Au dessus, over, on, or upon. A l'entour, Au dessous, round. under. A l'envie, by emulation. Au devant, before. behind. A l'égal, to comparison. Au derrière, A l'infu, without the knowledge, Au dedans, in, within. or privately. Au milieu, in the middle. A la reserve, except, but. Auprès, near. A la manière, after the manner. Au prix, in comparison. A la mode, after the fashion. Au tour, about. A raison de, at the rate of. Au travers, cross, through. A fleur, Ex. A fleur de terre, Aux environs, about, or round close to, or even with the about. ground.

2. The following Prepositions govern also the Genitive.

Arrière, from. Loin, for. En arrière, behind. Près, Proche, Proche, Near. Hors, out. Le long, all, all along. A l'opposite, over against.

Prepositions that govern the Dative Cafe.

Jusques, or jusque, till to, Conformément, according, pursuant to.

* Note,

* Note, That the Particles de, du, de la, des, of or from; and a, au, aux, to; which we call Articles, are properly nothing but Prepositions; the first of which express the Genitive, and the other the Dative Cafe.

ARTICLE IX.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

HE Interjection is a Part of Speech that ferves to express the fudden Motions and Transports of the Soul.

There are several Sorts of Interjections; such as,

1. Of Joy. Ha! ha! ha! ba! ba! Hola, ho, } ça, courage! come, come on! Hola, hei, Ha! quelle joie! oh! joy! Parlez hei, Allons, gai! come, be chearful! Hola, la femme, you, woman!

2. Of Grief. Hélas! ha! alas! ba! Ah, mon Dieu! oh, my God! Eh Seigneur! oh, Lord!

3. Of Pain, Ai! ai! ouf! ab! ob! ob! O Ciel! ob Heaven!

4. To encourage. Allons, fus, come, come. Or fus, ça, on. Sus, donc, marche,

5. To warn. Prenez garde, gare, have a care. | Chut, ft, ft, Tout beau, Softly. Silence, filence.

Arrêtez, hola, hold, hold. Paix, paix là, peace, peace there.

6. To call. bo there! bo beg! Speak you!

7. Of Admiration. Ah quida, ab marry!

8. Of Aversion.

Fi, fi, pough, fy, fough. fy, nasty. Fi, le vilain, Au diantre, duce take. Bagatelles, des sottises, des nefles, trifles, away, filly, fuff.

9. Of Laughter. Ha, ha, hé, hi, hi, hi, eb, eh, ab, ab.

10. Of Silence.

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The THIRD PART.

OF THE

SYNTAXIS.

THE Syntaxis, or Construction, is that Part of Grammar which treats of the right placing or joining Words together in a Sentence.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Conftruction of ARTICLES.

THE right use of ARTICLES, being one of the greatest Niceties of the French Tongue, I shall endeavour to make the whole Ma ter as plain as possible, by the following Observations.

1. Nouns expressing an ordinal Number, have the Articles le, la, les; as,

Je suis le premier, Elle est la troisième,

Ils sont les derniers, &c.

I am the First. She is the Third. They are the last, &c.

But when a proper Name goes before the ordinal Number, then the Article is suppressed in French; as,

George trois. Louis quinze,

my;

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George the Third. Lewis the Fifteenth, &c.

2. Pronouns Possessive absolute have the Articles le, la, les; 25, C'est le mien, This is mine.

Ce sont les vôtres, These are yours.

C'est la leur, This is theirs.

3. The Articles le, la, are rendered into English by the Articles a or an, in the following and like Expressions.

Il fait le phisosophe, Elle fait la dame, &c. He sets up for a Philosopher. She sets up for a Lady, &c.

4. Names

4. Names of Kingdoms, Provinces, Rivers, and Mountains, have generally the Articles le, la, les; as,

La France est puissante, France is powerful.

Le Languedoc est une belle Languedoc is a fine Province.

Province, La Seine & la Tamise,

The Seine and the Thames. Les Alpes & les Pyrenées, The Alps and the Pyrenées.

Names of Kingdoms and Provinces lose the Article after the Preposition en; Ex.

Il va en France, &c. He goes to France, &c.

They are also generally declined with the Article de only; Ex.

Je reviens d'Angleterre, I return from England. Du vin de Champagne, &c. Champaign Wine, &c.

However we also say in the Genitive Case, Je parle de la France, &c. I speak of France, &c.

Names of Rivers of the Masculine Gender, have in the Genitive Case the Article du after the Noun Rivière; but if they be of the Feminine Gender, they have the Article de only; Ex.

La Rivière du Rhône, Y ne River Seine. The River Rhone. Vin du Rhin, and not Vin Rhenish Wine. de Rhin,

Moselle Wine. Vin de Moselle,

Names of Mountains lose their Article after the Word Mont; as,

Le mont Parnasse. Mount Parnassus. Le mont Ætna, &c. Mount Ætna, &c.

5. Nouns and Adverbs of Quantity govern a Genitive Cafe, with the Article de.

Une pinte de vin, A Pint of Wine. Il y a de belles femmes,

There are hand some Women. Combien d'argent avez-How much Money have you?

Exceptions.

The Adverb of Quantity, bien, a great deal, much, or many, take the Article du, de la, de l', des, instead of de; Ex.

Il a bien bu du vin,
Il a bien de l'argent,
Avez-vous bien des livres?

He has a great deal of Money.
Have you a great many Books?

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6. We use the Article de, instead of du, de la, and des, with Adjectives that go before a Substantive, taken in an indefinite

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Sense, both in the Singular and Plural. Voilà de bon vin, Voilà de bonne viande, There's good Meat. Ce font de favans hommes,

Ce sont de belles femmes,

There's good Wine. They are learned Men.

They are bandsome Women.

But if there were no Adjectives, or if the Adjectives followed the Substantives, then we should say,

Voilà du vin,

Voilà du vin qui est bon,

Voilà de la viande,

There's Wine. There's Wine that is good.

There's Meat. Voilà de la viande excellente, There's Meat that is excellent.

7. The Article un, une, and its Plural des, de, à des, are generally used to express an individual Substance; Ex.

Un homme juste,

Une belle femme,

Il y des hommes plus raifonables que d'autres,

Je n'ai point de livres, des poires,

A just Man. A handsome Woman.

There are Men more reasonable than others.

I have no Books.

Ces pommes ressemblent à These Apples look like Pears.

8. The Articles le, la, les, and their oblique Cases, de, du, de la, des, à, au, à la, aux, as also un, une, des, and all Cardinal Numbers, are always put before the Substantives to which they belong; as,

Le Prince,

Les Duchesses, L'armée du Roi,

La Princesse,

La volonté de Dieu, Les charmes de la vertu, The Prince.

The Duchesses.

The King's Army.

The Princess. The Will of God.

The Charms of Virtue, &c.

When an Adjective goes before a Substantive, we place before it the Article belonging to the Substantive; as,

Le grande monde, Une nombreuse cour, &c. A numerous Court, &c.

The great World, &c.

9. We repeat the Article in French before feveral Substantives and Synonymas, whereas it is generally left out in English; as, La clémence, la fagesse, &c. Clemency, Wisdom, &c.

Il a vendu un manteau, une He has fold a Cloak, Sword, and épée, & des cravates, &c.

Cravats, &c.

How-

However, we do not repeat the Articles un and de, before Noun Adjective; as,

Un honnête & favant homme, An bonest and learned Man. They are tall and lufty Men. Ce sont de grands & vigoureux hommes,

10. When the Superlative Definite comes after its Substantive. it has always the Article le, la, les, in the Nominative, whether he Ger the Substantive be in the Nominative, Genitive Case, or Da. tive Cafe; as,

C'est l'homme le plus savant que je connoisse, Je parle d'une dame la plus belle de la cour, Il parle avec mépris des perfonnes les plus considéra-

bles du royaume, &c.

I speak of the handsomest Lady at Court. Letive

He is the most learned Man

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He speaks with Contempt of the Jumber most considerable Persons in the La Kingdom.

1.1. An Adjective added for an Epithet, or Nick-name, to a proper Name, is always put in the Nominative Case, let the Case of the proper Name be what it will; as,

le parle de Louis le Grand, Et moi de Guillaume le Conquerant,

I speak of Lewis the Great. And I of William the Conqueror.

Il le dit à Charles le Chauve, He told it to Charles the Bald.

The same Rule is observed in the Names of Trade, Profession, Quality, &c.

12. We put in French the Article before feveral Nouns that have none in English; as,

La Vertu, Le Vice, L'Orgueil, L'Angleterre, &c.

Virtue. Vice. Pride. England, &c.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE II.

Of the Construction of NOUNS.

Of SUBSTANTIVES.

WHEN two Substantives come together, and one of them depends upon the other, the second must be in ether he Genitive Case.

La gloire de Guillaume, Les traits du visage, &c.

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The Glory of William. The Features of the Face, &c.

an l 2. Two or more Substantives of the Singular Number, fignifynowing different Things, and being joined by a Conjunction, are as dy at rood as a Plural Number; and therefore if a Verb and an Adouri. Aive comes after them, both these must be put in the Plural state lumber; as, in the La soi, l'espérance, & la Faith, Hope, and Charity, are

charité font les vertus théologales,

& le Duc, &c. sont les premières personnes du royaume,

the divine Virtues.

Le Roi, la Reine, le Prince, The King, the Queen, the Prince, and the Duke, &c. are the first Persons of the King-

3. When two or more Substantives Singular are joined togeher, and fignify but one fingle Thing or Person, they require no more than a Singular; Ex.

Grande Bretagne, & Electeur de Hanovre, étoit un Prince vaillant & fage, Gc.

George Second, Roi de la George the Second, King of Great Britain, and Elector of Hanover, was a valiant and wife Prince.

After toute forte, all Sort, or all Manner, you may use the singular or Plural indifferently; as,

Toute forte d'avantage, or ? All Manner of Advantage, or Toutes fortes d'avantages, Advantages.

Of ADJECTIVES.

There are four Things to be considered in Adjectives (wheher Nouns, Pronouns, or Participles) with relation to Substanives, viz. their Position, Gender, Number, and Case.

The Position of Adjectives.

Of Adjectives, some go before the Substantive, others after it, and others again either before or after, indifferently.

The Adjectives that go before the Substantive, are;

1. The Adjectives of Ordinal Number; Ex.

Il est le premier Monarque He is the first Monarch in the du monde, &c. World, &c.

Exceptions.

The Adjective Ordinal is put after the Substantive;

1. When joined to a proper Name; as,

Guillaume trois, William the Third.
Louis quinze, Lewis the Fifteentb.

2. When we quote a Book, a Chapter, &c. as, Livre premier, The first Book.

Chapitre second, The second Chapter, &c.

Note, That when we use the Article, we may indifferently say, Au premier livre, or, Au livre premier, in the first Book; and that speaking of Books, Chapters, &c. without quoting them, the Adjective goes before the Substantive, according to the Rule; as,

J'ai lu le premier livre de I have read the first Book of your votre Histoire,

3. All conjunctive Pronouns are put before the Substantive; Ex.

Mon chapeau,
Ma chambre,
My Chamber.
Ce livre,
Ces garçons,
Quel homme oft-ce?
My Chamber.
This Book.
These, or those Boys.
What Man is he?

Un certain philosophe,
Tel maître, tel valet,

A certain Philosopher.

Like Master, like Man.

Chaque jour. Every Day.

4. The following Adjectives do generally go before the Sub-

Bon, mauvais, méchant, grand, petit, gros, beau, laid, chétif, galand, jeune, vieux, pauvre, meilleur, aimable; as also most Comparatives.

Examples.

Un bon homme, Un méchant garçon,

A good Man. A naughty Boy. Un g

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Of the Construction of Nouns. Un grand personnage, A great Person. Un petit enfant, A little Child. er it, Un gros cochon, A great Hog. A handsome Face. Un beau visage, Une laide femme, An ugly Woman. A young Girl. Une jeune fille, the Un vieux renard, An old Fox. Sec. Un galant homme, A genteel Man. A forry Horse. Un chétif cheval, A poor Fellow. Un pauvre diable, A better Employment. Un meilleur emploi, plus aimable fille du The most lovely Maid in the monde, Le plus riche bourgeois de The richest Citizen in London. Londres, However, this Rule is subject to many Exceptions.

The fore mentioned Adjectives may be put after the Subflantives, when one, two, three, or more, are joined with them ;

Un homme bon & honnête, A good and bonest Man. Un Prince grand & magni- A great and magnificent Prince, fique, Sc.

The Adjectives that come after the Substantives, are,

1. Those that express a colour; Ex. Du linge blanc, De la soie grise, Grey Silk, &c. Un chapeau noir, A black Hat. Des bas jaunes,

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White Linen. Yellow Stockings.

Except from that Rule the following Words, and some other compound Nouns, that have the Nature of a Substantive;

Les Blancs manteaux, A fort of Benedictine Friars. Un blanc-mange, Un rouge bord, Une rouge trogne,

Un verd galant,

A fort of dainty Diff. A Brimmer. A red Face. A brisk Spark.

2. All Participles preter, or past; Ex. A furnished Room. Une chambre garnie, A known Man, &c. Un homme connu,

3. Adjectives formed from Names of Nations; Ex. A French Gentleman. Un Gentilhomme François, An English Lady, &c. Un Dame Angloise, &c.

4. Ad-

4. Adjectives ending with an f, or ique; Ex.

Un habit neuf, A new Suit.

Un discours philosophique, A philosophical Discourse.

But magnifique, magnificent, and perhaps some few others, may be put before or after the Substantive indifferently.

5. Adjectives expressing a Quality of the Air, Weather, and Elements; Ex.

Un tems froid, Un air pur, &c. Cold Weather.

A pure Air, &c.

6. Most Adjectives that may be used as Substantives; such as bosso, bunch back'd; boiteux, lame; aveugle, blind; melancolique, melancholy, &c. Ex.

Un bossu, or, un homme bossu, Une boiteuse, or une femme boiteuse, A crooked Man. A lame Woman. U

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7. Adjectives ending in esque, ile, and ule; Ex.
Une figure grotesque,
Un discours puérile,
Une femme crédule, &c.

A childish Discourse.
A credulous Woman, &c.

8. The following Adjectives, and some others, are also gene-

rally put after the Substantive : Rébelle, Récent, recent. rebellious. Singulier, long. Long, fingular. (bort. | Particulier. Court, particular. Neutre, neuter. Tranchant, cutting. general. Languissant. Général, languishing. entire. | Préférable, Entier, preferable. Confidérable, Vertueux, virtuous. considerable. Importun, ? Vicieux, vicious. troublesome. fearful. Facheux, S Peureux,

But this Rule is liable to Exceptions, especially in Poetry.
There is a great Number of Adjectives, which may be used either before or after the Substantives indifferently; such as,

Un éternel bonheur, or un An eternal Happines.

Un état heureux, or un heu- A happy State, &c. reux état, &c.

Some Adjectives have a different Sense, according to their different Position; such as,

Une sage-semme

A wife, or discreet Woman. A Midwife.

Une

Un groffe femme, Une femme groffe, Un galant homme, Ur homme galant, Une certaine nouvelle, Une nouvelle certaine, Le malin esprit, Un esprit malin,

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A big woman. A Woman big with Child. A genteel Man, or a Gentleman. A Courtier, or a Spark. A Piece of News. A certain, or true News. The evil Spirit, the Devil. A malicious Man, a Wag, &c.

Ift Rule. The Adjective ought to agree with the Subflantive, in Gender, Number, and Cafe; Ex.

Un grand lit, Des personnes sacrées, Une petite table,

A great Bed. Sacred Persons, A little Table, &c.

Exceptions from that Rule.

Lettres royaux, Ordonnances royaux, & Prisons royaux, three Expressions where royaux is used instead of royales.

2d Rule. The Masculine Gender is accounted more noble than the Feminine; and therefore when two Substantives of different Genders are the Nominative of the Verb Etre, or of a positive Verb, the Adjectives that follow ought to be of the Masculine Gender, and in the plural Number ;- Ex.

Le Mérite & la Fortune sont Merit and Fortune seldom meet rarement unis en la même in the same person, &c. personne, &c.

3d Rule. When the Substantives are not the Nominative of the Verb Etre, the Adjective agrees with the nearest or last Substantive; Ex.

On voit souvent le mérite & We often see Merit and Virtue la vertu opprimée, &c. oppressed, &c.

4th Rule. When feveral Subfantives of different Genders come together in the same Phrase, and are to be gathered under one Adjective; in such a Case, to avoid Obscurity, we may use the Word chose, or some other Substantive, agreeable to the Nature of those Substantives; Ex.

les honneurs, & les dignités sont des choses incertaines & périssables, ou font des biens incertains & périllables.

L'or, l'argent, la renommée, Gold, Silver, Fame, Honouns, and Dignities, are Things, or Goods, uncertain and perishable. il a plus d'argent qui

th Rule. Sometimes the Feminine Gender, and fingular Number, are preferred before the Majculine Gender and plural Number, by reason of the Advantage of their Situation, contrary to the iecond Rule; Ex.

neur, & même la justice, est souvent méprisée au fiècle où nous fommes.

Le mérite, la piété, l'hon- Merit, Piety, Honour, and even Juftice, are often despised 11

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6th Rule. These Substantives, partie, and quelque chose, though of the Feminine Gender, are construed with a Masculine Adjective. Il a une partie du bras casse, He bas a Part of his Arm broke. Quelque chose de bon, &c. Something good, &c.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Some Adjectives govern a Noun, or a Verb; fuch as, digne, capable, incapable, propre, comparable; Ex.

Digne de blâme, Digne de louange, That deserves blame. Praise-worthy, &c.

2. There are Adjectives used sometimes absolutely, and sometimes with a Case governed; fuch as, sensible, insensible, content, prompt, &c. Ex.

C'eft une homme fenfible, Il est sensible aux injures, C'est une femme insensible, Elle eft insensible à l'amour, le vis content, le suis content de ma fortune, Il est prompt,

Il est prompt à servir ses amis, Oc.

He is touchy. He is sensible of Injuries. She is an insensible Woman. She is insensible of Love. I live contented. I am contented with my Fortune. He is hasty, passionate. He is forward to serve his Friends, &c.

Of the COMPARISON.

Although I have spoken at large of the Comparison, yet it will not be amiss to make the following Observations.

1. The Adverbs of Quantity, Plus, more; Autant, tant, as much, so much; Mains, less; which serve to compare Substantives, are to be followed by a Genitive Case with the Article de ; Ex.

Il a plus d'argent que moi, He bas more Money than I. Il a autant d'esprit que vous, He has as much Wit as you.

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Il n'a pas tant de courage He has not so much courage as que César,

Elle a moins de beauté que She has less Beauty than her sa sceur,

Sister.

2. The relative Particle en is sometimes used to avoid the Repetition of the Noun; Ex.

Il a bien de l'argent, mais He bas a great deal of Money, vous en avez plus que but you have more than be, lui, &c.

3. In the Comparison, the Particle que is often followed by a Verb or Adverb; Ex.

Elle est plus belle que je ne She is bandsomer than I thought.

Il a autant d'esprit qu'on en He has as much Wit as any Man peut avoir, can have.

Il est plus riche que jamais, He is richer than ever. &c.

4. It is a common fault with Foreigners to use the Particle que instead of de immediately after the Adverbs of Quantity, plus and moins, which they ought carefully to avoid; as, for Example, instead of,

Il a plus que vingt ans; Je lui ai donné un peu moins que

cent livres sterlin; we must fay,

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Il a plus de vingt ans,

He is more than twenty Years old.

Je lui ai donné un peu moins

I gave him something less than

de cent livres sterlin,

an hundred Pounds sterling.

It is true, that que comes sometimes immediately after plus, but then it signifies but, and not than; Ex.

Je n'ai plus que cent écus, I have but an hundred Crowns. Nous n'avons plus qu'une It is but a Week to Christmas. semaine jusqu'à Noël,

5. The Adverbs aussi, so, and autant, as much, are always used with an Affirmative; and si, so, and tant, so much, with a Negative; Ex.

Vous êtes aussi riche que You are as rich as be.

Vous avez autant d'esprit You bave as much wit as be. que lui,

Vous n'êtes pas fi favant que You are not fo learned as be. lui.

beauté qu'elle,

Yous n'avez pas tant de You have not so much beauty as

Of Numeral NOUNS.

When we reckon Years from any Epocha, we use Cardinal Numbers instead of the Ordinal; as,

L'an fix cens quatre de la The Year fix bundred and four fondation de Rome, from the foundation of Rome,

When we speak of the Years elapsed since the Birth of our Saviour, we fay,

L'an mil fept cens soixante, The Year one thousand seven bundred and fixty-four. quatre,

And not mille, &c. Mil, in this place, is an Adjective, which stands for millième.

We also use sometimes Cardinal Numbers instead of the Ordinal when we speak of some Princes, or when we quote a Book, Chapter, &c. Ex.

Henry trois, Henry the third. Henri quatre, Henry the fourth. Tome trois, Tome the third. Chapitre cinq, Chapter the 5th. We fay Charles quint, and not Charles cing or cinquième, when

we speak of the famous Charles the fifth, emperor of Germany, and Sixte quint, in speaking of the celebrated Pope Sixtus the

Instead of faying, C'est le deuxième, ou le troisième Chapitre, we fay,

C'est le deux, ou le troisième It is the second or third Chapter, Chapitre, &c.

Septante is used on these two Occasions only, viz. Les septante, The seventy Interpreters. Les septante semaines de The seventy Weeks of Daniel. Daniel,

Elsewhere we must say, Soixante & dix, instead of septante; we fay also,

Eighty, and not Huitante. Nonante. Quatre-vingt, Quatre-vingt dix, Ninety, 1

Yet we fay, septante, buitante, nonante, in Arithmetic and Aftronomy.

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ARTICLE III.

Of the Use of PRONOUNS.

HERE are, as we said before, seven Sorts of Pronouns,

The Personal, the Demonstrative, the Interrogative, the Possessive, the Relative, the Numeral, and the Indefinite; upon which we shall make some useful Observations.

Of PERSONAL Pronouns.

1. Observation. Personal Pronouns may be divided into

Conjunctive, absolute, and indifferent.

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Conjunctive Personal Pronouns are the Nominative of Verbs, such as, Je, tu, il, nous, &c. and the oblique Datives, and Accusatives, such as, Moi, me, nous, toi, te, wous, lui, le, la, &c.

Absolute Personal Pronouns, are these Nominatives, Moi, toi, lui, eux, elle, elles; and these Accusatives, Lui, eux, soi, elle, and elles.

All the rest of the Personal Pronouns are Indifferent, such as,

de moi, à moi, nous, de nous, à nous, &c,

2. Obs. The Pronouns Personal that serve for the Nominative of a Verb instead of a Substantive, are these, Je, tu, il, elle, nous, vous, ils, elles; Ex.

Je mange, Tu manges, Il, or Elle mange; Nous mangeons,

Vous mangez, Ils, or Elles mangent, I eat, &c.

3. Obs. The Nominative Pronoun is sometimes put after the Verb.

First, In an Interrogation : Parle-je? Do I speak, &c.

Secondly, In these short Parentheses: Dis-je, say I, or, I say; Dit-il, said he, &c.

Thirdly, In the Second Imperfect of the Conjunctive Mood, in these Expressions: Fut il, were he, &c. as,

Eût-elle plus de beauté que Had she more Beauty than Venus, &c.

Fourthly, In the Present Tense of the Conjunctive; as in Ainsi soit-il, so be it; Puisse-t-il, may be, &c.

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4. Obj. In an Interrogation, when there is a Substantive that stands for the Nominative of the third Person of a Verb, we put the Pronoun after the Verb in this Manner:

Le Roi est-il venu?

La Princesse se porte-t-elle Is the Princess well?

Though we use the Plural vous, when we speak of a single Person, nevertheless the Adjectives that relate to it ought to be in the singular Number; as,

Vous êtes prudent, & fage, You are prudent and wife. Vous êtes riche & noble, You are rich and noble, &c.

e.

5. Obs. The Pronouns Nominative of the third Person are used before the Verb Eire, to be.

First, When there follows an Adjective without a Substan-

tive; as,

Il est savant, be is learned. Elle est belle, she is handsome. Il est juste d'aimer son prochain,

Secondly, When we speak of the Time and Hour; as,

Il est une heure, It is one o'Clock. It is time to rise. &c.

But if the Question be asked with the Domonstrative ce, we must also answer with it; as,

Quelle heure est-ce là? What o'Clock is it?
C'est une heure, It is one o'Clock, &c.

The Pronoun Demonstrative ce is used before the Verb Etre, instead of Nominative Pronouns of the third Person, both in the singular and plural Number.

First, Before a proper Name, Pronoun, and a Noun that has no Article in the Nominative; as, Qui est-là? Who is

there?

C'est Pierre, it is Peter. Ce sont vos livres, these are C'est moi, it is I. your Books.

C'est lui, it is he, &c. C'est Monsieur, it is Master, &c. Secondly, When there follows a Substantive that expresses an irrational or inanimate Being; as, Qu'est cela? what is that?

C'est un cheval, that is a borse. C'est une maison, that is a house.

We also say,

C'est dommage, it is pity, and not, Il est dommage.

Thirdly, When there follows an Infinitive, a Participle passive in a neutral Sense, an Adverb, or a Preposition; as,

C'eft

it is a Folly. C'est fait, C'eft ctre fou, that is done. C'est assez, that is enough. C'est sans dessein, that is without Design, &c.

We use either the Personal Pronouns or the Demonstrative ce indifferently;

1. Before Substantives expressing the Sex, Quality, Profes-

fion, or Trade of a Person; as,

Il est homme, be is a Man; Il est Cordonnier, be is a Shoeor, C'est un homme, it is a Man.

Il est Prince, beis a Prince; or, C'est un Cordonnier, it is a or C'est un Prince, it is a Prince. Shoe-maker.

Secondly, Before the Name of a Nation, and a Superlative

Definite; as,

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Elles font Angloifes, or, They are English Women. Ce sont des Angloises,

Il est le plus riche de tous, or He is the richest of all. C'est le plus riche de tous,

6. Obs. By an Elliptick, or short way of speaking, and to avoid the Article à, we use the Accusatives me, te, se, nous, vous, and the oblique Cases, lui, and leur, to express the Dative Cafe, and we place those Pronouns before the Verb, by which they are governed; Ex.

Il m'a dit, be told me. Il a dit à mot. I give thee. Je donne à toi. le te donne,

Il s'attribue cela, be arro- Il attribue cela à soi.

Je lui dis la vérité, I tell Je dis à lui, or à elle, la vérité.

bim, or ber, the Truth

On nous a dit cela, they told On a dit cela à nous. us that.

Je vous le donnerai, I will Je donnerai cela à vous.

give it you. Je leur donne, I give them. Je donne à eux, or à elles. These Pronouns Personal of the Acculative Case, me, te, fe,

le, la, les, nous and vous, are also put before the Verb that

governs them; Ex.

Il me haît, be bates me. Il hait moi. I bold thee. Je tiens toi. Je te tiens, Il se regarde, he views himself. o il regarde soi. Je le menaçai, Ithreatened him. Je menaçai lui. Je la verrai, It shall jee her & Je verrai elle.

we fali ! Nous aurons eux, or elles. Nous les aurons,

have them.

I love you. je vous aime, l'aime vous,

Note.

Note, That when the Verb is in the Imperative Mood, and one speaks with Affirmation, all those Pronouns are put after the Verb, except in the third Person; and that instead of me, te, we use moi and toi; Ex.

Donnez-moi à boire,

Donnez-lui cela,

Promenons-nous, let us walk.

Faites le, Do it.

Give me fome drink.

Give bim, or her, that.

Arrête toi, Stay.

Cachez les, Hide them.

But if one speaks negatively, or the Verb be in the third Person, the Pronoun goes before the Verb; Ex.

Ne me dites pas cela,

Qu'il se promène,

We say,

Do not tell me so.

Let him walk, &c.

Venez-me voir, Come and see me.

Va-te pendre, Go and hang thyself.

Because me, and te, are governed by the Verbs voir, and pendre.

The relative Particles en and y go also before the Verb;

as,

J'en viens, I come from thence. Nous y allons, we go thither. Except in the first and second Persons of the Imperative, when one speaks with Affirmation; as,

Parlons-en, let us Speak of it. Allez-y, go thither, &c.

7. Obf. When a Verb governs two personal Pronouns, that of the Accusative Case, and of the first and second Persons, ought to be next to the Verb; but when the two Pronouns are of the third Person, the Dative Case is to be placed next the Verb; Ex.

Il me le donne,
Donnez le moi,
Me les donnez-vous,
Je le lui ai donné,
Je le leur dirai,
Qu'il le leur donne,

He gives it me.
Give it me.
Do ye give me them.
I gave it him, or her.
I shall tell it them.
Let him give it them.

But in the first and fecond Persons of the Imperative, the Accusative goes next to the Verb; Ex.

Donnez-le lui, Give it him, or ber.

8. Obs. Personal Nominative Pronouns are to be re-

First, When the Tense and Person of the Verbs are altered;

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Je viendrai demain chez vous, I will come to-morrow to your & je souhaiterois que vous y fussiez, &c.

There, &c.

I will come to-morrow to your House, and I wish you were there, &c.

Secondly, When we pass from the Negation to an Affirma-

tion; as,

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Il n'a point de honte de ses He is not ashamed of his Actions, actions, & il fait gloire de and glories in his Vices, &c.

Thirdly, After the Conjunctions mais, même, and such like.

But when the Nominative Personal Pronouns belong to the same Tenses and Persons, they are not to be repeated; Ex.

Ils le trouverent chez lui, & They found him at home, and told lui dirent, &c. him, &c.

9. Obs. Oblique Personal Pronouns of the Dative and Accusative Cases are to be always repeated; Ex.

Je lui dis cela & de plus je I told him that, and besides, 1 lui promis, &c. promised him, &c.

Il m'aime & me considère, He loves and respects me.

10. Obs. The Pronouns il, elle, and soi, are not to be used indifferently one for another; for if we speak of things, soi is to take the Place of lui; Ex.

L'aiman attire le fer à foi, The Loadstone attracts Iron.

Yet we may fay in the Feminine Gender,

La vertu a en elle tout ce Virtue has in itself all that can qui peut la rendre aimable, make it lovely.

When we speak of Persons in general, foi is always to be

used; Ex.

On ne doit parler de soi One ought not to speak of one's qu'avec beaucoup de modestie,

Modesty.

When we speak of a particular Person, lui and elle are to be

used instead of soi; Ex.

C'est un homme qui ne parle That man speaks of nobody but que de lui, &c. bimself, &c.

Lui-même, elle-même, and soi-même, are used in the same Manner as lui, elle, and soi.

Of Pronouns Possessive.

r. Observation. The Gender of Pronouns Possessive in French does not follow that of the Person that speaks, or is spoken

spoken of, but agrees with the particular Gender of every Noun they are joined to; Ex.

Son père & sa mère sont His Father and Mother are dead, morts, &c. &c.

These Pronouns masculine, mon, ton, son, are used instead of ma, ta, sa, before Nouss of the Feminine Gender, that begin with a Vowel, or an b mute; Ex.

Mon ame, my Soul, &c. Son Histoire, bis, or ber His.

This they do to avoid the Hiatus or Cacophony (ill Sound) which would arise from two Vowels meeting together, if they should say, Ma ame, sa Histoire, &c.

2. Obs. Sometimes these Plural Pronouns, les miens, les tiens, les siens, les nôtres, les vôtres, les leurs, signify one's Friends and

Relations, or the People of one's Party; Ex.

Il est alle vers les siens, & He went to his own, and they ils ne l'ont point connu, knew him not, &c.

3 Obs. Sometimes these Singular Pronouns, le mien, le tien, &c. signify one's own Money or Estate; Ex.

J'ai dépense dix pièces du I spent ten Pounds of my own.

mien,

Il lui en coûtera du fien, &c. I will coft bim some Money, &c.

Of Pronouns DEMONSTRATIVE.

Pronouns Demonstrative are of two Sorts, Conjunctive and Absolute.

The Conjunctive are these, ce, or cet, cette, ces, celui, celle,

coux, celles.

The Absolute are these, celui-ci, celui-là, celle-ci, celle-là, ceux-

ci, ceux-là, celles-ci, ceci, cela.

Cet, cette, ces, are joined to, and go before a Substantive; celui, celle, ceux, and celles, ought to be followed by a Genitive, or the Relative qui. As for ce, it is used before a Substantive Masculine that begins with a Consonant, or an aspirated b before the Relative qui; and finally, before the Verb Etre, in the singular and plural; Ex.

Cett arbre est haut, That Tree is tall.

Cette femme est belle, That Woman is handsome.

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Ces enfans sont jolis,
Quel livre est-ce?
C'est celui de mon ami,
Celui que vous voudrez,
Celle dont je vous ai parlé,
Ce livre est à moi,
Ce heros,
Ce qui paroît,
Ce que vous voudrez,
C'est ma femme,
Ce semble,

These are pretty Children.
What Book is that?
It is my Friend's.
Which you will.
That I told you of.
That Book is mine.
That Hero.
That which appears.
What you will.
This is my Wife. We say also,
It seems.

These Particles, ci, la, are added to Nouns preceded by the Demonstrative ce, cet, and cette; Ex.

Ce tems-ci,

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This Time. That Town, or City.

Of Pronouns RELATIVE.

r. Observation. The Relatives qui and dont are more used for Persons than Things; and lequel, more for Things than Persons.

2. Obs. The Relative qui is never used in the Genitive and Accusative Cases, or with a Preposition, but when it relates to Persons; and therefore it would be a Fault to say, C'est le chien de qui je vous ai parlé, c'est le cheval sur qui j'étois monté, &c. instead of,

C'est le chien duquel, or dont je vous ai parlé, This is the Dog I told you of, &c.

C'est le cheval sur lequel j'étois monté, This is the Horse I rode upon, &c.

3. Obs. Lequel is to be used instead of qui and dont.

First, When qui and dont are equivocal; Ex. instead of C'est un effet de la Providence qui est conforme à ce qui nous a été dit, and,

C'est la cause de cet effet dont je vous ai parlé, we must say, C'est un effet de la Providence, lequel est conforme, &c. if the Relative reser to effet, and,

C'est la cause de cet effet, de laquelle, &c. if the Relative refer to cause.

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Secondly,

Secondly, When the Relative is in the Genitive Case, after a Substantive; Ex.

Tat envoyé un courier à la cour, au retour du quel, and not au

retour de qui, &c.

Thirdly, When the Relative serves to express a Choice; Ex.

Dites-moi lequel, Tell me wbich.

Donnez-moi laquelle vous Give me which you will, &c. voudrez,

4. Obs. Quoi is never used but when we speak of inanimate Things ; Ex.

Je ne sais à quoi me résoudre, I know not subat to resolve upon.

Sur quoi, 310 302 10 Whereupon, &c.

5. Obs. Dont, which fignifies du quel, de laquelle, des quels, des quelles, is used in the two Genders, and in the two Num-Bers ; Ex.

Le gentilhomme dont vous The Gentleman of whom you parlez, arrive demain,

La dame dont nous étions en peine se porte mieux,

Les malheurs dont on nous menaçoit font disfipes,

L'affaire dont on m'avoit chargé est terminée,

Speak comes to morrow. The Lady for whom we were uneasy is better. The Misfortunes with which we · were threatened are over. The Business with which I was charged, is ended.

Dont is also used instead of de qui. 6. Obs. These three Relative Particles, Où, en, y, are used in the following Manner.

1. Ou relates to a Place or Thing; Ex.

L'endroit où vous êtes, The Place where you are. L'état où je suis réduit, &c. The Condition I am reduced to,

2. En relates to a Person, a Thing, or a Place; Ex. j'en ai vu un plus beau,

vous en remercie, endeac Venez-vous de la Cour?

Oui, j'en viens, En is used in several Expressions without any Antecedent; Ex. J'en tiens, I am caught. Il m'en veut,

le ne sais où j'en suis, Le cour vous en dit-il? &c.

C'est un bel enfant, mais That is a fine Child, but I have Jeen a finer.

Vous m'avez obligé, & je You have obliged me, and I thank you for it.

Do you come from Court? Yes, I come from thence.

Je n'en puis plus, I am e'en spent.

He has a plot upon me. I know not whereabouts I am. Have you a mind to it? &c.

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En is also used with the Verb Etre, when we make a Compartion; Ex.

Il en est des hommes comme des femmes, it is with Men as it

is with Women, &c.

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3. Y relates to the Place, the Thing, and sometimes the Person; Ex.

Allez-vous à l'église?

Oui, j'y vais,

La mort est inévitable,

Do you go to Church?

Yes, I go thither.

Death is unavoidable.

Et nous devons y penser, And we ought to think of it souvent, &c.

Y is frequently used in the third Person Singular of all the Tenses of the Verb Avoir, taken impersonally; Ex.

Il y a, there is; Il y avoit, there was, &c. See the Imper-

fonal Verbs.

7. Obs. Le is sometimes a Neuter, Indeclinable, and Relative Particle, when it is put instead of a Noun Adjective, a Participle, or a Verb; Ex.

Etes vous malade, Monsieur? Sir, are you fick? Oui, je le suis, Yes, I am jo.

Madame, êtes-vous contente? Madam, are you contented?

Oui, je le suis, Yes, I am so.

Sont ils indisposés?

Are they indisposed?

Oui, ils le sont, &c.

Yes, they are so.

Le is declinable when it supplies the Place of a Substantive; Ex. Etes-vous l'épouse de Mr. A? Are you the Wife of Mr. A? Oui, je la suis, Yes, I am.

8. Obs. Qui is repeated in French as well as the other Pro-

nouns; Ex.

C'est un homme qui est savant, qui danse bien, qui joue de plusieurs instruments, &c.

That is a learned man, that dances well, plays upon several

Instruments, &c.

9. Obs. The Relative que is elegantly used; First, Instead of the Relative Particle où; Ex.

C'est en France qu'on boit de bon vin, &c. It is in France where good Wine is drank, &c.

Secondly, Instead of a'où and dont; as,

C'est de cette maison qu'est sorti ce Seigneur, &c. It is from that House that Lord comes, &c.

C'est de vous que j'attens ce secours, It is from you I expect that Supply.

Thirdly, Instead of avec lequel, laquelle; Ex.

J'a reçu votre Lettre avec tout le contentement que je devois recevoir cet honneur, I have received your Letter with all the Satisfaction wherewith I ought to receive that honour, &cc.

Fourtbly, Instead of par lequel or laquelle; Ex.

le sais cela par le même canal que vous l'avez appris, I know that from the same Hands you had it from.

Of Pronouns INTERROGATIVE.

1. Observation. Of the Interrogative Pronouns, qui, quoi, and lequel, are always absolute, but quel is generally Conjunctive.

2. Observ. Quel and lequel are said both of Persons and Things; qui of Persons, and quoi of Things only; Ex.

Quel homme est-ce là?

Quel crime a-t-il commis? Quelles dames connoissez-

Laquelle de ces deux choses voulez. vous?

Qui êtes-vous?

Qu'y a-t-il?

What Man is that?

What Crime has he committed?

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What Ladies do you know?

Which of these two Things will you bave?

Who are you? Qui a fait cela? Who has done that? De quoi parle t-il? What does he speak of?

What is there?

Que cherchez-vous? &c. What do you look for? &c.

Of NUMBRAL Pronouns.

There are nine Numeral Pronouns, of which these two, chacun and personne, are absolute; these two, chaque and nul, conjunctive ; and these five, tout, plufieurs, peu, aucun, and pas un, indifferent.

Chacun is an Affirmative Pronoun that has no Plural; Ex. Chacun est content, Every one is contented.

Elles ont chacune un mari, They have each a Husband.

When Personne is a Pronoun, it has no Plural, and is always always of the Masculine Gender, and signifies no body, or any body ; Ex.

Personne n'est venu, No body is come. Is there no body here? N'y a-t-il personne ici?

Je ne connois personne de si I know no body as happy as he.

heureux que lui,

Note, That if you speak of a Woman, you must not say, Je ne connois personne si beureuse qu'elle, because personne, as a Pronoun, is of the Masculine Gender; but in that, and such like Cases, you must say,

I know no body, Ie ne connois aucune per-

fonne, ou

point de I know no Woman so happy as she. le ne connois

femme si heureuse qu'elle.

However, when the Adjective that relates to Personne is of the Common Gender, we must use it both for Men and Women; as,

le ne connois personne si sage que lui, ou qu'elle, I know no

body so wife as be, or she, &c.

Chaque is Affirmative, and has no Plural; Ex.

Every Country bas its Customs. Chaque pays a ses coûtumes,

Nul is Negative; as,

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Nul ne peut éviter la mort, No body can avoid death.

Tout is Affirmative; Ex.

Tout homme qui craint Dieu, Every Man that fears God.

Plusieurs is Affirmative in both Genders, and of the Plural Number.

Peu, though commonly an Adverb, is sometimes a Pronoun; Ex.

Plusieurs sont appellés, mais peu sont élus, &c. Many are called, but few are chosen.

Aucun, and pas un are Negatives, and the latter has no Plural; Ex.

Il n'y en a aucun,

There is none.

Il n'y a pas un homme, &c. There is not one Man, &c.

Of Pronouns INDEFINITE.

There are twelve Indefinite Pronouns, seven of which are generally absolute, viz.

L'un, L'autre,

Quelqu'un, Quiconque,

Qui, que, Quelque, Quoique, &c.

L'un dit une chose, & l'autre en dit une autre.

L'un & l'autre ont raison, Les uns sont de cette opinion là, & les autres de celle-ci, Autre chose est dire, & autre

chose est faire, Quelqu'un m'a dit,

One fays one Thing and the other another.

Both are in the right.

Some are of that Opinion, and others of this.

To fay, is one Thing, and to do, another.

· Some body told me.

Quelques-uns ne le croient Some People do not believe it, &c.

Quiconque has no Plural, and is only faid of Persons; Ex. Quiconque craint Dieu, & aime son prochain, Whosever fears God, and loves his Neighbour.

Qui que; as,

Qui que ce soit, whoever it be.

Il n'a du respect pour qui que ce soit, He respects no body.

Quelque ; Ex.

le veux les avoir quels qu'ils foient, I will have them whatever they be, &c.

Quoique is of the Common Gender; as, Quoiqu'il arrive, Whatever comes to pass.

Quelque; as, Donnez - moi quelque - chose

Give me fomething to do. à faire,

l'ai quelque argent, Quelque riche qu'il foit,

I have some Money. Let him be ever forich, &c.

Quelque is sometimes an Adverb, but signifies, environ, about;

I have about fifty Crowns. l'ai quelque cinquante écus, Quelconque is Negative; as,

le n'ai affaire quelconque, I have no Business at all. Certain; as,

Un certain homme, A certain Man.

This Prenoun is often an Adjective that fignifies affure, affured, true; but then it comes after its Substantive.

Même; as,

le vous l'ai dit moi-même, I told you that myself. The King himself. Le Roi meme, The Same Man. Le même homme,

Même does often become an Adverb; Ex.

Il nous a dit beaucoup de choses, & même il nous a affuré que, Ec. He told us a great many Things, and even affured us that, &c.

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Tel is indifferent; Ex. Tel Maître, tel Valet, homme, &c.

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Like Master, like Man. le ne puis souffrir un tel I cannot endure such a Man, &c.

ARTICLE IV.

Of VERBS.

HERE are three Things chiefly to be considered in Verbs; 1. The Use of Moods. 2. The Use of Tenses. 3. The Regimen, or Case governed.

Of the Use of Moods.

I have treated before of the Nature, and confequently of the Use of the four Moods; but because there are Particles, some of which govern the Indicative, others the Conjunctive, and others again the Infinitive, it will not be improper to fet them down there.

Conjunctions that govern the Indicative.

Si tôt que, Aussi-tôt que, Dès que, as soon a	Peut-être que, perhaps. Hormis que, except that, Excepté que, unless, but,
Incontinent que,	Sinon que, Save that.
Après que, after that Lorsque, whe	t. Parce que, } because.
Puisque, \ \fince, feein \ Vû que, \} that, con	g Suivant que, } according as.
Attendu que, dering that Tant que,	Joint que, } besides that.
Pendant que, aslong a Aussi long tems que, avbil	A. Tout ainsi que, just as,
Tandis que, De forte que, De manière que, infomu	Tant que, Autant que, Autant que, Autant que, Autant que,
Tellement que, Si bien que,	1 Dening one

Conjunctions that govern the Conjunctive Mood.

Afin que, Avant que,	that.	A moins que, Si ce n'est que, Au cas que,	except, unless.
Devant que, S	upon condition	Au cas que, En cas que,	in case that.
Pourvu que,	that, provided that.	Sans que, Jusqu'à ce que,	without.
Bien que, Combien que,	though, or	De crainte que,	for fear, left.
Encore que, Quoique,	the', although, or altho'.	Posé, or Supposé que,	} suppose that.
		And perhaps some few others,	

A Verb that is followed by the Particle que, governs an Indicative or Conjunctive Mood; and because it suffices to know the Verbs that govern either of these two Moods, I shall only mention those that govern the Conjunctive, as being less in Number than the rest.

Besides the Conjunctions already mentioned, we use the Conjunctive Mood,

First, After the following Verbs;

Vouloir,	Requérir,	Diffuader,	Pofer,
Souhaiter,	Souffrir,		
		Exhorter,	Supposer,
Défirer,	Endurer,	Craindre,	Empêcher,
Prétendre,	Permettre,	Avoir peur,	Garder,
Commander,	Defendre,	Appréhender,	Attendre,
Prier,	Persuader,	Douter,	Dire,
Supplier.	Faire.	日本時, 特許力	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

And some others that have the same or a near Signification; Ex.

Je veux que vous tassiez cela, I will have you do that.

Je souhaite qu'il vienne, I wish he may come, &c.

Note, That these Verbs, commander, ordonner, prier, permettre, défendre, persuader dissuader, and exhorter, require the Infinitive Mood of the following Verb with the Particle de, when they govern a Noun or Pronoun; Ex.

Je lui ai commandé de vous dire, I have commanded him to

tell you, &c.

But when the same are used in an indefinite Sense, and govern neither Noun nor Pronoun, they require a Conjunctive after them; as, La

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La cour ordonne que la sentence soit exécutée, The Court

ordains the Sentence to be put in Execution.

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Secondly, Those Verbs used Negatively or Interrogatively, require the Conjunctive after them, which, when used Affirmatively, govern the Indicative; Ex.

Je ne crois pas qu'il vienne, I do not believe be will come. Pensez-vous qu'il soit heureux? Do you think him happy?

Thirdly, Most Impersonal Verbs require a Conjunctive after them; Ex.

Il faut que vous partiez demain, You must go away to-mor-

row, &c.

Fourthly, We generally use a Conjunctive Mood after a Verb that has the Particle si before it; Ex.

Si vous croyez qu'il ait fait cela, If you think he has done that.

However, we may fay,

Si vous croyez qu'il est honnête homme, If you believe bim to be an bonest Man, &c.

Fifthly, After quelque, whatsoever, however; and quelque, quoique, whatever; Ex.

Quelque danger qu'il y ait, What danger soever there be. Quoiqu'il en dise, What he may say of it, &c.

Sixtbly, After the Superlative Definite;

C'est le plus honnête homme que je connoisse, He is the bonestest Man I know.

Seventbly, When que is used instead of de ce que; as, le suis saché qu'il soit malade:

Je suis sâché qu'il soit malade;

Else we should say,

Je suis fâché de ce qu'il est malade, I am sorry be is sick, &c. Eighthly, After the Relative qui, when the Verb expresses a Condition in a suture Sense; as,

Je veux une semme qui soit belle, I will have a Wife that is bandsome.

Of the Infinitive.

The Infinitive, as we faid before, has an Indefinite Signification, and expresses the Action without any Circumstance, either of Time or Person.

There are three Prepositions, which are often joined with the Infinitive, viz. de, à, pour, by means of which we express the Gerunds and Supines of the Latins, which are generally rendered into English by the Particle to; Ex.

Je vous prie de faire cela, I desire you to do that.
J'ai quelque chose à acheter, I have something to buy.

Cela est bon pour faire rire, That is good to make one laugh.

Of the Use of the Particle de before the Infinitive.

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The Preposition de is used before the Infinitive.

1. After a Noun Subfantive, in which Case it answers to the Gerund in di of the Latins; Ex.

L'art de parler, The Art of speaking.
Je n'ai pas le tems de lire, I have no Time to read.

2. After Adjectives that govern a Genitive Case, such as, content, faché, bien aise, &c. Ex.

Je suis content de mourir, I an content to die, &c.

3. After the Verb Etre, used impersonally with some Adjec-

Il est bon, or il est utile de servir sa Patrie, it is good, or use-ful to serve one's Country.

4 After the Verbs,
Souhaiter, Permettre Persuader, Conseiller,
Commander, Prier, Empêcher, Avertir,
Ordonner, Promettre, Dissuader, Craindre,

Venir, Avoir peur, &c. Ex. Souhaitez-vous de voir sa Have you a mind to se his

maison?
Je vous prie de considérer,
Il vient de sortir, &c.

He is just gone out, &c.

Of the Use of the Particle à before the Infinitive.

The Preposition à is used before the Infinitive.

1. After the Verbs Avoir and Etre, in the following and like Expressions; Ex.

J'ai une lettre à écrire,
Il y a du danger à l'attaquer,
C'est à lui à jouer,
It is dangerous to attack him.
He is to play, &c.

2. After Adjectives that govern the Dative Case, such as, prêt, enclin, propre, &c. Ex.

Je suis prêt à parler, I am ready to speak.

3. In the following and like Expressions, wherein the Infinitive Active is put instead of the Passive; Ex.

La guerre est à craindre, War is to be feared. Nécessaire à savoir, Necessary to be known, &c.

However, note, That when the preceding Adjectives are used impersonally, the Particle de is used instead of a; as,

Il est nécessaire de châtier les méchans, It is necessary to chaftise the Wicked, &c.

4. After some Verbs, such as, se préparer, se disposer, s'apprêter,

se résoudre, 3'occuper, &c. Ex.

Je me prépare à partir, &c. I prepare to go away, &c.

Note, That there are several Verbs after which we may use
the Particle de or à almost indifferently; in which Case we
ought to chuse that which sounds best to the Ear; those Verbs
are,

Commencer, Forcer, Obliger, Essayer, Continuer, S'efforcer, Exhorter, Tacher, Contraindre, Engager, Manquer, and some others.

The Verb prier takes the Particle à, when it fignifies to invite; and the Particle de, when it fignifies to desire; and obliger, when it fignifies to force, takes à; and the Particle de when it fignifies to oblige, or to do a Kindness.

Of the Use of the Preposition pour before the Infinitive.

The Preposition pour is used before the Infinitive.

1. To express the End, Design, or Cause of an Action; Ex. le viens pour vous dire, I come to tell you.

Il a été pendu pour avoir He was banged for killing a tué un homme, Man.

2. After the Adverbs trop and affex; Ex.

Il est trop sage pour faire He is too wife to do that.

Il est assez vertueux pour He is virtuous enough to resist résister à la tentation, Temptation.

There are three other Prepositions, viz. sans, après, and par, which are sometimes used before the Infinitive; Ex.

On ne peut vivre sans re- One cannot live without breath-

Cyrus après avoir vaincu les Cyrus after be had vanquished Lydiens, the Lydians.

Il a commencé par boire, He has begun with drinking.

Commencez par me payer, Pay me first, &c.

There are some Conjunctions, such as avant que de, devant que de, à moins que de, plutôt que de, asin de, which are often used besore the Infinitive, &c.

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Of the Use of Tenses.

The Present of the Indicative is sometimes 1. Observation. used in History, Oratory, and Poetry, to present an Action past in a more lively and emphatical Manner: Ex.

Le Roi, voyant que l'enne- The King, perceiving that the mi marchoit à lui, range son armée en bataille, fait retirer le baggage, & difpose toutes choses pour le combat.

Enemy marched towards bim, draws up his Army in Order of Battle, fends away the Baggage, and disposes all Things for a Fight. &c.

2. Obs. The same Tense is also used sometimes instead of the Future ; Ex.

le pars demain, I go away to-morrow, &c.

3. Obs. Although in the Conjugation of Verbs, I have only reckoned feven Tenses in the Indicative Mood, yet there is another (though feldom used) which may be called a double Preterperfect, and which is employed in the same Sense as the Preterperfect ; Ex.

Dès que j'ai eu diné, As foon as I had dined.

Auffi-tôt qu'il a eu reçu sa As soon as be had received his lettre. Letter

4. Obs. Foreigners do sometimes use the Future of the Indicative, instead of the Present of the Conjunctive, and so they fay, Je ne crois pas qu'il viendra, instead of

le ne crois pas qu'il vienne, I do not believe be will come.

5. Obs. It is also a common Fault with Foreigners who learn French, to use the first Imperfect of the Conjunctive, instead of the Imperfect of the Indicative; as for Example, they fay,

Si je vous donnerois mon cœur, instead of

Si je vous donnois mon cœur, If I should give you my Heart.

Of the Regimen of Verbs.

There are two Things to be confidered about the Regimen of Verbs, viz. Their Nominative, and the Case governed.

Of the Nominative of Verbs.

1. Rule. A Verb Personal in the Indicative or Conjunctive Mood, requires before or after it a Nominative, either expressed prefec Perjon

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Ur me fo A presed or understood, that agrees with it in Number and Perjon ; Ex.

La justice contient toutes les Justice comprehends all other Virautres vertus,

Je n'aime que vous, &c. I love none but you, &c.

2. Rule. The First Person is counted better than the Second. and the Second better than the Third; therefore, where two or more Persons go before a Verb, the Verb always agrees with the best Person; Ex.

Lui & moi avons diné en- He and I dined together. femble,

Vous & elle serez les bien- You and she shall be welcome. venus.

3. Rule. Two or more Substantives of the Singular Number being joined by a Conjunction, require a Verb in the Plural, Sc. See Art. II. about the Conftruction of Substantives.

4. Rule. When two or more Nominatives Singular are feparated by the disjunctive Particle ou, the Verb is generally put in the Singular, and very feldom in the Plural; Ex.

Ou la rage, ou le désespoir le lui fera faire, Either Rage, or

Despair, will make him do it.

5. Rule. Two or more Nouns Singular, being joined by the Particle ni, are construed with a Verb, either in the Singular or in the Plural; Ex.

Ni votre amour, ni votre haine, ne me touche, or ne me touchent, I am not concerned at either your Love, or Hatred.

6. Rule. Where there are several Nominatives, the last of which is in the Singular Number, and separated from the rest by the Particle mais, the Verb ought to be in the Singular Number ; Ex.

Non seulement ses honneurs, & ses richesses, mais austi sa

réputation s'évanouit, and not s'évanouirent;

Not only his Honours and Riches, but his Reputation also did vanish away.

7. Rule. After collective Words, such as, une infinité, quantité, la plupart, &c. the Verb agrees in Number with the Substantive that comes after the Collective; Ex.

Une infinité de monde m'est venu voir, or Quantité de gens

me font venu voir,

A World, or Abundance of People are to come to fee me.

La plûpart du Monde aime Most People love their Pleas leurs plaisirs, sures.

La plûpart des hommes sont The Generality of Men are wickméchans, ed.

8. Rule. The Pronoun' Demonstrative ce, joined with the Verb Etre, requires a Singular, except when the Verb is followed by the Pronouns eux or elles, or by some Plural Nouns; Ex.

C'est moi, it is I. C'étoit nous, it was we. C'est nous, it is we. Ce fut vous, it was you. Ce sont eux, it is they. Ce seront eux, it will be they.

Ce font de bons maîtres, They are good Masters. Ce furent les Anglois, It was the English, &c.

In the Imperfect Tense, the Singular is rather used than the Plural, with eux and elles; as,

C'étoit eux, c'étoit elles, it was they; but the Plural ought rather to be used when there follows a Plural Noun; as,

C'étoient de grands hommes, They were great Men.

It is also better to fay,

Si c'eût été eux, elles, vos frères, If it had been they, or your Brothers; than to say, Si c'eussent été eux, elles, vos frères, &c.

When qui is the Nominative of the Verb, the latter ought to be in the same Person as the foregoing Pronoun; Ex.

C'est moi qui ai fait cela, It is I have done that, &c.

9. Rule. All Verbs Impersonal require before or after them the Particle il to express Natural Actions; and the Particle on, and sometimes il, to express Actions purely Moral, or relating to Men; Ex.

Il pleut, it rains. Fait-il chaud? is it bot?
On dit, they say. Il est juste, it is just.

Of the Cafe governed by Verbs.

1. Rule. Active Verbs govern an Accusative Case, which in Nouns and Particles is the same as the Nominative; Ex.

Punir les méchans, &c. To punish the Wicked, &c.

2. Rule. Passive Verbs do generally gevern the Ablative Case, which in French is the Genitive; Ex.

Etre aimé de Dieu, &c. To be loved by God, &c.

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6. the T Sometimes a Paffive Verb governs the Accufative or Nomina-

Ils ont été pris par l'ennemi, they were taken by the Enemy.

3. Rule. Verbs that fignify to give, attribute, and take away, govern the Accusative or Nominative of the Thing, and the Dative of the Person; Ex.

Donner la gloire à Dieu, To give God the Praise, &c.

4. Rule. Most Neuter Verbs are absolute, and govern no Case, unless it be by Means of some Preposition; Ex.

Agir honnêtement, To deal boneftly.

Parler au Roi, &c. To fpeak to the King, &c.

5. Rule. Some Verbs are Active and Neuter at the fame

Time; fuch as, embellir, blanchir, rougir, &c.

6. Rule. Most Verbs of Motion govern the Dative Case of the Thing towards which the Action tends, and the Ablative (or Genitive) of the Place, or Person, from which the Motion comes; Ex.

Aller à Paris, to go to Paris, Venir de Brusselles, to come from Brussels, &c.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Construction of PARTICIPLES.

PARTICIPLES, as we said before, are either active or passive, both which are thus construed.

Construction of the Participles.

1. Rule. The Participle Active in ant, is indeclinable, or is of all Genders, Numbers, and Persons, as long as it has the Force and Signification of the Verb from which it is derived; Ex.

Le Roi étant assis sur son The King sitting on bis Throne.

La Reine étant indisposée, The Queen being indisposéd.

Je les ai vus mangeant & I have seen them eating and buvant, drinking, &c.

Though in this last, and all other similar Examples, in order to avoid Equivocation, it is better to use the Impersect with a Pronoun Relative; thus, Je les ai wus qui buvoient et mangeoient.

2. Rule. Some Participles Active, such as, changeant, charmant, brillant, penchant, croissant, &c. take the Form of Nouns either Adjective or Substantive, and then they vary, according to the Difference of Genders and Numbers; Ex.

1

Un homme changeant,—A changeable Man.
Un femme charmante,—A charming Woman.
Les étoiles brillantes,—The bright Stars.
Un penchant à l'amour,—An Inclination to Love.
Le croissant de la Lune,—The Increase of the Moon.

3. Rule. The Participle Active is often construed with the Particle en, in which Case it answers to the Gerund in do of the Latins; Ex.

En revenant de la Cam- As I came back from the Country.

pagne,

The Confiruction of Participles Paffive.

i. Rule. The Participle Passive used in a passive Signification is declinable, and varies according to the Difference of Genders and Numbers; Ex.

Je suis aimé, I am loved.

Elles font perfécutées, They are perfecuted, &c.

Note, That when the Pronoun wous is put for the Singular tu, the Participle that follows it ought to be in the Singular; Ex.

Vous êtes aimée, ou aimé, You are loved, &c.

2. Rule. The same Participle is also declined in Neuter Verbs; Ex.

Il eft venu, He is come. Elle y est allée, She is gone thither.

3. Rule. The Participle Passive being used in the Active Signification with the Auxiliary Avoir, and not preceded by a Pronoun in the Accusative Case, is indeclinable; Ex.

J'ai aimé sa sœur, I bave loved bis Sister. Elle a aimé mon frère, She has loved my Brother, &c.

4. Rule. When the Pronoun in the Accusative Case, such as que, le, la, les, me, nous, wous, &c. goes before the Participle, then the latter must be declined, and agree with the Pronoun to which it relates, both in Gender and Number; Ex.

Le chapeau que j'ai acheté, The Hat I (or, which I) bought. La lettre que j'ai lue, The Letter I have read.

Les hommes que j'ai rencon- The Men I bave met with.

Les lettres que nous avons I be Letters we have read.

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According to this Rule, the Participle is declined in Reci-

Il s'est tué, He bas killed bimself.
Elle s'est tuée, She bas killed berself, &c.

5. Rule. The Participle is indeclinable, when there follows immediately a Verb in the Infinitive; Ex.

Elle s'est fait peindre, She has had her Picture drawn. Elle est allé voir son père, She is gone to see her Father.

And likewise when the Pronoun which precedes the Compound Tense is not governed by it, but by the Verb which follows it; Ex. Les changemens qu'il a fait faire, The alterations which be caused to be made.

6. Rule. The Participle is indeclinable in Reciprocal and Reflected Verbs, when the reflected Pronoun is in the Dative

and not in the Accusative Case; Ex.

Elles s'est donné la mort, She has put herself to death.

Elles se sont dit cent injures, bundred Names.

7. Rule. The Participle is generally declined in Reflected Verbs, when there follows a Noun instead of an Infinitive;

Ils se sont rendus maîtres de la ville, They have made themselves Masters of the Town.

8. Rule. Some Participles Passive do sometimes take the Form of an Adjective; as, assuré, assured; poli, polite, &c.

And sometimes that of a Substantive; Ex. Un banni, an Exile, &c.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Conftruction of ADVERBS.

W E generally use two Negatives together, viz. the Particle ne, and either of these Adverbs, pas, or point;

Pour ne le pas chagriner, or Not to vex bim, &c.

Yet observe that pas is always used before beaucoup, extrêmement, infiniment, peu, mieux, plus, moins, toujours, souvent, these two Comparative Particles, s, tant, and in general before most Adverbs; Ex.

Il n'y a pas beaucoup de monde, There are not many People.

Vous n'avez pas mieux fait que lui, &c. You did not do better than be, &c.

Point is never used before a Noun, without the Article de immediately after; Ex.

Il n'y a point de moyen, There is no Way, &c.

Although pas or point are generally used with the Particle ne, yet they are to be left out in the following Cases:

1. When the Negative ni follows ; Ex.

Je ne l'aime ni ne le hais, I neither love nor hate him, &c.

2. After the following Negative Words, nul, aucun, personne, rien, jamais; Ex.

Il n'a nul mauvais dessein, He bas no ill defign, &c.

3. After the Adverbs of Quantity, plus and moins; Ex. Il ne fera plus de mal, He shall do no more Mischief.

But when plus is an Adverb of Comparison, it takes both ne and pas; Ex.

Il ne sera pas plus grand que vous, He will not be taller than

you are.

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4. When there follows que in the fignification of finon, but;

Il ne m'a écrit qu'une lettre, He wrote but one Letter to me.

But when que signifies jusqu'à ce que, till; or finon quand, but when; then we use two Negatives; Ex.

Je ne le ferai point que vous ne soyez venu, I seall not do it till you come.

5. After que, when it stands for pourquoi, why? Ex. Que ne le faites vous? Wby do you not do it? &c.

6. After the Verbs empêcher, to hinder, or keep from; craindre, to fear; prendre garde, to take heed, to have a care; and others of a like Signification; Ex.

J'empêcherai bien qu'il ne le fasse, I shall keep bim from doing it, &c.

7. When we express an Action that will not be done, but after a certain Time, and that has not been done a certain while ago, we use but one Negative; Ex.

Je ne partirai d'un mois, I shall not go away this Month.

Il y a un mois que je ne l'ai vu, It is a Month fince I saw bim. However, when the Verb is in the Present, or Impersect

Tense, it requires two Negatives; Ex.

Il y a un mois qu'il ne me vient point voir, It is a Month fince he does not come to see me, &c.

8. After

8. After two Negatives; Ex.

Je ne dis pas qu'il ne soit permis, I do not say that it is lawful.

However, we use sometimes a fourth Negative; Ex.

Je ne vous dis pas qu'il ne vous ait pas vu, I do not say that be did not see you.

6. Pas and point are elegantly suppressed with the Verbs ofer and pouvoir; Ex.

Je n'ose lui parler, I dare not speak to him. Je n'ai pu l'écrire, I could not write it.

We say also, Je ne saurois, with a single Negative, instead of, Je ne puis pas, I cannot.

10. After ne savoir, when it stands for être incertain, douter, to be uncertain, to doubt, &c. Ex.

Je ne sais s'il viendra, I do not know whether be will come. But we say,

C'est ce que je ne savois pas, That is what I did not know.

Laftly, There are a great many Expressions, where we may use either a single or double Negative indifferently; Ex.

S'il ne vient aujourd'hui, or, S'il ne vient pas aujour'dhui, If be does not come to-day, &c.

2. Rule. Tant and autant, so and aussi, are not indifferently employed; for the two first are used before Substantives, and the other two before Adjectives: Moreover, autant and aussi are always used with an Affirmation, and so and sant with a Negation; Ex.

Il a autant d'esprit que son He bas as much Wit as bis père,

Elle n'a pas tant de beauté She has not so much Beauty as que sa sœur,

Il n'est pas si savant que He is not so learned as you.

Elle est aussi belle que sage, She is as handsome as wise, &c.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Use of CONJUNCTIONS.

TAKE notice in this Place of what we said in the foregoing Article about cependant and auparavant, &c.

We must not say, avant de, devant de, before ; à moins de,

unless; à moins que de, crainte de, for fear; but,

Avant, or devant que de, de crainte que. Pour que is sometimes used in this Sense; as,

Ses charmes sont trop grands pour qu'on puisse y résister, Her Charms are too great to be resisted.

We fay indifferently, au cas que, or en cas que, in case that.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Use of PREPOSITIONS.

vation. The Preposition were relates to a Place, enwers vation. To a Rerson; Ex.

Vers le Ciel, towards Hea- Envers Dieu, towards God.

2. Obs. The Prepositions en and dans, although they signify the same Thing, yet they are not indifferently used; En is used before Nouns that have no Article; Ex.

Il a été fameux en paix & en He has been famous both in peace guerre, and war.

Il eft en danger, &c. He is in danger, &c.

But if proper Names have an Article, we use the Preposition dans; Ex.

Dans les Indes, in the Indies.

Dans is used with a Noun Masculine that has the Article (without Elision) before it; Ex.

Dans le coffre, In the Trunk, &c.

But if the Noun be feminine, or the Article has suffered Elision, it is almost indifferent to use either en or dans; however dans is to be preferred before en, though we say,

Th

no

E

Il est alle en l'autre Monde, and not, dans l'autre Monde, He is gone into the other World, He is dead.

When we speak of a Space of Time, we use the Preposition en, to express the whole Time one has been about doing any Thing; Ex.

Il a composé son histoire en trois ans, He composed bis History in three Years Time.

But we use dans to signify that the Thing in Question will not be done till after a certain Time; Ex.

Il viendra dans huit jours, He will come within eight Days.

When we speak of a Place wherein we lay up any Thing, we rather use dans than en; Ex.

Mettez ce livre dans votre cabinet, Put that Book in your

We say, en soi-même, within one's self; and not, dans si-

In all other Cases, dans and en are almost indifferently used; Ex.

Dans un bon Auteur, or En un bon Auteur, In a good

But note, that although it be indifferent to use either dans or en, yet to speak and write accurately, we ought to use that Preposition we first pitched upon, when there is occasion to repeat it, before Words that are put in the same Sense and Construction; Ex.

Dieu paroît tout-puissant dans la création, sage dans sa providence, sidelle dans ses promesses, & juste dans ses jugemens, &c.

God appears omnipotent in the Creation, wife in his Providence, faithful in his Promifes, and just in his Judgments, &c.

But when the Sense and the Sequel of Discourse vary, it is also necessary to change the Preposition; Ex.

Dans l'église on doit se tenir en une posture décente, In the Church one ought to be in a decent Posture.

3. Obs. Faute is used before a Noun, and à faute before a Verb; Ex.

Faute d'argent, For want of Money.

A faute de payer, &c. For not paying, &c.

4. Obs. Dedans, debors, dessus, dessous, auparavant, and a'entour, are Adverbs, and govern no Case; and therefore it is a great Fault to say,

I 4

Dedans le lit, dehors la maison, dessus le costre, dessous la table, auparavant lui, alentour de la maison, instead of,

Dans le lit, in the Bed. Hors de la maison, out of the House.

Sur le coffre, upon the Trunk. Sous la table, under the Table.

Avant lui, before bim. Autour de la maison, about the

House.

However, take notice, that when dedans and debors, dessus and dessous are joined together, or have the Particle de before them, they have the Force of a Preposition;

Dedans & dehors le jardin, Both within and without the

Dessus & dessus la table, Both upon and under the Table.

Elle est sortie de dessous la She came out from under the Chair, &c.

ARTICLE IX.

WHAT I have said besore about Interjections is suf-

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The FOURTH PART.

Familiar PHRASES and DIALOGUES,

French and English.

E vous prie, Donnez-moi Du pain, Du beurre, De la viande, De la bière, Du the, Du caffe, Apportez-moi Du chocolat. Mon livre, Ma grammaire, Prêtez-moi De l'argent, Monfieur, Mademoiselle, Faites-moi Cette grace, Ce plaifir,

le vous remercie, le fuis votre serviteur, le fuis votre fervante, Votre très-humble/serviteur, Vous êtes trop obligeant, Vous êtes fort honnête, Sans compliment, Disposez de votre serviteur, Je suis prêt, Après vous, Je suis confus de vos civilités,

Pray you, or pray. Give me Some bread. Some butter. Some meat. Some beer. Some tea. Some coffee. Bring me Some chocolate. My book. My grammar. Lend me Some money. Sir. Madam. . Do me That favour. That kindness.

I thank you. I am your servant. I am your servant. Your most humble servant. You are too obliging. You are very kind, or civil. Without compliment. Dispose of your servant. I am ready. After you. I am ashamed of your civilities. 3. Il.

Il est vrai, Est-il vrai? Il est ainsi, Oui, 3.

Non, .
Je crois qu'oui,
Je crois que non,
Sur mon honneur,

Croyez-moi, Cela n'est pas impossible,

Je le veux, Je ne veux pas, Arrêtez un peu,

C'est tout un, C'est la même chose, Mangez quelque chose,

Que voulez-vous manger?
Je n'ai plus d'appétit,

Je suis fort altéré, Buvez donc,

D'od venez-vous? Je viens, le vais, le m'en vais, Montez, Descendez, Entrez. Sortez, Demeurez-la, Venez-ici, Attendez, Vous allez trop vite, Pourquoi ? Parce que, Je fuis bien ici, La porte est fermée, La fenêtre est ouverte, Fermez la porte, S'il vous plait, Qu'avez vous perdu?

It is true. Is it true? It is fo. Yes. No. I believe fo. I believe not. Upon my bonour. Believe me. That is not impossible. I will. I will not. Hold a little. It is all one. It is the fame thing. Eat fomething. What will you eat ? I bave no more stomach. I am very thirfty.

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From whence come you?

I go ____.

I am going ____.

Come up.

Come down.

Drink then.

Come in.

Go out. Stay there.

Come bither.

Stay. You go too fast,

Wby? Beause.

I am well bere. The Door is fout.

The Window is open.

Shut the Door. If you please.

What bave you loft ?

5. Par-

Parlez haut, Vous parlez trop bas, Vous perdez la moitié de vos mots, Parce que vous êtes un bredouilleur, Parlez-lui, Savez-vous parler François? Un peu, le ne fais rien, Qu'avez-vous fait ? le ne fais rien, Répondez-moi, Comment? Vous êtes bien endormie, Levez-vous promptement, Etes-vous levée? Habillez-moi. Lacez-moi, Aidez-moi, Pas encore, Commencez, Continuez, Achevez, Lifez un chapitre, Doucement, Epelez ce mot-là, Lentement, Vous n'apprenez rien, Voilà votre leçon, Donnez moi une autre lecon, Parlez toujours François, Avez-vous déjeune? Prenez votre ouvrage, Cela n'est pas bien,

6.
Où est votre aiguille?
Avez-vous du fil?

Allez jouer,

Speak loud.
You speak too low.
You lose the half of your Words.

Because you are a Stammerer.

Speak to bim, or ber. Can you Speak French? A little. I know nothing. What have you done? I do nothing. Answer me. How? You are very sleepy. Rise quickly. Are you up? Dress me. Lace me. Help me. Not yet. Begin. Go on. Make an end. Read a Chapter. Softly. Spell that Word. Slowly. You learn nothing. There is your Leffon. Give me another Lesson. Speak atways French. Have you breakfasted? Take your Work. That is not right. Go to play.

Where is your Needle? Have you any Thread? Revenez bientôt, Mettez votre serviette devans

Où est votre couteau, votre fourchette, & votre cueil-

Mangez de la soupe,
Mangez-en,
Dites-moi ce que vous aimez,
Dansez un menuet,
Portez votre livre avec vous,
Chantez un air,
Chantez une chanson,
Vous chantez assez bien,
Quel dialogue avez-vous lu?
Lisez devant moi,
Vous ne prononcez pas bien,

Il fait fort beau,
Voulez-vous venir aves moi?
Répondez-moi,
Dites-moi oui ou non,
Allons par eau,
Où est le bateau?
Où font les bateliers?
Entrez dans le bateau,
L'eau est fort unie,
Où voulez-vous débarquer?
Nous sommes près du bord,
Les rosiers commencent à boutonner,

Les épis sont fort longs, Le blé est mûr, Ces ombres sont sort agréables,

Etes-vous las? Vous êtes un pauvre marcheur,

Je suis fort fatigué L'herbe est humide, & mouillée, Come again quickly.
Put your Napkin before you.

Where is your Knife, your Fork, and your Spoon?

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Eat some Soup.
Eat some.
Tell me what you love.
Dance a Minuet.
Carry your Book with you.
Sing a Tune, or an Air.
Sing a Song.
You sing pretty well.
What Dialogue have you read?
Read before me.
You do not pronounce well.

It is very fine Weather.
Will you come with me?
Answer me.
Tell me yes or no.
Let us go by Water.
Where is the Boat?
Where are the Watermen?
Step into the Boat.
The Water is very smooth.
Where will you land?
We are near the Shore.
The Rose-bushes begin to bud.

The Ears are very long. The Corn is ripe. These Shades are very pleasant.

Are you weary?
You are a forry Walker.

I am mightily tired.
The Grass is moist and wet.

Quel tems fait-il? L'air est fort serein, Il fait fombre, Il fait un tems couvert, Fait-il chaud? Il fait froid, Le soleil luit, Croyez-vous qu'il pleuve? Ce n'est qu'une ondée, Il pleut à verse, Il commence à pleuvoir, Point du tout, Les éclairs m'épouvantent, Il gèle, Il dégèle, Il grêle, Il nège déjà, C'est une forte gelée, Il tonne, Il éclaire, Le vent est change, L'orage est passé, Je vois l'arc-en-ciel, C'est signe de beau tems, Voyez quelle heure il est, Il n'est pas tard, Je n'ai pas oui l'horologe, Regardez à votre montre, L'aiguille est rompue,

ble de toutes les saisons, Le tems est fort doux, L'air est tempéré, Rien n'est avance, Je ne puis pas endurer la chaleur,

Je fue, L'été est passé, L'automne a pris fa place,

What Weather is it? The Air is very clear. It is dull Weather. It is cloudy Weather. Is it bot ? It is cold. The Sun Shines. Do you think it will rain? It is nothing but a Shower. It rains apace. It begins to rain. Not at all. The Lightning frights me. It freezes. It thaws. It bails. It snows already. It is a bard frost. It thunders. It lightens. The Wind is changed. The Storm is over. I fee the Rainbow. It is a fign of fair Weather. See what o'Clock it is. It is not late. I have not beard the Clock. Look on your Watch.

Le printems est la plus agréa- The Spring is the most pleasant of all the Seasons. The Weather is very mild. The Air is temperate. Nothing is forward. I cannot endure Heat.

The Hand is broke.

I fweat. The Summer is gone. Autumn has taken its place. Pamiliar Phrases.

Les vins seront bons cette année,

Les jours se sont fost accour-

Les matinées sont froides, L'hiver vient, Les soirées sont longues,

10.

De l'beure.

Quelle heure est-il?

Est ard?

Il n'est pas tard,

Il est huit heures,

Il est plus tard que je ne pensois,

Il est de bonne heure, Retournerous nous au logis? Il y a assez de tems, Il n'est que midi,

Il est près d'une heure,
Une heure vient de sonner,
Il est une heure & un quart,
Il est une heure & demie,
Il est près de deux heures,
Il s'en va deux heures,
Une heure n'est pas encore
sonnée,

Il est plus de six heures, Il est sept heures au Soleil, Sept heures viennent de sonner, Huit heures sont sonnées, Environ les dix heures, Il s'en va minuit,

Comment le favez-vous ? L'horloge sonne, L'entendez-vous sonner? Elle avance, Wines will be good this Year.

The Days are very much short-ened.

El

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M

The Mornings are cold. Winter is coming on. The Evenings are long.

10.

Of the Time of the Day.

What's o'Clock.
Is it late?
It is not late.
It is Eight.
It is later than I thought.

It is early.

Shall we go home again?

It is time enough.

It is but Twelve o'Clock (or Noon.)

It is almost One.
The Clock struck One just now.
It is a Quarter past One.
It is half an Hour past One.

It is near Two.
It is upon the Stroke of Two.
It has not struck One yet.

It is past Six.

It is Seven by the Sun.

It struck Seven just now.

It has struck Eight.

About Ten o'Clock.

It is even Twelve o'Clock, (at Night) or, it is even Midnight.

How do you know it?

The Clock strikes.

Do you bear it strike?

It goes too fast.

Elle

Elle retarde,
Elle ne va pas,.
Montez-la,
Voyez quelle heure il est au
Cadran Solaire,
Voyez au Soleil,
Les Cadrans ne s'accordent
pas,
Debout, debout; allons, levons-nous.

It goes too flow.
It does not go, it is down.
Wind it up.
See what o'Clock it is by the
Sun-Dial.
See by the Sun.
The Sun-Dials do not agree.

Up, up; come, let us get up.

11.

Dans l'Ecole.

Afféyez-vous à votre place, Pendez votre chapeau, Où est votre Livre ? Voilà votre Livre, Lifez votre Leçon, Etudiez votre Lecon, Apprenez-la par cœur, Vous ne faites que badiner, Je vous marquerai, le le dirai à votre maître, Qu'écrivez-vous? Je compose mon Thème, J'ai tout écrit, Ne me faites pas branler, Faites-moi un peu de place, Vous avez assez de place, Reculez-vous un peu, Un peu plus haut, Un peu plus bas, Où commençons-nous? Où finissons-nous? lci, Quelle est votre tâche ? A qui est ce Livre? Il faut que vous lisiez trois fois votre Lecon, Qui l'a dit?

In the School.

Sit in your Place. Hang up your Hat. Where is your Book? There is your Book. Read your Lesson. Study your Leffon. Get it by Heart. You do nothing but play. I will fet you down. I will tell your Master of your What do you write? I write my Exercise. I bave writ it all. Do not jog me. Make me a little Room. You have Room enough. Sit fartber. A little bigber. A little lower. Where do we begin? How far do que fay ? Thus far, or so far. Which is your Talk? Whose Book is this? You must read your Lesson thrice over.

Mon-

Who Said So?

204 Familiar Phrases.

Monfieur A. nous l'a commandé.

J'ai fur moi tout ce qu'il me faut.

Avez-vous une plume & de

Vos plumes font-elles bonnes?
Elles ne font pas bonnes, il
faut les retailler,

Je vous en prie, taillez-moi quelques plumes,

Celle-là est bonne, Essayez-la,

Elle est trop fine, La pointe est émousses,

Il faut y retoucher, Elle vaut mieux à présent,

Ce papier boit, Il ne vaut rien,

L'encre ne coule pas, Elle n'est pas assez noire,

Elle est trop épaisse,

Tenez bien votre plume, Posez le bras gauche sur la

Tenez la plume comme cela,

Pliez le pouce & les deux doigts,

Liez vos lettres,
Mettez cela au net,
Vous n'écrivez pas droit,
Effacez cela, rayez cela,
Vous méritez le fouet.
Ponrquoi venez-vous si tard?
J'avois des affaires,
Quelle affaire vous a arrêtê?

A quelle heure vous êtes vous levé?

A huit heures, Pourquoi vous êtes-vous levé fi tard?

Vous êtes un paresseux,

Mr. A. bid us fo.

I have all my Things about me.

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Have you Pen and Ink?

Are your Pens good?
They are not good, they must be mended.

Pray make me a few Pens.

That is a good one.

Try it.

It is too fine.

The Point is blunted. It must be mended again.

It is better now.

This Paper finks.

It is good for nothing.

The Ink does not run free.

It is not black enough.

It is too thick.

Hold your Pen well.

Rest your left Arm upon the Table.

Hold your Pen thus.

Bend your Thumb and your two Fingers.

Join your Letters. Copy that neatly.

You do not write straight.

Blot, or erase that out.

You deferve to be whipt.

Why do you come so late?

I had some Business.

What Bufiness staid you?
At what o'Clock, or Time, did

you rife?

At Eight o'Clock. Why did you rise so late?

You are a Sluggard.

Demeu-

Demeurez en votre place, Otez-vous de ma place, Pourquoi me poussez-vous? Qui est ce qui vous pousse? Je vous en prie, ne vous sâchez pas,

Je m'en plaindrai au maître, Dites-le lui si vous voulez, Je ne m'en soucie point, Monsieur, il ne veut pas me

laisser en repos,

Il m'a arraché mon livre, Il m'insulte, Il se moque de moi, Le maître vous parle, Il est fort faché contre vous, Dites, fi vous ofez, Vous m'accusez faussement, Comment pouvez-vous le nier? D'où est venue cette querelle? Je vous le dirai tout de bon, le vous le dirai à l'oreille, Il me donne des coups de pié, Il me pousse hors de ma place, Je vous en ferai repentir, Il le fait exprès, Il m'a donné un fouflet. Il m'a égratigné le visage, Il m'a frapé au visage, Pourquoi me frapez-vous? Qui vous fait mal? Ne déchirez pas mon Livre,

Ne m'empêchez pas d'aprendre ma Leçon,

Pourquoi nous interrompez-

Mêlez-vous de vos affaires,
Songez à ce que vous faites,
Qu'est-ce que c'est?
Qu'y a-t-il?
Avez-vous perdu l'esprit?
Je vous rosserai,

Keep in your Place.
Go out of my Place.
Why do you push me?
Who thrusts you?
Pr'ythee, do not be angry.

I will complain to the Master. Tell bim if you will. I do not care. Sir, he won't let me alone.

He Inatched away my Book. He insults me. He-laughs at me. Your Master speaks to you. He is very angry with you. Tell, if you dare. You accuse me falsely. How can you deny it? Whence arose this Quarrel? I will tell you in earnest. I will tell you in your Ear. He kicks me. He thrusts me out of my Place. I will make you repent it. He does it on purpoje. He gave me a Box on the Ear. He scratched my Face. He struck me on the Face. Wby do you strike me? Who burts you? Do not tear my Book. Why do you disturb us?

Do not binder me from getting my Leffon.

Mind your Bufiness.
Mind what you are about.

What is the Matter?

Are you out of your Wits?
I will thrash you.

Quel

Familiar Phrases.

venir.

Quel bruit est cela? Prenez ce garçon, & fouettezle d'importance. Monfieur, je vous demande pardon, Je vous en prie, Monsieur, pardonnez-moi cette seule fois, Soyez donc plus fage à l'a-

What Noise is this ? Take up this Boy, and whip him foundly. Sir, I beg your Pardon.

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Pray, Sir, forgive we for this one Be then more moderate for the future.

1. Dialogue.

Pour saluer quelqu'un, & s'in- To falute and enquire after. former de sa Santé.

ON jour, Monfieur, Votre serviteur, Je fuis votre ferviteur, Je suis le vôtre, le vous remercie, Comment yous pertex-yous ce matin ?

Fort bien, A votre service, A vous fervir, A vous obeir, Comment va la fanté? Comment yous va? Prêt à vous rendre service, Touse votre famille se porte-telle-bien? Et vous, Monfieur, comment vous portez-vous? Fort bien, Dieu merci, Je me porte bien à votre ser-Affez bien, paffablement bien, J'ai bien de la joie de vous voir, en bon santé,

Dialogue 1.

one's Health.

OOD Morrow, Sir. T Your Servant. I am your Servant. I am your's. I thank you. How do you do this Morning?

Very well. At your Service. Ready to serve you. To obey you. . How is it with your Health? How is it with you? Ready to do you Service. Is all your Family well?

And you, Sir, how do you do?

Very well, thank God. I am well to ferve you.

Pretty well, fo, fo. I am overjoyed, or, I am very glad, to fee you. Je suis bien aise de vous voir I am glad to see you in good Health.

Je-

Je vous remercie très-humble-

Je vous suis obligé,
Comment se porte Monsieur
votre frère?
Il se porte bien, graces à Dieu,
Je crois qu'il se porte bien,
Il se portoit bien hier au soir,
Il se portoit bien la dernière sois

que je le vis, le m'en rejouis, Où est-il? A la Campagne, En ville, Au logis, Il est forti, Il sera bien-aise de vous voir, le fuis son serviteur, Comment se porte Madame? Elle se porte bien, Elle ne se porte pas bien, Elle est malade, l'en suis fâché, Elle ne se portoit pas bien hier matin,

La voici qui vient,

Madame, je suis votre serviteur très-humble,

Monsieur, je suis votre servante,

Comment vous êtes-vous portée, depuis que je ne vous ai

Toujours fort bien,
Comment vous trouvez-vous?
Le mieux du monde,
J'en suis bien-aise,
Je vous remercie de bon cœur,
De tout mon cœur,
A l'accoutumée,
J'ai été un peu indisposée la
nuit passée,

I most bumbly thank you.

I am obliged to you. How does your Brother do?

He is well, God be thankea. I believe be is well. He was well last Night. He was well last Time I saw him.

I rejoice at it.
Where is he?
In the Country.
In Town.
At Home.
He is gone out.
He will be glad to fee you.
I am his Servant.
How does my Lady?
She is well.
She is not well.
She is fick.
I am forry for it.
She was ill Yesterday Morning.

Here she is coming.

Madame, I am your most humble

Servant.

Sir, I am your Servant.

How have you done fince I fare you last?

Always very well.

How do you find yourfelf?

Exceeding well.

I am very glad of it.

I thank you heartily.

With all my Heart.

As usual.

I was a little indisposed, or out of order, last Night.

Comment se porte t-on chez
vous?

Nos amis à la Cous, à la
Campagne, à la Ville, se
portent ils tous bien?

Ils se portent tous bien, excepté ma mère,

Qu'a-t-elle?

Quel mal a t-elle?

Quelle est sa maladie?

Elle a la sièvre,

Elle a une grosse toux,

Elle a mal à la tête,

Elle a eu mal aux dents,

J'en suis fort sâché,

Y a t-il long tems qu'elle est

indisposée?

Pas fort long-tems,
Elle a gardé la chambre pendant un mois,
Elle a été alitée pendant plus
de quinze jours,
Je prie Dieu de lui redonner
la fanté,

Elle vous est obligée, Elle sera bien-aise de vous voir, Je suis son très-humble ser-

Je suis fâché de ce que je n'ai pas le tems de la voir aujourd'hui.

Assévez-vous un peu, Vous é ez bien pressé, Je reviendrai demain, Attendez un peu, je vous en prie,

J'ai des affaires pressantes,
Il faut que je m'en retourne
au logis,
Je p'étois venu que pour savoir
comment vous vous portiez.

How do all with you, or at your
House?
Our Friends at Court, in the
Country, in the City, are
they all well?
They are all well, except my

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Mother.

What ails her?

What is the Matter with her?

What Distemper has she?

What is her Disease?

She has an Ague.

She has a great Cough.

She has the Head-ach.

She has had the Tooth-ach.

I am very sorry for it.

Has she been long ill?

Not very long.

She kept ber Chamber a whole Month.

She was Bed-ridden above a Fortnight.

I pray God for ber Recovery.

She is obliged to you.

She will be glad to fee you.

I am ber most bumble Servant.

I am forry I have not Time to fee ber To-day.

Sit down a little.

You are in great Hafte.

I will come again To-morrow.

Pray, stay a little.

Will you be gone so soon? I have earnest Business. I must go home again.

Lonly came to know how you did;

Made-

Mademoiselle votre sœur se porte-t-elle bien? Je ne sais: Elle se plaint toujours,

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Tantôt c'est la tête, tantôt c'est la gorge; tantôt ceci, tantot cela,

Elle fait de son corps une boutique d'apoticaire. Elle ne fera pas de vieux os,

Elle ne fera pas de vieux os, Je la plains fort, Je vous prie de lui faire mes

Faites mes complimens à Monfieur votre frère,

Mais, à propos, est il de retour de Bath?

Les bains lui ont-ils été falutaires?

Il est entièrement relevé de sa maladie,

L'exercice lui a fait tout le bien imaginable,

Il faut qu'il se ménage, Les rechûtes sont dangereuses, Assurez Madame votre mère de mes respects,

Dites lui que je suis sâché d'apprendre qu'elle se porte mal, Je m'acquitterai de votre commission.

Je n'y manquerai pas, Adieu, Monfieur, Je vous remercie de cette vifite,

Bonsoir, Monsieur, Bonsoir, Madame, Is your Sifter well?

I do not know: She is always complaining.

One while it is ber Head, then ber Throat; then this, another while that.

She makes her Body an Apothecary's Shop.

She will not live to be old.

I pity ber very much.

I pray you to give my fervice to ber.

Present my Compliments to your Brother.

But, now I think on't, is be re-

Have the Baths been of Service to bis Health?

He is entirely recovered from bis Illness.

Exercise has done him all the Good imaginable.

He must take care of himself. Relapses are dangerous.

Prejent my Respects to the Lady your Mother.

Tell ber, I am forry to bear for is ill.

I will perform your Errand.

I will not fail.

Farewel, Sir.

I thank you for this Vifit.

Good Night, Sir. Good Night, Madam. 2. Dialogue.

Pour s'babiller.

Abillez-vous,

Que ne vous habillezvous promptement?

Garçon, faites du feu,

Dites à la servante de m'aporter du linge blanc,

Je n'en ai pas affaire présentement,

Celui-ci est assez blanc, Voulez-vous votre robe de chambre?

Oui, & mes bas,
Lesquels? les bas de soie, ou
ceux de laine?
Donnez-moi les bas de fil,
parce qu'il fait chaud,
H me faut les bas de la couleur
de mon habit,
Donnez-moi mes chaussons,
Et mes jarretières,

Voilà vos boucles de souliers, Fort nettes, en vérité! Que ne les frottez-vous avec du blanc?

Je n'ai pas mes petites brosses, Les voilà, luisantes comme une glace,

Mes bas sont troués,
Il y a une maille rompue,
Reprenez-la,
Racommodez un peu ces bas,
Voilà vos souliers,
Nétoyez, décrottez mes souliers,

Donnez-moi mes pantousles, Faites racommoder mes sou, liers, Dizlogue 2.

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Linen.

To drefs one's felf.

DRESS yourfelf.
Why do you not dress yourself quickly?
Boy, make a Fire.
Bid the Maid to bring me clean

I do not want any new.

This is clean enough.
Will you have your Night-gown,
or Morning-gown?
Yes, and my Stockings.
Which? the Silk Stockings, or

Give me the Thread Stockings, because it is bot.

I must have the Stockings the Colour of my Cloaths.

Give me my Socks.

And my Garters.

There are your Shoe buckles.

Very clean, indeed!

Why do not you rub them with Whiting?

I have not my little Brush. There they are, shining like a

My Stockings have Holes in them. There's a stitch down, or fallen. Take it up.

Mend these Stockings a little. There are your Shoes. Clean, or wipe my Shoes.

Give me my Slippers. Let my Shoes be mended.

09

Où est mon chausse-pied? le ne faurois entrer dans ces I cannot get into thefe Shees. fouliers-là. le les mettrai dans la forme

Vite donc. Ils font mal noir-CIS.

Ce noir me falit les doigts, le mettrai aujourd'hui ma perruque à bourse, Prenez laquelle il vous plai-

Peignez ma perruque nouce, Les peignes ne sont pas nets, Voulez - vous un peigne de corne, ou un peigne de buis? Prêtez-moi votre peigne d'y-

Quelqu'un a rompu cinq ou fix dents de mon peigne, Mettez de l'essence à cette perruque,

Poudrez-la, Abattez la poudre, Il faut que je me lave les mains, la bouche, & le visage, Cette méchante fille ne m'a point apporte d'eau, Appelez-la tout-à-l'heure, Donnez-moi le baffin, Donnez-moi un peu de savon, Où est votre savonnette? Je l'ai perdue, Estuyez-vous les mains, Mes mains étoient fort sales, Où est ma chemise? La voici. Elle n'est pas blanche,

Cette chemise est encore toute

froide,

Elle est sale.

Where is my Shoeing-born?

I will fretch them on the Laft.

Quick then. They are bardly blacked. This Blacking daubs my Fingers.

To-day I will wear a Bag-wig.

Take which you please.

Comb my Tie-wig. The Combs are not clean. Will you have a Horn-comb, or a Box-comb? Lend me your Ivory-comb.

Somebody has broke five or fix Teeth out of my Comb. Put some Effence to that Wig.

Powder it. Comb the Powder off, or down. I must wash my Hands, my Mouth, and my Face. This cross Maid has brought me no Water.

Call ber directly. Give, or reach me the Bafon. Give me a little Soap. Where is your Wash-ball? I have loft it. Wipe your Hands. My Hands were very dirty. Where is my Shirt? Here it is. It is not clean. It is foul, or dirty. This Shirt is quite cold fill.

Je la chaufferai, fi vous le fou-

Non, non; ce n'est pas la peine, Je la mettrai comme elle est, Donnez-moi un mouchoir, En voilà un.

Donnez-moi le mouchoir qui est dans la poche de mon

juste-au-corps, Je l'ai donné à la blanchisseuse,

Il étoit sale, Vous avez bien fait, A-t-elle apporté mon linge? Oui, Monfieur, il n'y manque

Quelle cravate mettez - vous avjourd'hui?

Une cravate unie,
Plissez cette cravate,
Vous la chissonnez toute,
Où sont mes manchettes?
Il y a trop d'empois,
Donnez-moi mon habit,
Quel habit, Monsieur?
Celui que j'avois hier,
Ne mettez-vous pas votre habit neus?

Pourquoi?

Parce que c'est aujourd'hui le jour de naissance de la Reine,

J'ai tort,

5

Vous mez raison, Vraiment je l'avois oublié,

Vous avez bien fait de m'en faire souvenir,

Maintenant, je suis quasi prêt, Il ne me manque que mes gands, mon chapeau, & mon épée, I will warm it, if you pleafe.

No, no; it is no matter.

I will put it on as it is.

Give me a Handkerchief.

There is one.

Give me the Handkerchief that
is in my Coat Pocket.

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I gave it to the Washer-woman.

It was foul.
You did well.
Has she brought my Linen?
Yes, Sir, there wants nothing, or
there is nothing wanting.

What Cravat, or Neckcloth, do you put on To-day.

A plain one.

Plait, or gather that Neckcloth.

You rumple it all over.

Where are my Cuffs, or Ruffles.

There is too much Starch.

Give me my Cloaths.

What Suit, Sir?

That I had on Yeste eay.

Do you not put on your new Suit?

Wby?
Because To-day is the Queen's
Birth-day.

I am in the wrong. You are in the right. Truly I had forgot it.

It is well you put me in mind of it.

Now, I am almost ready.

I only want my Gloves, my Hat,
and my Sword.

Ever-

Vergetez hien mon habit & mon chapeau,

Où sont les vergettes?

Elles sont égarées,

Tournez-vous, que je vous brosse.

Que ne boutonnez-vous votre veste?

C'est la mode, Où est votre manteau? Le voici, Qui est la? Que vous plaît-il, Monsieur? Voyez qui c'est, C'est le Barbier, Faits-le monter, Faites chauffer de l'eau pour me faire la barbe, Cherchez vos rasoirs, ne perdez pas de tems, Asieyez-vous, s'il vous plaît, que je vous expédie, Ne frottez pas fi fort, Vous m'écorchez le visage, Pardon, Monsieur, j'irai plus doucement, Prenez garde de me couper, Votre main tremble,

Cela va bien,

3 Dialogue.

Ne craignez rien, j'ai la main

Entre une Dame & sa femme de Between chambre.

Allez voir quelle heure il est à la pendule de la sale basse.

Madame, il s'en va dix heures & demie,

Brush my Cleaths and my Hat well.

Where are the Brushes? They are out of the Way. Turn, that I may brush you.

Why don't you button your Waist-

It is the Fashion.
Where is your Cloak?
Here it is.
Who waits (or who is) there?
What do you want, Sir?
See who it is.
'Tis the Barber.
Call him up.
Warm some Water to shave me

Warm some Water to spave me with.

Lock for your Razors, do not lose Time.

Please to sit down, that I may dispatch you.

Don't rub so bard. You flay my Face. I ask Pardon, Sir, I will do it

hore gently.

Take Care not to cut me.
Your Hand shakes.
Don't be afraid, I have a steady
Hand.

That's well.

fure,

Dialogue 3.

Between a Lady and her Waiting-woman.

O you call, Madam?

Go and see what o'Clock
it is by the Clock in the
Parlow.

Madam, it is half an Hour past Ten

K

EA-

Est-il si tard que cela? Oui, Madame, Eh bien, donnez moi ma che-

Y a-t-il bon feu dans mon cabinet?

Fort bon, Prenez garde de ne pas bruler ma chemile, Redonnez-moi ma camisole, Donnez - mei ma robe - dechambre,

La voici, Madame, Donnez-moi mes pantoufles, le ne faurois les trouver, Qu'en avez vous fait? Que font-elles devenues? le ne saurois le dire, Cherchez-les, le les cherche par-tout, Vous laissez tout en désordre, étendez la toilette, Frotez un peu ce miroir, il est tout fale,

Donnez-moi une chaise, Remuez le feu, Donnez-moi mon peignoir, Peignez moi, Doucement, comme vous y

allez! Je crois que vous m'avez écorché la tête,

Accommodez ma fontange, Qu est ma coeffure?

Où sont mes plombs, que je me coeffe ?

Ma cornette est-elle plissee? Eft elle en état?

Qui a chifonné les barbes de cette cornette?

Je ne veux point de cette I won't bave this plain Headcoëffure unie,

Is it so late? Yes. Madam. Well, give me my Shift.

Is there a good Fire in my Closet.

A very good one. Take care you don't burn my Shift.

Give me my Waistcoat again. Give me my Morning gown.

Here it is, Madam. Give me my Slippers. I cannot find them. What have you done with them? What's become of them? I cannot tell. Look for them. I do look for them every where. You leave all Things in Diforder. Spread the Toilet. Wipe that Looking-glass a little, it is all dirty. Give me a Chair. Stir the Fire. Give me my Combing-cloth.

Comb my Head. Softly, how you go to work?

I believe you have taken the Skin off my Head. Make up my Top-knot. Where is my Head-dress? Where are my Weights, that I may dress my Head? Is my Cornet plaited? Is it in order?

Who has tumbled the Lappets of this Cornet?

drefs.

Les dents de cette dentelle sont tout usées,

Je veux ma dentelle à bride, J'aime mieux ma dentelle à rézeau,

Apportez-moi ici mon point de France,

Ouvrez la bôète à poudre,

Donnez-moi la houpe pour me poudrer,

Donnez-moi une épingle, Voilà la pelote,

Donnez-moi ma jupe de velours noir, & ma robe grife, Attendez, j'aime mieux mettre ma jupe à franges d'or, & mon manteau jaune,

Aidez-moi à mettre mon corps,

Lacez moi bien serré,

Où font mes manchettes?

La Coëffeuse a-t-elle aporté
l'échelle de rubans, que je
commandai hier?

Non, Madame, Elle n'aura donc plus ma pra-

Elle néglige trop ses chalands,

Donnez-moi ma palatine, mes gands, mon manchon, mon éventail, & mon masque,

Où est la boète à mouches? La voilà, Madame,

Comment me trouvez-vous? Fort bien,

Vous avez fort bon air, Ma coëssure n'est-elle pas de

es

Non Madama

Non, Madame, Retroussez les barbes jusqu'à ce que je sorte,

The Edges of the Lace are quite worn out.

I will have my Loop-suit,
I had rather have my Groundsuit,

Bring me here my French-point,

Open the Powder-box.

Give me the Puff to powder my

Hair,

Give me a Pin,
There's the Pin-cushion,
Give me my black Velvet Petticoat, and my grey Gown,
Stay, I had rather put on my
gold-fringed Petticoat, and my
yellow Manteau,

Lace me very tight,
Where are my Ruffles ?
Has the Millener brought the
Stomacher of Ribbons which I
helpoke Yesterday ?

Help me to put my Stays on,

No, Madam. bespoke Yesterday ?

Then she shall have my Custom no more.

She neglects her Customers too much,

Give me my Tippet, my Gloves, my Muff, my Fan, and my Mask.

Where is the Patch-box,
There it is, Madam,
How do you like me?
Very well.
Tou look very genteel,
Is not my Head awry.

No, Madam. Pin up my Lappets till I go out. Cousez ce tour de gorge, Attachez-le avec de petites epingles,

Eft-il à votre gré?

Allez dire au cocher qu'il mette les chevaux au caroffe,

Au carosse coupé, Madame, le carosse est prêt, Il sera ici dans un moment, Il est à la porte, Où est mon laquais?

N'y a-t-il personne pour m'ouvrir la portière ?

Baissez la glace, Haussez la glace, Dites au cocher de me mener à la Cour,

mettez tout en ordre,

Sew on this Tucker. Fasten it with small Pins.

Is it to your Mind? Go and bid the Coachman to put

the Horses to the Coach. To the Chariot.

Madam, the Coach is ready. It will be here immediately.

It is at the Door.

Where is my Footman? Is there nobody to open me the Door ?

Put down the Glass. Put up the Gla's.

Tell the Coachman to drive me to Court.

Serrez toutes mes hardes, & · Lay up all my Cloaths, and put all Things in order.

4. Dialogue.

Pour déjeuner.

VEZ vous déjeûné, Monfieur? Non, Monfieur, Vous venez fort à propos, car nous allons commencer,

Je suis venu exprès pour déjeuner avec vous, Vous êtes le très-tien venu, Monfieur,

Que voulez vous boire? Teut ce qu'il veus plaira, Voulez-v us du-chocolat? De la soupe au lait? Du gruau? Aimez-vous mieux 'e caffe? l'aine bien le chocolat. Qu'on apporte la chocola-

tière,

Dialogue 4.

To breakfast.

AVE you breakfasted,

No, Sir.

You are come in the Nick of Time, for we are just going to begin.

I am come on purpose to breakfast with you.

You are very welcome, Sir.

What will you drink? What you please. Will you have some Chocolate? Milk-porridge? Water-gruel? Do you like Coffee better ? I love Chocolate very well. Bring the Chocolate-pot.

Qu'on la mette sur le seu,
Où sont les tasses?
Monsieur, je vous donne beaucoup d'embarras,
Point du tout, Monsieur.
Quand vous n'y seriez pas
je prens toujours du Choco-

Vous êtes bien gracieux, Monsieur,

Garçon, apportez le Cabaret fur la Table, mettez de l'Eau chauffer, je veux faire du Thé,

Pas à cause de moi; une tasse de Chocolat me suffit,

J'ai du Thé délicieux, je veux que vous en goutiez,

Est-ce du Thé bou?

Non, Monfieur, c'est du Thé verd; le plus fin que vous ayez jamais goûté,

Voilà un Cabarer magnifique. Je n'ai jamais vu de si belle Porcelaine,

C'est un présent d'un Capitaine de la Compagnie des Indes, qui le sit faire à la Chine pour moi, & qui y sit mettre mes armes,

Ce Sucrier est bien fait. Cette Thétière est d'une grande beauté, & d'une mode toutà-fait nouvelle,

Les Soucoupes, les Tasses, le Bassin, le Pot-au lait, il faut l'avouer, tout est superbe,

Monsieur, si j'en avois de plus beaux, je vous les présenteSet it upon the Fire. Where are the Cups?

Sir, I give you a great deal of Trouble.

None at all, Sir. Though you should not be bere, I drink always Chocolate.

You are very kind, Sir.

Boy, bring the Tea Board; put it upon the Table; set on the Water to boil, I'll make some Tea.

Not for me; a Dish of Chocolate is l'efficient.

I have some delicious Tea, I must have you taste it.

Is it Bobea?

No, Sir, 'tis Green; the finest that you ever tasted.

There is a fine Tea-table. I never saw so fine a Set of Coina.

It is a Present from a Capiain of the East India Company, who had it made for me in China, with my Arms upon it.

The Sugar Dish is well made. The Tea Pot is beautiful, and of the newest Fashion.

The Saucers, the Cups, the Slopbason, and the Milk-pot, it must be confessed, are very fine.

If I had any handsomer, I should present you with them.

Il faut que je vous donne une Taffe de Caffé,

Apportez-moi ma Caffetière, & mon Moulin à Caffé, que je le moule moi-même,

Ce n'est pas ici du Cassé comme celui qu'on boit dans les Cassés; sentez le, Monsieur,

Je n'en ai jamais senti de meilleur en ma vie,

A présent qu'il est prêt, je vous prie d'en prendre une Tasse.

Assurément, il ne se boit rien de meilleur; bien obligé, Monsieur, de toutes vos politesses,

Quand vous passerez dans ce quartier, faites-moi l'honneur de venir déjeûner, ou diner avec moi,

Je vons rends mille graces, Monfieur, I must give you a Dish of Coffee.

Bring me the Coffee-pot, and the Coffee-mill, that I may grind it myself.

This is not such Coffee as you drink at Coffee-houses; smell it, Sir.

I never smelt better in my Life.

Now that it is ready, I befeech you to take a Dish,

Affuredly, nothing better can be drunk; I am very much obliged to you, Sir, for all-your Civilities.

When you pass this Way, do me the Honour to come and breakfast, or dine with me.

I return you a thousand Thanks, Sir.

5 Dialogue.

Avant le Diné.

E ST-il tems de diner? Il est près de midi.

Il est tems d'aller diner,
Il est heure de diner,
On a retardé aujourd'hui le
diné jusqu'à une heure,
A quelle heure êtes vous a-

A quelle heure êtes vous acoutumé de diner?

A deux heures,

Je vous prie de diner aujourd'hui avec nous, Mettez le couvert, Dialogue 5.

Before Dinner.

I Sit Dinner-time?
It is near upon Twelve o'clock.

It is Time to go to Dinner.

Dinner was put off To-day till One o'Clock.

At what o'Clock do you use to dine?

At Two.

Pray take a Dinner with us Today.

Lay the Cloth.

La nape est mise, Couvrez la table, Mettez la salière et des assiettes sur la table,

Rinsez les verres,
Mettez-les sur le buffet,
Coupez des tranches de pain,
Coupez de la croute & de la
mie tout ensemble,
Rangez les chaises autour de
la table, & mettez-y des
coussins,

Qui nous donne à laver?

Lavez-vous les mains dans le bassin, & essuyez-les avec cette serviette,

Qui sert à table?
Tous les conviés sont-ils ve-

Pas encore,

Où font les couteaux, les fourchettes, & les cuillers?

Je ne vous invite à diner, que
pour jouir de votre bonne
compagnie,
Je vous ferai faire maigre chère,

Servez la viande, On a servi, Monsieur, on n'attend que vous,

On a sonné la cloche,
Donnez un siège à Monsieur,
Qui bénit les viandes?
Bénissez-les,
Mettez-vous à table,
Que ne vous asseyez-vous?
Asseyez-vous à la première
place,

Prenez votre place, Je ne souffrirai pas que vousvous asseyiez au bas bout, The Cloth is laid.

Spread the Table.

Set the Salt-seller and Plates upon the Table.

Rinse the Glasses.

Set them upon the Sideboard.

Cut Slices of Bread.

Cut some Crust and Crum together.

Set the Chairs in order round

Set the Chairs in order round the Table, and put Cushions on them.

Who serves us with Water?
Wash your Hands in the Bason,
and wipe them with that
Napkin, or Towel.
Who waits at Table?

Who waits at Table? Are all the Guests come.

Not yet.

Where are the Knives, Forks,
and Spoons?

I invite you to Dinner, only to
enjoy your good Company.

I shall entertain you with mean Fare.

Serve up, or fet on the Meat. The Meat is on the Table. Sir, they only stay for you.

They have rung the Bell.
Reach the Gentleman a Seat.
Who says grace?
Say grace.
Sit down at Table.
Why don't you sit down?
Sit you down in the first Place.

Take your Place.

I won't suffer you to sit at the lower End of the Table.

Vous vous affeyerez au haut bout,

En vérité, je n'en ferai rien, Trève de complimens, je vous prie,

Pourquoi faites-vous tant de façons

On vit librement entre amis, Reculez-vous, & faites un peu de place,

Asseyez-vous sur le blanc, & je m'asseyerai sur un escabeau, Nous avons plus de compagnie que je ne croyois,

Il manque ici deux couverts, Garçon, allez chercher deux ferviettes, tout le reste est ici, You shall fit at the upper End.

Indeed, I shan't, or I won't.

Let's forbear Compliments, I
pray.

Why do you make such Geremonies?

Friends live freely together. Sit farther, and make a little

Sit on the Bench, and I shall sit on the Stool.

We have more Company than I thought we should.

Here wants two Covers.

Boy, go and fetch two Napkins,
all the rest is here.

6 Dialogue.

A Diner.

A Imez vous la soupe à la Françoise?
Oui, pourvu que le bouillon én soit bien fait,
Aportez du pain de ménage,
Prenez du pain blanc,
J'aime mieux le pain bis,
Ce pain est moisi,
Celui-ci est dur,
Donnez-nous du pain frais,
Ce pain est fort favoureux,
Garçon écroutez le pain,
Vous couperai-je de la croûte de dessus, ou de celle de dessous,
Vaulez-vous que je vous serve

Voulez-vous que je vous serve de ce bouilli?

Comme il vous plaira, Je me servirai moi même, Donnez-nous le plat, Dialogue 6.

At Dinner.

Yes, provided the Broth be well made.

Bring some boushold Bread.
Take some white Bread.
I love brown Bread better.
This Bread is mouldy.
This is stale.
Give us new Bread.
This Bread is very savoury.
Boy, chip the Bread.
Shall I cut you some of the upper or under Crust?

Shall I help you to some of this boiled Meat?

As you please.

I shall help myself.

Give us the Dish.

Cette

Cette viande est fort succulente,

Quelle rend de jus!

Monfieur, vous ne mangez

Je vous demande pardon,
Je mange comme quatre,
Voilà une fort belle entrée,
Voilà un fort beau premier
fervice,
Mais, Monsseur, vous n'avez

pas encore bu, Garçon, donnez à boire à Monfieur,

Débouchez cette bouteille, Je n'ai point de tirebouchen, Versez du vin, Emplissez un verre, Emplissez le jusqu'au bord, Il faut que vous buviez une rasade,

Je viens de boire, Buvez tout, Qu'en dites-vous? Il n'est pas mauvais, Madame, je bois à votre santé, Monsieur, je vous la porte,

Je vous ferai raison,

Monsieur, je vous remercie, Je suis votre servante, Monsieur, à l'honneur de votre connoissance,

A tout ee qui vous fait plaisir, A vos inclinations, Vous êtes bien gracieux, Otez tout ceci, Donnez-nous le second service.

Vous êtes un grand buveur, & un petit mangeur,

This Meat is very juicy.

What a deal of Gravy runs from

Sir, you eat nothing.

I beg your Pardon.

I eat as much as four others.

That's a very fine first Course.

But, Sir, you have not drunk yet.

Boy, give the Gentleman Some drink.

Draw the Cork of that Bottle.
I have no Cork-screw.
Fill some Wine.
Fill a Glass.
Fill it up to the Brim.
You must drink a Bumper.

I drank just now.
Drink it up.
What do you say to it?
It is not bad.
Madan, I drink your Health.
Sir, my Service to you.
{ I'll pledge you.
{ I'll do you reason.
Sir, I thank you.
I am your Servant.
Sir, to the Honour of your Acquaintance.

To all that pleases you.
To your Inclinations.
You are very civil.
Take away all these Things.
Serve up, or bring in the second
Course.
You are a great Drinker, and a

K 5

Small Eater.

Vous voyez que je mange & que je bois bien,

Allons, Monsieur, mangez de ce que vous trouvez le plus de voire goût,

le n'ai point d'apétit,

Que dites-vous de cette langue de bœuf? de ce hachis? de cette fricassée?

Voulez-vous que je vous serve de ces perdrix? de ce chapon? de ces poulets? de ces bécasses?

Tout ce qu'il vous plaira, Qu'aimez vous mieux? l'aîle ou la cuisse?

Ce m'est tout un,

Mangez quelques raves, pour aiguiser l'apétit, Il n'est de meilleure sauce que

l'apétit,

Donnez-nous de la moutarde, Où est le moutardier?

Nous n'avons point de morceaux délicats,

Vous dévorez la viande, Vous ne la mangez pas, Vous êtes un gourmand, J'ai grand soif, Je suis sort altéré,

Donnez-moi un verre de vin, Le cidre n est pas de mon goût, J'aime assez la bière pour me désaltérer,

J'avois grand soif: j'aurois bu la mer & ses poissons,

Allons, Monsieur, je vous porte la fanté du Roi,

Je vous ferai raison, de tout mon cœur,

Buvez à la ronde, Voilà d'excellent vin, You see I both eat and drink well.

Come, Sir, eat what you like

I have no Stomach.

What do you fay to that Neat's Tongue? to that minced Meat? to that Fricasse?

Shall I belp you to some Partridge? to some Capon? to some Chicken? to some Woodcock?

As you please.

What do you love best? the Wing or the Leg?

'Tis all one to me.

Eat some Radishes, to whet, or sharpen your Stomach.

Hunger is the best Sauce.

Give us some Mustard. Where's the Mustard-pot? We have no Dainties.

You devour your Meat.
You do not eat it.
You are a Greedy-gut.
I am very dry.
I am very thirsty.
Give me a Glass of Wine.
I have no Mind for Cyder.

I love Beer well enough to quench my Thirst.

I was very dry, I could have drunk the Sea and its Fishes. Come, Sir, I drink the King's

Health to you.

I'll pledge you with all my Heart.

Drink about, There's excellent Wine.

Com-

Comment trouvez-vous ce pâté? ou, cette tourte de p.:geonneaux?

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Elle eft fort bonne, Fort bien affaisonnee, Etes-vous un bon écuier tranchant?

Découpez-vous bien? Je découpe assez bien, le vous fervirai, Je fais ce que vous aimez, le connois votre goût, Vous avez le goût fort délicat, Nous servez tout le monde, & vous ne mangez rien, ôtez ce plat, & fervez l'autre,

Quoi des entremets! Vous nous faites un festin de Roi, au lieu de nous donner un repas d'ami,

Mangez des artichaux, Prêtez-moi votre couteau, Cette viande est toute froide, Mettez-la fur le rechaud pour la chauffer? Je vous prie, donnez-moi du boudin,

Cette viande est crue, Coupez-moi un morceau de bœuf,

Ne léchez pas vos doigts, Essuyez-les à votre serviette, Ne mettez pas le doigt dans la bouche,

Un morceau de viande tient à mes dents, Otez-le avec le curedent,

How do you like that Pigeon-Pye?

It is very good. Very well feafon'd. Are you a good Carver?

Do you carve well? I carve pretty well. I'll help you. I know what you like. I know your Palate. You have a very nice Palate. You carve to all, and eat nothing.

Take away this Dish, and set on the other. What dainty Dishes!

You give us a King's Feaft, instead of a friendly Meal.

Eat Artichokes. Lend me your Knife. This Meat is quite cold. Set it on the Chafing-dish in order to beat it. Pray, give me some Pudding.

This Meat is raw. Cut me a bit of Beef. .

Do not lick your Fingers. Wipe them with your Napkin. Don't put your Fingers into your Mouth.

A Bit of Meat sticks in my Teeth.

Pick it out with the Tooth-picker.

Servez vous de votre curedent, Make use of your Tooth-picker.

K 6

Mâchez.

Mâchez bien votre viande,
Vous avalez les morceaux fans
les mâcher,
Mangez bien à diner, car vous
n'aurez point de gouté,
Je ne fais que deux repas par
jour,
Pour moi, je déjeune tous les
jours, mais je soupe rarement,

Voulez-vous du mouton, du bœuf, ou du veau? Ce qu'il vous plaira, Monfieur, Voulez-vous du rôti ou du

Mangez des carotes, des navets, des panais, ou des choux.

Ce lard est rance,
Vous servirai-je de l'épaule,
du gigot, ou du colet de
mouton?
J'aime mieux un morceau de
la longe de veau,
Faites faire à ce plat le tour de
la table,

Monfieur, vous voyez la chère que nous sesons, C'est une chère médiocre.

C'est une chère médiocre, Mais vous êtes le très bienvenu,

Je vous rends graces, C'est le meilleur plat de la table,

Grand bien vous fasse, Aimez-vous le lait bouilli, ou le lait caillé?

J'aime le caillé, la crème, & le fromage frais,

Chew your Meat well.

You swallow down Bits unchew'd.

Eat well at Dinner, for you shall have no afternoon's Lunchion.

I make but two Meals a Day.

For my Part, I breakfast every Day, but I seldom eat any Supper.

Will you have Mutton, Beef, or Veal?

What you please, Sir.

Will you have roaft or boiled Meat? Eat some Carrots, some Turnips, some Parsnips, or some Cabbage.

This is rusty Bacon.

Shall I he p you to some of the Shoulder, Leg, or Neck of Mutton?

I had rather have a Bit of the Loin of Veal. Let this Dish go about the Table.

Sir, you fee bow we fare.

'Tis but ordinary Fare.

But you are heartily avelcome.

I give you Thanks. This is the best Dish at Table.

Much good may't do you.

Do you love boiled, or curdled
Milk?

I love Curds, Cream, and new
Gheefe.

Je n'aime pas le fromage qui a des yeux,

Mangez de ce flan,
Mangez de cette étuvée,
Voilà un fort beau dessert,
Le dessert répond à tout le
reste,
Vous avez ramassé les fruits les
plus exquis que la saison
nous fournisse,

Cette patisserie est fort bien faite,

Cette tarte est excellente,
Mangez des bignets,
J'ai grand soif,
Donnez moi de la forte bière,
C'est de la petite bière,
Elle est pleine de lie,
Cette bière est éventée,
Percez un autre tonneau,
Donnez une affiette nette à
Monsieur,

Je suis fâché de ce que nous n'avons rien de meilleur, Si j'eusse su que vous deviez venir, j'aurois eu quelque chose de meilleur,

J'ai très-bien diné, Je crois que tout le monde a

Si tout le monde a assez mangé, levons nous de table, N'êtes vous pas las d'être assis

fi long tems?

Desfervez, Rendons graces,

Alons faire un tour de jardin, & ensuite nous viendrons prendre du thé, I don't love Cheefe that bas Eyes in it.

Eat of that Custard.

Eat of that stewed Meat.

There's a very fine Desert.

The Desert answers all the rest.

You have gathered the most exquisite Fruits the Season affords.

This Pastry-work is very well made.

This is an excellent Tart.

Eat fome Fritters.

I am very dry.

Give me fome strong Beer.

This is small Beer.

It is full of Dregs.

This Beer is dead.

Tap another Vessel.

Give the Gentleman a clean Plate.

I am forry we have nothing better.

If I had known of your coming, I would have provided something better.

I have dined very well.

I think every body has done.

If every body has eat enough, let's rife from Table.

Are not you weary of fitting so long?

Take away. Let's say Grace.

Let's take a turn round the Garden, and then we will come and drink Tea. 7 Dialogue.

Pour parler François.

A Prenez-vous le François?
Oui, Monsieur, je l'aprens,

Vous faites fort bien,

Car c'est une langue fort à la mode,

Tout le monde parle François, Toutes les personnes de qua-

On parle François dans toutes les Cours de l'Europe,

Je vous l'avoue, mais c'est une langue bien difficile,

Je crois que l'Anglois n'est pas si difficile,

Pardonnez-moi, il est beaucoup plus difficile,

Outre cela, le François est plus doux que l'Anglois,

Mais il n'est ni si copieux, ni si emphatique,

Etes-vous fort avancé dans la langue Françoise?

Pas trop, je ne sais quasi rien,

On di: pourtant, que vous parlez fort bien,

J'en sais assez pour vous dire que je suis votre très-humble serviteur,

Entendez-vous ce que vous li-

l'entens mieux que je ne parle,

Quels livres lisez-vous pour apprendre le François?
Le Nouveau Testament, les

Communes-prières, les Fables d'Esope, les Comédies Dialogue 7.

To speak French.

D'you learn French? Yes, Sir, I learn it.

You do very well.

For it is a Language very much in Fashion.

Every Body Speaks French.

All Persons of Quality speak French.

French is spoken in all the Courts of Europe.

I confessit, but it is a very difficult Language.

I believe the English Tongue is not so difficult.

Pardon me, it is a great deal barder.

Besides, French is sweeter than English.

But it is neither so copious, nor so emphatical.

Are you very well versed in the French tongue?

Not much, I know nothing almoft.

'Tis faid, however, that you speak very well.

I know enough of it to tell you, I am your most humble Servant,

Do you understand what you read?

I understand better than I can speak.

What Books do you read to learn French?

The New-Testament, the Common-prayer-book, Æsop's Fables, Moliere's Plays, Don de Molière, Don Quichote, Gil Blas, Le Spectacle de la Nature, &c.

Je lis Télémaque, C'est le meilleur livre qui ait jamais été composé dans notre langue,

M. de Cambray est en quelque façon le Milton des François,

Vous devez le lire pour votre instruction & pour votre plaisir,

Il faut le lire pour acquérir l'amour de la vertu, Mais de quel Dictionaire vous fervez-vous?

Du Dictionaire Royal de Boyer, Qu'apprenez-vous par cœur? J'aprens quelques mots dans le Vocabulaire,

Dites-moi un peu, Comment apellez vous cela?

Comment apelle-t-on ce-

Comment cela s'apelle-t-il?

Je crois qu'on l'apelle —

Fort bien; & ceci ?

Qu'est ce que cela?

Qu'est ce que c'est que cela?

Nous aprenez fort bien, Je vous remercie de ce que vous m'encouragez,

Prononce-je bien?

Est-ce que je prononce bien?

Assez bien, passablement bien, Il né vous manque qu'un peu de pratique, Quixote, Gil Blas, Le Spectacle de la Nature, or Nature displayed, &c.

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I read Telemachus.

It is the best Book that was ever composed in our Language.

Mr. de Cambray is in some respect the French Milton.

You ought to read it for your Infruction and Pleafure.

You ought to read it to acquire the Love of Virtue.

But what Dictionary do you make use of?

Boyer's Royal Dictionary.

What do you get by Heart?

I learn some Words in the Vocabulary.

Tell me a little.

How do you call that?

I believe they call it ----Very well; and this?

What is that ?

You learn very well. I thank you for encouraging me.

Do I pronounce avell.

Pretty well, indifferent well. You only want a little Practice. On n'a rien fans peine,

Si vous prenez de la peine, vous aprendrez le François,

l'en fuis convaincu,

On m'a dit que vous entendiez bien la langue Françoise, Je fouhaiterois que cela fût

vrai, le saurois ce que je ne sais pas, Il fera vrai, si vous le voulez,

Qu'entendez vous par là? Je veux dire qu'il ne depend que de vous d'aprendre le François,

Comment cela?

le suppose que vous avez envie d'apprendre cette beile

langue, Vous devez le supposer, car en effet j'en meurs d'envie,

Et bien, je m'en vais vous enseigner la manière de l'apprendre bien-tat,

Vous m'obligerez beaucoup, Vous me ferez un très-grand

plaifir, La méthode la plus facile pour apprendre le François, c'est

de le parler souvent, Mais pour le parler, il en faut favoir que que chose,

Vous en favez déjà affez,

le ne fais que vingt ou trente mots, & quelques petites phrases, que j'ai apprises par cœur,

Cela suffit pour commencer à parier, Si cela etoit, je deviendrois fa-

vant en peu de tems,

N'en doutez-point,

There's nothing to be got without Pains.

If you take Pains you will learn French.

I am sensible of that.

I was told that you are very learned in the French tongue. I wish it were true.

I should know what I do not. It will be true, if you will. What do you mean by that? I mean that it is in your own Power to learn French.

How fo? I suppose you have a Mind to learn that fine Language.

You ought to suppose it, for indeed I have a great Mind to it. Well, I am going to teach you to Speak it quickly.

You will oblige me mightily. You will do me a very great Favour.

The easiest method to learn French is to speak it often.

But to Speak it, a Body must know Something of it.

You know enough of it aiready. I know but twenty or thirty Words, and some little Phrases which I have got by Heart.

That's enough, or that suffices to begin to speak.

Were it so, I should become a great Scholar in a tittle time.

Make no doubt of it.

N'entendez-vous point ce que je vous dis ?

Je l'entens, & je vous comprens fort bien,

Mais j'ai de la peine à parler,

Je n'ai pas la facilité de parler,

Cela viendra avec le tems,

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Ne vous rebutez pas pour cela,

Je suis un peu impatient, Y a t-il long tems que vous aprenez?

Il y a deux mois,
C'est fort peu de tems,
Votre Maitre ne vous dit-il
pas, qu'il faut toujours par-

Oui, Monsieur, il me le dit fouvent, Pourquoi donc ne parlez-vous

Avec qui voulez-vous que je parle?

Avec tous ceux qui vous parleront, Je voudrois parler, mais je

Croyez-moi, soyez hardi, & parlez sans prendre garde si vous parlez bien ou mal, Si je parle de cette manière,

Si je parle de cette manière, tout le monde se moquera de moi,

Ne craignez pas cela,
Ne favez vous pas, que pour
aprendre à bien parier, on
commence par parler mal?
Je suivrai donc votre avis,
Vous ferez fort bien,

Do not you understand what I say
to you?

I understand, and apprehend it

But I find it bard to speak.

I have not the facility of speak-

That will come in Time.

Do not be discouraged for that.

I am a little impatient.

Is it long fince you begun to learn?

It is two Months fince.
That's a very little Time.
Does not your master tell you,
that you must always speak
French?

Yes, Sir, he tells me so very often.

Why don't you speak then?

Whom will you have me speak with?

With all those that will speak to

I would fain speak, but I dare not.

Believe me, be consident, and

speak without minding whether you speak well or ill. If I speak so, every Body will laugh at me.

Do not fear that.

Do not you know, that to learn to speak well, one begins by speaking ill.

I shall then follow your Advice. You will do very well. 8 Dialogue.

Pour parler Anglois.

Onsieur, êtes-vous François?
Oui, Monsieur, à votre service,
De quelle Province de France
êtes-vous?
De l'Isle de France, de la Touraine, de l'Anjou, &c.
De quelle Ville?
De Paris, de Blois, &c.
Combien y a t-il que vous êtes
en Angleterre?

Il y a un an,
Parlez-vous Anglois?
Je le parle un peu,
Je l'entends mieux que je ne le
parle,
La langue Angloise est fort difficile aux François,
La Françoise est bien plus dis-

ficile aux Anglois, J'ai de la peine à le croire, L'expérience nous le fait voir

tous les jours,
La prononciation du François

est bien plus facile que celle de l'Anglois,

Je connois quantité d'Anglois, qui prononcent parfaitement bien le François,

Et à peine peut-on trouver un François en cent qui prononce passablement bien l'Anglois,

Les François mangent la plûpart des mots Anglois, Je connois pourtant quelques François, qui prononcent Dialogue 8.

To speak English.

SIR, are you a Frenchman? Yes, Sir, at your Service.

What Province of France are you of?

Of the Isle of France, of Touraine, of Anjou, &c.

Of Ruhat City? Of Paris, Blois, &c.

How long have you been in Eng-

A year.

Do you speak English?

I speak it a little.

I understand it better than I can
speak it.

The English tongue is very hard for a Frenchman to learn.

The French is far more difficult to Englishmen.

I can hardly believe it.

Experience shows it to us every Day.

The Pronunciation of the French is far more easy than that of the English.

I know many Englishmen, who pronounce French perfectly well.

And one can hardly find a Frenchman in a hundred who can pronounce English indifferently well.

The French clip most of their Words in English.

And yet I know fome Frenchmen who pronounce English 1'Anl'Anglois presque aussi bien que les Anglois mêmes, Il faut donc qu'ils soient venus fort jeunes en Angleterre, Aparemment, car il y a longqu'ils y sont,

almost as well as the English themselves.

Then they must have come very young into England,

'Tis likely, for they have been bere a long Time.

9 Dialogue.

Des Nouvelles.

Quelles Nouvelles y a-

Je n'en sais aucune, Que dit-on de nouveau? Savez-vouz quelque chose de nouveau?

Quelles Nouvelles aprenez-

Aucune du tout,
Je n'ai rien apris de nouveau,
De quoi parle-t on en Ville?
On ne parle de rien,
J'ai entendu dire, ou j'ai appris
que _____,
C'est une fort bonne nouvelle,

C'est une mauvaise nouvelle, N'avez-vous rien oui dire de la guerre? Le bruit court qu'il y aura guerre, Je n'en ai pas entendu parler, On parle d'un siège, On dit que Gibraltar est as-

On dit qu'il y a eu un Combat sur Mer,

On dit qu'on a levé le siège,

fiégé,

Dialogue 9.

Of News.

What News is there?

I know none.

What News is there abroad?

Do you hear any thing of News?

What News do you hear?

None at all.

I have heard no News.

What do they say about Town?

There's no Talk of any thing.

I was told, or I heard that—

That is a very good Piece of News.

This is ill News.

Did you hear any thing of the War.

The Report is, there will be a War.

I heard nothing of it. There's a Talk of a Siege. They say Gibraltar is besieged.

They say they have raised the Siege.
They say there has been a Seafight.

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On le disoit, mais le bruit s'est trouvé faux, Au contraire, on parle d'une bataille, Cette nouvelle mérite confirmation,

De qui la tenez-vous?
Je la fais de bonne part,
Je vous nomme mon auteur,
Croyez-vous que nous aurons
la paix?

Il n'y a pas d'aparence,
Sur quoi vous fondez-vous?
Sur ce que je vois que les esprits de l'un & de l'autre
parti, n'y sont guère portés,
Cependant tout le monde a
besoin de la paix,
Sur tout les Marchands, & les
Commerçans,

La guerre fait beaucoup de tort au Commerce, Sans doute. La paix est toujours avantageule au Com-

Que dit on à la Cour?

On parle d'équiper une flotte

de quatre-vingt vaisseaux de
guerre,

On parle d'un voyage,
Quand croit on que le Roi
partira?
On ne la pas, on n'en dit
rien,
Où dit o que la Reine ira?

Les uns disent à Kensington, les autres à Windsor, Et la Gazette que dit-elle?

Je ne l'ai pas lue,

Je ne m'embarasse guère des affaires d'état,

They said so, but that Report has proved false.

On the contrary, they talk of a Battle.

That News wants Confirmation.

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Whom have you it from?

I have it from good Hands.

I name you my Author.

Do you think we shall have a

Peace.

There's no likelihood of it.

What Grounds have you for it?

Because I see the Minds of both

Parties are little inclined that

way.

Every body wants Peace, however.

Especially Merchants and Traders.

War is a great Hindrance to Trade. Without doubt. Peace is always advantageous to Trade.

What do they say at Court? They talk of fitting out a Fleet of Fourscore Men of War.

They talk of a Journey.

When do they suppose the King will go?

It is not known, they say nothing of it?

Where do they say the Queen will go?
Some say to Kensington, others
to Windsor.

And what says the Gazette?

I have not read it.

I trouble myself very little about State affairs. rt bas false. of a attle. ation.

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King. go? bing fit? will 80 ? thers

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Je

gler l'état, Et je ne parle jamais de rien d'un ton affirmatif, Parlons de Nouvelles particulières, Ce qu'on dit de Monsieur ---est-il vrai? Qu'en dit-on? On dit qu'il a eu dispute au jeu, Avec qui, Avec un Gentilhomme Frangois, Se sont-ils battus? Qui, Monsieur, Est-il blessé? On dit qu'il est blesse à mort, J'en suis fâche, c'est un honnête-homme, Sur quoi se sont-ils querelles?

le n'en fais rien, On dit qu'il lui a donné un démenti,

10 Dialogue.

Sur la Danse.

Oici le Maître à danser qui entre, Bon jour, Monfieur; allons, une Révérence, Allons, Monsieur, marchez, Tournez vos pieds en dehors, Tenez la tête droite, Mettez votre chapeau, ôtez- e de bonne grace, Voilà comme on ôte le chapeau, Entrez dans la Salle,

Faites une Révérence du pied en avant,

Je ne me méle jamais de ré- I never take upon me to settle the

And I never speak positively of any thing. Let's talk of private News.

Is that true which is reported of Mr.

What of him? They say be bas bad a Quarrel at play.

With whom? With a French Gentleman.

Did they fight? Yes, Sir. Is be wounded? They say be is mortally wounded. I am forry for't, he is an honest Man. Upon what account did they quarrel? I know nothing on't. They say be gave him the Lie.

Dialogue 10.

On Dancing.

Ere's the Dancing-Master coming in. Good morrow, Sir come, a Bow.

Come, Sir, walk. Turn your Feet out. Hold up your Head. Put on your Hat. Take it off genteelly. Observe bow you are to take off your Hat. Come into the School. Make a Bow with your Foot

> before. Pliez

Familiar Dialogues.

234 Pliez davantage, pl

pliez-vous lentement,

Vous ne pliez pas assez, Vous vous relevez trop vîte, Voyons une Révérence du pied

en arrière,

Laissez tomber vos bras morts, Faites une Révérence de côté, ou en passant,

Faites-la avec gravité & de bonne grace,

Allons, fesons quelques pas de Menuet,

Donnez moi les mains, Regardez-moi, faîtes deux pas,

Vous avez les Jarrets bien roi-

Pliez les Genoux.
Tournez les Pieds en dehors,
étendez le Jarret,
Donnez la main avec grace,
La Tête droite, le Corps droit,

Effacez les Epaules,
Après le Menuet, il faut danser
un Rigaudon,
Qui veut danser une Courante?
Danserons-nous des Contredanses?

Les Contre-danses sont très-amusantes, Bend more, bend yourfelf flowly.

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You don't bend enough.
You rise too quick.

Let's see a Bow with your Foot behind.

Let your Arms fall. Make a Side Bow.

Do it with Gravity and genteelly.

Come, let's do some Minuet-fleps.

Give me your Hands.
Observe me, take two Steps, and then sink.

You have very fliff hams.

Bend your Knees.
Turn your Feet out.
Stretch your Hams.
Give your Hand genteelly.
Your Head upright, your

Your Head upright, your Body ftraight.

Keep in your Shoulders.

After the Minuet, you must dance
a Rigadoon.

Who will dance a Courant?

Shall we dance Country-Dances?

Country-Dances are very diverting.

11 Dialogue.

Pour jouer aux Cartes, & en particulier au Piquet.

J Ouerons-nous aux Cartes? Comme vous voudrez, A quel jeu jouerons-nous? Dialogue 11.

To play at Cards, and particularly at Piquet.

S Hall we play at Cards?

As you will.

What Game shall we play at?

Jouons à la bête, à l'ombre, à la bassette, ou au piquet, Jouons au piquet, C'est un jeu fort à la mode,

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Même parmi les Dames,
Donnez-nous deux jeux de
cartes, & des jetons,
Combien jouerons-nous par
partie?
Jouons un écu, pour passer le
tems.

Jouens-nous partie double?
Comme il vous plaira,
Quel avantage me donnez
vous?

Vous me demandez de l'avantage, & vous jouez aussi bien que moi,

Ce jeu de cartes est-il entier?
Non, il y manque une carte,
Otez les basses cartes,
Voyons qui fera,
Coupez, pour voir qui fera,

J'ai la main, ou, je suis premier en carte, C'est à vous à faire, vous êtes

Mélez les cartes,
Toutes les figures sont ensemble,

Faites, ou, donnez,
Il me manque une tarte,
Il y a en une de trap dans le
talon,

Refaites,
Coupez,
Avez-vous vos cartes?
Je crois qu'oui,
Avez-vous écarté?
Combien en prenez-vous?
Je prens tout,
J'en laisse une,

Let's play at Beaft, at Omber, at Baffet, or at Piquet.

Let's play at Piquet.

'Tis a Game very much in Fashion.

Even among the Ladies.

Give us two Packs of Gards, and

Jome Counters.

How much shall we play a Game?

Let's play for a Crown, to pass away the Time.

Do we play Lurches?
E'en as you please.
What Odds do you give me?

You ask me Odds, and you play as well as I.

Is this a whole Pack of Cards?
No, there wants a Card.
Take out the small Cards.
Let's see who shall deal.
Cut, or, lift for Deal.
I have the Hand, or, I am to play first, or, I am elder Hand.

first, or, I am elder Hand. You are to deal, you are younger Hand.

Shuffle the Cards.
All the Court-Cards are together.

Deal away.
I want a Card.
There's one too many in the Stock.

Deal again.
Cut.
Have you your Cards?
I believe I bave.
Have you discarded, or put out?
How many do you take in?
I take all.
I leave one.

J'ai mauvais jeu,
J'ai le plus pauvre jeu des
cartes,
Vous devez avoir beau jeu,
puisque je n'ai rien,
Mon jeu m'embarasse,
Accusez votre jeu,
Comptez votre point,
Cinquante, soixante, &c.
Il est bon, ils sont bons,
Ils ne valent pas,
J'ai écarté la partie,
Je suis une mazette,
Sixième Major, Quinte au Roi,
Quatrième ou Quatre à la

J'en ai autant, cela est égal, Trois As, trois Rois, &c. sont ils bons?

Dame, Tierce au Valet,

Non, j'ai un Quatorze, J'ai Quatorze de Dames, Jouez, Je joue Cœur, Pique, Carreau, Trèfle, L'As, le Roi, la Dame, le

Valet, le Dix, le Neuf, le Huit, le Sept,

Je fais Pic, Repic, Capot, Je vous ai fait Pic, Repic, & Capot,

Je gagne les Cartes,
J'ai sept Levées,
J'ai perdu,
Vous avez gagné,
Vous me devez un écu,
Vous me le deviez,
Nous sommes quittes,
Donnez-moi ma revenche,
De tout mon cœur,

I have bad Cards.

I have the worst Cards in the

You must needs have good Cards, fince I have nothing.

My Game puzzles me.
Call your Game.
Tell your Point.
Fifty, Sixty, &c.

'Tis good, or they are good.

They are not good.

I laid out the Game.

I am a Bungler.

A Sixieme Major, a Quint to or from the King, a Fourth to or from the Queen, a Tierce to the Knave.

I have as much, that's equal. Are three Aces, three Kings, &c. good?

No, I have a Quatorze. I am Fourteen by Queens. Play on.

I play a Heart, a Spade, a Diamond, a Club.

The Ace, the King, the Queen, the Knave, the Ten, the Nine, the Eight, the Seven.

I make a Pique, a Repique, a Capot.

I have peek'd, repeek'd, and capoted you.

I win the Cards
I have seven Tricks.
I have lost.
You have won.
You owe me a Crown.
You owed it ms.
We are quit, or even,
Give me my Revenge.
With all my heart.

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12 Dialogue.

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Pour jouer au Quadrille.

Rons-nous faire un tour? Voulez-vous que nous fassions un Quadrille? Allons, j'y consens; j'aime les Parties quarrées, Aportez la Table à jouer, Placez les Fiches, Présentez les Cartes, & faites tirer les Places, Tirez, Monsieur, Non pas avant Madame. Que Madame tire la première, Je suis chez moi, Mr. vous me fatiguez avec vos Ceré-

monies,
Il faut vous obéir, Madame,
Je tombe toujours à la Couleur que je hais,
Le Carreau me porte toujours
malheur,
Je jouerai de guignon, puisque
je suis au Pique,
N'importe, êtes vous prêtes,
Mesdames?

Tirons à qui fera, A qui est-ce à faire? C'est à moi à faire, C'est à Mr. à faire, C'est à Madame à faire, C'est au Carreau à faire,

Ce n'est donc pas à vous, mais à moi à faire, Donnez-moi les Cartes, que je fasse, Je suis sous une mauvaise coupe, Dialogue 12.

To play at Quadrille.

Shall we take a Walk?

Shall we make a Party at

Quadrille?

With all my Heart, I love a

Party of four.

Bring the Card-Table. Give out the Fishes.

Give the Cards, and let us draw for our Places.

Draw, Sir.

Not before my Lady. Let the Lady draw first.

I am in my own House, Sir; you tire me with your Ceremonies.

I must obey you, Madam.

I always draw the Colour I dislike.

A Diamond always brings me bad Luck.

I shall have bad Luck since I have drawn a Spade.

No Matter, are you ready,

Let us lift for deal.
Who is the Dealer?
I am to deal.
Mr. is to deal.
My Lady is to deal.
Who draws the Did

Who draws the Diamond, is to deal.

Then it is not you. but I that am to deal.

Give me the Cards, that I may deal.

I have had bad Luck cut to me.

Quand je suis sous la Coupe de Madame, je perds toujours,

Votre Coupe me porte malheur,

Que jouons-nous?
A combien la Fiche,
A fix Sous la Fiche,
Le Jeu feroit trop haut,
Combien de tours joueronsnous?

Combien mettrons - nous de Fiches dans le Corbillon? Mettons en douze. C'est as-

Je crains de ne pouvoir pas jouer si long tems, Allons, à qui est-ce à parler?

A qui est-ce à jouer?
Qui est premier en Cartes?
C'est moi, c'est vous, c'est
Mr.

Jouez-vous? Joue-t-on? Est-il permis?

Je ne joue pas. Je passe, Jouez-vous? Attendez un moment, Mr.

Suis-je premier?

Si j'étois premier, vous ne me l'ôteriez pas, On ne joue pas en noir avec

On ne joue pas en noir avec trois Matadors, Cinquièmes par les bas, avec une Dame gardée,

Si ma Dame ne passe pas, je fais la bête, Si mon Roi est coupé je perds,

Je viens de perdre un beau Coup, une belle Partie, Trois Matadors, sixièmes en rouge, par les petits, & un Roi gardé, When my Lady cuts my Cards, I bave always bad Luck.

You cut me ill Luck.

What do we play for?

For how much a Fish?

Six pence a Fish.

The Play would be too deep.

How many Rounds shall we play?

How many Fishes do we stake?

Let us put in twelve. That is enough.

I am afraid I can't play so long.

Who is to speak?
Who is to play?
Who is oldest Hand?
I am, you are, it is Mr.

Do you play? Do they play? Do you give me leave? I don't play. I pajs.

Do you play?
Stay a little, Sir.
Am I the cldest Hand?
If I was eldest Hand?

If I was eldest Hand, you should not play. They don't play in black with

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They don't play in black with three Matadores, Cinquiemes, and small Cards, and Queen guarded.

If my Queen does not win a Trick, I shall be beasted. If my King is trump'd I shall lose.

I have just lost a fine Game.

Three Matadores, 6es in red, and King guarded, and other small Cards. J'avois J'avois Spadille, Manille, Baste & Ponte Cinquièmes par la Dame,
J'ai trouvé contre moi le Roi Cinquième dans une même Main,

J'ai fait la Bête,
J'ai perdu Codille,
Conselez-nous, payez-nous les
Matadors,
Vous ne les avez pas demandés,
avant qu'on coupât,
La Bête est très-considérable,
Combien y a-t-il de Bêtes?
Je n'ose jouer,
Allons, il faut risquer,
Cœur & le Roi de Pique,

Trèfle & Carreau,

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A-tout, Quelle est la Triomphe? Carreau est la Triomphe. J'ai trouvé un bon Roi, Sans mon Roi je perdois,

Si je n'eusse apellé un si bon Roi, je n'aurois fait que deux Mains, J'aurois perdu Codille, Les Tours sont sinis. Combien gagnez vous? Combien perdez vous? Je perds dix Fiches, & cinq Jetons,

Qui à un Jeton impair?

Moi, Mr.

Tirons à qui l'aura,

Il est à moi,

I had Spadille, Manille, Basto and Ponto sifth with the Queen. I had against me the King cinquieme, all in one Hand.

I am beasted. I have lost Codille. Comfort us, give us Matadores.

You did not ask for them till the
Cards were cut.
It is a very great Beast.
How many Beasts are there?
I dare not play.
Come, I must venture.
Hearts is Trump, and I call the
King of Spades.
I play in Clubs, and call the
King of Diamonds.

Trump.
What is Trump?
Diamonds is Trump.
I have called a good Partner.
If it had not been for my Partner,
I had loft.

If I had not called so good a Partner, I should have won but two Tricks.

I had lost Codille.
The Rounds are out. How much have you won? How much have you lost?
Ten Fishes, and five Counters.

Who has an odd Counter?

I, Sir.

Let us cut for it.

It is mine.

13 Dialogue.

Des Divertissemens de la Campagne, sur-tout de la Chasse & de la Pêche.

Monfieur, je suis ravi de vous voir. Où est-ce que vous avez été depuis si long tems?

Où vous tenez vous?

Il y a deux mois que nous fommes à une Maison de Campagne,

Etes-vous tout-à-fait revenu en Ville?

Non, Monsieur, je m'en retourne demain matin, Comment vous divertissez-

vous à la Campagne? Comment passez-vous le tems?

J'en donne une partie à l'é-

Mais quels sont vos divertissemens, après vos occupations sérieuses?

Je vais quelquefois à la chasse, A quelle chasse?

Tantôt nous courons le Cerf, & tantôt le Lièvre,

Avez-vous de bons Chiens?

Nous avons une meute de chiens-courans.

Deux lévriers, deux lévrètes, quatre bassets, & trois chienscouchans,

Ne chaffez vous jamais aux oiseaux?

Vous me pardonnerez, Chassez-vous quelquesois avec le fusil?

Oui, Monsieur,

Dialogue 13.

Of Country Diversions, especially of Hunting and Fishing.

SIR, I am overjoyed to see you. Where have you been this long while?

Where do you keep?
We have been these two Months
at a Country-house.

Are you come to Town for good and all?

No, Sir, I go back to-morrow Morning.

How do you enjoy yourself in the Country?

How do you pass away the Time?

I bestow part of it upon Books.

But what are your Diversions after your serious Business?

I go sometimes a hunting. What do you hunt?

Sometimes we bunt a Stag, and fometimes we bunt a Hare. Have you good Dogs?

We have a Pack of Hounds.

Two greyhound dogs, two greybound bitches, four terriers, and three setting-dogs. Do you never go a fowling?

Pardon me, (or yes) Sir.
Do you go a shooting sometimes?

Yes, Sir.

course?

Sur quoi tirez-vous? Sur toute forte de gibier, comme perdrix, faifans, becasses, grives, lapins, &c. Tirez-vous en volant, ou à la Je fais l'un & l'autre, Et les cailles? Extrèmement, Fort bien,

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Comment prenez-vous les lapins? Quelquefois avec des poches & le furet, & quelquefois nous les tuons à coups de fufil, Nous les prenons ordinairement avec une tiraffe & un chien-couchant, Chassez vous avec l'oiseau? De tems en tems, Avez-vous de bons oiseaux de fauconnerie? Nous avons des vols d'oifeaux pour toute forte de gibier, Aimez-vous la pêche? Pêchez vous souvent au filet? Affez-rarement, Pourquoi? D'où vient? Parce-que nous sommes éloignés de la rivière, Mais nous avons un vivier, où nous pêchons avec la ligne & le hameçon, Votre étang est-il bien fourni de poisson? Que faites-vous quand vous n'allez ni à la chasse ni à la pêche? Nous jouons a la boule, au billard, aux quilles, &c.

What do you foot? All manner of game, as partridges, pheafants, woodcocks, thrusbes, rabbits, &c. Do you shoot flying or running?

I do both. How do you catch rabbits?

Sometimes with purse-nets and a ferret, and sometimes we kill them with a gun.

And quails? We catch them most commonly with a net and a setting-

Do you bawk? Now and then. Have you good bawks?

We have casts of bawks for all manner of game.

Do you love fishing? Extremely. Do you fish often with a net? But seldom. Why? or what's the reason on't? Because we are a great way from the river. But we have a fish-fond, where we fish with a line and a book. Is your pond well stocked with Very well.

What do you when you neither bunt nor fift?

We play at bowls, at billiards, nine-pins, &c. L 3 14 Dia14 Dialogue.

Pour aller à la Comédie.

On dit qu'on joue aujourd'hui une nouvelle pièce, Est-ce une comédie, une tragé-

die, un opera, ou une farce?
C'est une tragédie,
Quelle tragédie est-ce?
L'Epouse en Deuil,
Qui en est l'auteur?
Monsieur Congrève.

Est ce la première sois qu'on la joue?

Non, Monfieur, c'est la troifième fois,

C'est le jour du Poëte, Quel succès a-t-elle eu à la première & à la seconde représentation?

Elle a été jouée avec un aplaudissement universel.

Monsieur Congrève étoit déjà fameux par ses pièces comiques,

Et cette dernière pièce lui aquiert la réputation d'un grand poète tragique,

Pe tout mon cœur,

Que dites-vous de cette symphonie?

Je la trouve fort belle, Les galeries sont déjà pleines,

Et comme vous voyez, nous fommes fort ferrés dans le parterre,

Il y a dans les loges autant de dames qu'il y en peut tenir, Dialogue 14.

To go to the Play-house.

THEY fay there's a new play Aed to-day.

Is it a comedy, a tragedy, an opera, or a farce?

'Tis a Tragedy.

What tragedy is it?

The Mourning Bride.

Who is the author of it?

Mr. Congreve.

Is this the first time it is acted?

No, Sir, this is the third time.

This is the poet's day.

How did it take the first and second time it was acted?

It was acted with universal applause.

Mr. Congreve was already famous by his comedies.

And this last play gains him the reputation of a great tragic poet.

Shall we go and see it? With all my heart.

What do you jay to that symphony?

Methinks' tis very fine.
The galleries are all full already.

And as you see, we are very much crowded in the pit.

The boxes are as full of ladies as they can hold.

Je n'ai jamais vu la comédie si pleine, beaucoup de beaumonde, l'aime, presqu'autant que la

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comédie, la vue de ces belles dames qui font l'ornement des loges,

C'est un beau coup-d'œil, Elles font fort bien mises, Remarquez-vous cette dame qui est dans la loge du roi? Oui, je la vois; elle est jolie, Elle est parfaitement belle, C'est une beauté parfaite, Elle a tous les traits réguliers, C'est une belle blonde, Que les yeux sont vis & bien fendus!

Quelle taille! Qu'elle est fine! Elle est faite à peindre, Elle a un air de reine, Quelle majesté dans son port! C'est une beauté parfaite, La connoissez-vous? l'ai cet honneur-là, Avez-vous pris garde à son tein? C'est le plus beau tein du

Elle a un tein de lis & de rofes, Elle a les dents blanches comme de la neige,

Mais on lève la toile, écoutons,

La comédie est achevée, La toile est abatue, Retournons-nous en chez nous, Let's return bome.

I never saw the bouse so full.

There's abundance of people of fashion. I love the fight of those fine ladies, rubo grace the boxes, almost as much as the play.

That's a fine prospect. They are very finely dreffed. Do you take notice of that lady aubo fits in the king's box? Tes, I see ber; she's pretty.

She's a perfect beauty.

Her features are all exact. She is a fair beauty. What fine sparkling and large eyes the bas!

What a fine beautiful shape! She is charmingly made. She has the air of a queen. What majesty in her carriage! She's perfectly handsome. Do you know ber? I have that honour.

Have you taken notice of her complexion?

Tis the finest complexion in the

Her complexion is like lilies and roses. She has teeth as white as fnow.

But the curtain is drawing up, let's bear.

The play is done. The curtain is let down.

15 Dialogue.

Pour acheter & pour vendre.

Je le vends dix-huit chelins l'aune,

Maniez ce drap, Monsieur, il est doux comme du velours, il est très-sin, & il a du corps,

Ce drap me paroit bien cher, Il me revient à moi à plus de dix-sept chelins,

Vous favez, Monsieur, qu'il faut vivre,

N'en avez-vous pas de plus beau?

Montrez-m'en de toutes fortes de couleurs,

Monsieur, très-volontiers; car, comme ma boutique est fort achalandée, ansti est elle bien assortie,

Voilà des échantillons de toutes les étoffes qui y font,

Ce drap me coute à moi dixhuit chelins, ou je ne suis pas honnête homme,

Et comme je me contente d'un petit profit, je ne vous demande que fix sous au dessus du prix coutant,

Je ne surfais point; je n'ai qu'un mot,

C'est marché donné à ce prix, Je crains que cette couleur-là ne se passe bien-tôt,

Non, Monsieur, c'est une couleur qui ne tombera jamais; Dialogue 15.

To buy and fell.

How do you sell this cloth an ell?

I sell it at eighteen shillings an ell.

Feel this cloth, Sir, it is as soft as velvet, it is very fine and substantial.

This cloth methinks is very dear. It stands me in more than seventeen shillings. You know, Sir, one must live.

Have you no finer?

Shew me some of all sorts of colours.

Most willingly, Sir; for, as my shop is very well accustomed, so it is well stocked.

There's patterns of all the cloths that are in it.

This cloth costs me eighteen shillings, or I am not an honest man.

And as I am contented with a little profit, I don't ask you but fix pence an ell more than prime cost.

I don't exact; I make but one word.

It is given you at that price.

I am afraid that colour will fade
very soon.

No, Sir, it is a colour which will never fade; but if you mais

mais si vous vouliez prendre de ces autres draps-là, je pourrois en rabattre quelque chose,

Je suis fixé à celui-là, Je veux lever un habit, Mon tailleur m'a dit qu'il m'en falloit cinq aunes, C'est ce qu'on en lève ordi-

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Il me faut aussi de la doublure,

Quelle doublure fouhaitezvous, Monsieur? Voulezvous de la foie ou une serge de laine?

J'aime assez la serge? mais comme c'est la mode de doubler les habits de soie, coupez-m'en de cette couleur de citron,

Monfieur, vous aurez-là un habit d'un grand goût,

Combien vous dois-je?

La somme n'est pas considérable. Il y a de drap tant
— & tant d'étosse de soie,
cela fait en tout la somme
de tant —,

Ne vous trompez-vous pas?
Comptez vous-même,
Voyez si le compte n'est pas
juste,

Fort bien, Monfieur, voilà votre argent. Il me revient trois chelins,

Rendez-moi mon reste,
Changez-moi une guinée,
N'avez-vous pas de monnoie?

ewould take some of those other cloths, I could abate something.

I have fixed upon that.

I will buy a fuit,

My taylor told me that I must

bave five ells for it.

It is what one generally buys.

I must have lining also.

What lining will you have, Sir? Will you have it filk or ftuff?

I like stuff well enough; but as it is the fashion to line one's cloaths with silk, cut me off some of this citron-colour.

You will have, Sir, a suit of cloaths of an elegant taste.

How much do I owe you?

The sum is not considerable.

There is so much cloth——

and so much filk, that makes in all the sum of so much——.

Is there no mistake?
Reckon yourself.
See if the account is not right.

Very well, Sir, there's your money. There are three shillings coming to me.

Give me my change. Change me a guinea. Have you no silver? Monsieur, voilà votre reste. Je suis votre très-humble serviteur,

J'espère que, quand il vous faudra quelqu'autre étoffe, vous n'oublierez pas votre serviteur,

Non, sans doute, si je suis content de vous,

Donnez moi votre adresse, Adieu, jusqu'au revoir, Monsieur,

Vous vendez de la toile, Monfieur?

Un de mes amis m'a adresse chez vous, j'espère que vous me donnerez ce qu'il y a de bon,

N'en doutez pas, Mr. Quelle toile souhaitez-vous?

Quelle toile vous faut il?

Il me faut de l'Hollande, pour me faire une douzaine de chemises, & de la batiste pour les garnir,

J'ai l'un et l'autre,
De quel prix voulez vous la
toile?
Cing fix on fept cheline

Cinq, fix, on fept chelins l'aune?

On va vous en montrer. Mon-

On va vous en montrer, Monfieur. Vous allez être fervi comme il faut,

En voilà trois pièces à cinq chelins, en voilà à fix, & d'autres à sept; vous pouvez choifir,

Que je les voie au jour, Celle-là est bien grosse pour le prix, Sir, there's your change. I am your most humble ser-

I hope when you want any other cloth, you won't forget your humble fervant.

No, without doubt, if I am pleased with you.

Give me your direction.

Farewell, till I see you again,
Sir.

You fell linen, Sir ?

A friend of mine bas directed me to you. I hope you'll sell me what is good,

Don't doubt it, Sir.
What linen will you please to bave?

What linen do you want?

I must have some Holland, to make a dozen of shirts, and some cambrick to trim them with.

I bave both.

What price will you go to for the linen?

Five, fix, or feven shillings an

They are going to show you some, Sir. You shall be used as you ought to be.

There are three pieces at five fhillings, there is some at six, and others at seven; you may take your choice.

Let me see them in the light. That is very coarse for the price.

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elle est trop claire & inegale,

Elle n'est pas unie du tout, Monfieur, voyez celle là, examinez celle-ci, Voilà de la toile qu'on pour-

roit presenter au roi, Le roi n'en porte pas de plus belle,

Elle est d'un blanc qui éblouit: elle est fine & forte,

Prenez-la fur ma parole, Elle vous fera un profit admirable; vous n'en verrez pas la fin,

Celle-la ne me plait pas, Elle est mal tissue, elle est raboteule,

Garçon, atteignez m'en une pièce ou deux de cette armoire,

Tirez en trois à la marque G, depliez les, montrez-les à Monfieur,

Celle-ei me plait; elle est tout différente des autres,

Elle est beaucoup meilleure, Que ne me la montriez-vous

Vous vous y connoissez, Monfieur. Savez-vous à combien me reviennent ces toiles-là?

Je ne croyois pas que vous voulussiez me donner ce qu'elles me coutent,

Vous ne les aurez pas à moins de huit chelins, quand vous feriez mon pere,

En voila une plus fine, mais There is another finer, but it is too clear and uneven.

> It is not at all even. Sir, look on that, examine this.

There is linen fit for a king.

The king does not wear finer.

It is so white that it dazzles: it is fine and strong.

Take it on my word. It will do you very great fervice; you will never see the end of it.

That don't please me. It is badly woven, it is rough.

Boy, fetch me a piece or two out of that press.

Take out three mark'd with G. open them, and show them to the gentleman.

This pleases me; it is quite different from the others. It is much better.

Why did not you show me this at firft ?

You bave judgment in them, Sir.

Do you know bow much these linens stand me in?

I' did not believe you would be willing to give me what they. coft me.

You shan't have them for less: than eight shillings, tho' you were my father.

Huit chelins! c'est tron; il Eight shillings! it is too much; faut que vous en rabatiez quelque chose,

Je n'en rabatrois pas un liard; & fi je vous la laisse à ce prix-là, c'est parce que vous venez de la part de Mon--, que je confi-

dère beaucoup, C'est bien cher, en vérité; mais puisqu'il en faut pasfer par-là, il n'y a pas le petit mot à dire,

Combien m'en faut-il?

Aunez juste, Monsieur; vous tirez trop la toile,

Faites-moi bonne mesure,

Ce n'est pas tout, il me faut de la batiste pour les garnir,

Montrez m'en qui affortisse cette Hollande, J'en veux de la plus fine, de la plus épaisse, & de la plus unie,

Voyez celle-là, Monfieur, Comment trouvez-vous celle-

Voilà votre affaire, Monfieur, Il n'y en a point qui foit mieux votre fait,

Vous autres marchands vous ne montrez jamais d'abord ce que vous avez de meilleur.

you must abate something.

I could not abate a farthing; and if I sell it you at that price, it is because you are recommended by Mr. -, for whom I have a great regard.

It is very dear, indeed; but fince that's the case, there is not the least word to be

How much must I have of it? Measure true, Sir; you stretch the cloth too much.

Make me good meafure.

That is not all, I must have Some cambrick to trim them with.

Shew me some that will suit this

I will have some of the finest, the thickest, and the most even.

Look upon that, Sir. How do you like this?

There's what you wanted, Sir. There is none will answer your purpose better. You tradesmen never shew your best at first.

16 Dialogue.

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Entre un Gentilhomme, & un Tailleur.

Portez-vous mon habit? Oui, Monsieur, le voici, le vous attendois, eslayez-le moi, Vous plait-il d'essayer le justeau-corps? Voyons s'il est bien fait, Que je voie comme il me fait, Il vous va à merveilles, Il vous fied extremement bien, le n'ai jamais fait d'habit où j'aîe si bien réussi, J'espère que vous en serez content, Il me semble bien long, On ne les porte plus fi courts qu'on fesoit auparavant, Il m'est trop juste, Il s'élargira affez, Les coutures ne sont pas rabattues, La veste va-t-elle bien? Cet habit vous fait fort bien la taille. Les manches ne sont-elles pas trop larges? Non, Monsieur, elles vont fort bien, On les porte fort larges, & fort

La culotte est bien étroite,

Cet habit vous va fort bien,

Yous êtes fort propre,

C'est la mode,

longues,

Dialogue 16.

Between a Gentleman and a Taylor.

Do you bring me my suit of cloaths?

Yes, Sir, here it is.

I stay'd for you, try it on me.

Will you be pleased to try the close coat on?

Let's see if it be well made.

Let me see how it fits me.

It fits you to a hair.

It fits you extremely well.

I never made a suit of cloaths with so much success.

I hope it will please you.

It is very long methinks.
They don't wear them now fo
short as they did before.
It is too close.
It will grow wide enough.
The seams are not pressed.

Does the waistcoat fit well?
That suit makes you a very good
shape.

Are not the sleeves too wide?

No, Sir, they fit very well.

They wear them very wide, and very long.
The breeches are very narrow.
That is the fashion.
That suit becomes you mighty well.
You are very neat.
Mais

Mais les bas n'affortiffent pas mon drap, N'importe, on n'y regarde pas de si près, Aportez votre mémoire,

But the stockings do not match my cloth.

No matter, such things are not so nicely observed.

Bring your bill.

17 Dialogue.

Pour parler au Cordonnier.

E cordonnier eft-il venu ? Non, Monsieur, il n'est pas venu, Courez donc chez lui, & lui dites de m'aporter mes souliers. Monfieur, le voici, je l'ai trouvé en chemin, Sont-ce là mes souliers? Qui, Monfieur, Essayez-les moi, Ils font trop étroits, Ils me pressent un peu; Ils me font mal, Ils me bleffent, Mettez-les en forme, pour les élargir, Ils s'élargiront affez en les portant, Ce cuir prête comme un gand, Je sens fort bien qu'ils me blefferont, Mes pieds font à la gêne, L'empeigne de ce soulier ne vaut rien, Le talon est trop bas, Les femelles ne font pas affez épaisses, Vous m'aportez des fouliers quatres, & je vous en avois commandé de ronds, Faites-m'en d'autres,

Dialogue 17.

To speak to the Shoemaker.

I S the shoemaker come?
No, Sir, he is not come.

Run then to him, and bid him bring my shoes.

Sir, here be is, I met bim by the way.

Are these my shoes?
Yes, Sir.
Try them on me.
They are too narrow.
They pinch me a little,
They burt me.
They pinch me.
Put them on the last, to make

They'll grow wide enough by wearing.

This leather stretches like a glove.

I feel wery well that they will burt me.

My feet are in the flocks.

The upper leather of this shoe is good for nothing.

The beel is too low.

The foles are not thick enough.

You bring me square shoes, and I bad bespoke round ones.

Make me fome others.

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Vous êtes difficile à contenter, You are bard to please. autre paire, que j'ai aportée par hazard?

le le veux bien, le crois qu'ils vous seront propres, J'ai le pié plus à mon aise,

L'empeigne est-elle bonne? Le semelle n'est-elle pas trop Les quartiers ne sont pas bien

coulus, Que valent ces souliers? Combien les vendez-vous r Cinq chelins, ou un ecu, Faites m'en un autre paire de semblables, Quand me ferez-vous une paire d'efcarpins,

Quand il vous plaira, Voila votre argent,

Vous plait-il d'en essayer une Will you please to try another pair, which I brought by chance ?

> I will. I believe they will fit you.

My foot is more at ease. Is the upper leather good? Is not the fole too narrow?

The quarters are not well stitch'do.

What are these shoes worth? How do you sell them? Five shillings, or a crown. Make me another pair like those;

When will you make me a pair of pumps ?

When you please. There's your money.

18 Dialogue.

Entre un Malade, un Médecin, & un Chirurgien.

Onfieur, je vous ai envoye querir, Qu'avez-vous, Monfieur? le ne fuis pas bien, Vous en avez la mine, Vous avez mauvais viiage, Vous n'avez pas bon vilage, Qu'est-ce qui vous fait mal?

J'ai mal à la tête, le cœur me fait mal, & l'estomac,

J'ai en un frisson, & ensuite je I was taken first with a shiverluis tombé dans une sueur épouvantable,

Dialogue 18.

Betwixt a fick Person, a Phyfician, and a Surgeon,

CIR, I Sent for you.

What ails you, Sir? I am not well. You look as if you were. You look ill.

You do not look well. What ails you, or where is your

ailment? I have a pain in my head, my beart akes, and I have a pain in my stomach.

ing, and after that I sweated immoderately.

Vous

Vous vous êtes échaufé aparemment,

Vous vous êtes morfondu, Depuis quand? Depuis hier au soir, Que je vous tâte le pouls, Vous avez la fièvre, Votre pouls n'est pas réglé, Votre pouls est élevé, Il faut qu'on vous saigne, Je me fis saigner la semaine passée,

N'importe, il faudra prendre médecine,

Gardez la chambre, Tenez-vous au lit, Quel régime faut-il que je garde?

Prenez des œufs frais, & des bouillons de poulet,

Avez-vous une garde? Non, Monsieur,

On me demande, il faut que j'aille voir un malade,

J'espère que la saignée vous fera du bien,

Prenez ce que je vous ordon nerai, & vous ferez bientôt guéri de cette maladie,

You have certainly overheated yourself.

You have caught cold. How long fince? Since last night. Let me feel your pulse. You have a fever. Your pulse does not beat even. Your pulse is high. You must be let blood. I was let blood last week.

No matter, you shall take physic.

Keep your chamber. Keep a-bed. What diet must I keep?

Take new-laid eggs, and chickenbroth. I

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Have you a nurse? No, Sir.

Somebody asks for me, I must go and see a patient.

I hope the letting of blood will do you good.

Take what I shall prescribe you, and you'll joon get rid of this illness.

19 Dialogue.

D'un Bateme, d'un Mariage, & Of a Christening, a Wedding, d'une Sépulture.

U allez vous si vîte? Au logis, chez nous, Quelle affaire avez-vous là? Nous avons un batême aujourd'hui, Votre mère est-elle accouchée? Dialogue 19.

and a Burial.

W Hither do you go so fast? Home. What business have you there? We have a christening to-day.

Is your mother brought to-bed? Elle Elle est accouchée d'un garçon, Elle a fait un garçon, le croyois que c'étoit une fille, Où fera-t-il bâtisé? Chez-nous, Qui sont les parains & les maraines? Les compères & les commères font-ils venus? La nourrice & la sage-femme iont-elles là? Oui, on n'attend que le mini-

stre pour batiser l'enfant,

Votre sœur est-elle mariée? Non, mais elle est fiancée, Quand est-ce qu'elle a été fiancée? Il y a huit jours qu'elle a passé le contrat de mariage, Avec qui se marie-t-elle? Elle épouse monsieur A. Voilà un mariage bien afforti, Elle se marie en bon lieu, Quelle dot votre père lui donne-t-il? Combien est-ce que votre père lui donne en mariage? Dix mille livres sterlin,

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·Quand est-ce qu'on fera les noces? Demain, nôces, & les livrées,

Qui doit les marier? Notre chapelain,

C'est un bon mariage,

est si assligé?

She's brought to-bed of a boy. She has got a boy. I thought 'twas a girl. Where will be be christened? At our bouse. Who are the god-fathers and godmothers. Are the he-gossips and the shegoshps come? Are the wet-nurse and the midwife there? Yes, they only stay for the minister to christen the child.

Is your fifter married? No, but she is betrothed. When was she betrothed?

'Tis eight days since she entered into articles of matrimony.

Whom does she marry? She marries Mr. A. That's a good match. She marries into a good family. What portion does your father give ber ?

How much does your father give ber in marriage? Ten thousand pounds sterling.

That's a good portion. When will the wedding, or marriage be kept?

To-morrow. On a déjà acheté la bague de The wedding-ring and favours are already bought. L'époux & l'épouse ont mis The bridegroom and the bride

leurs habits de nôces, have put on their weddingcloatbs.

Who is to marry them? Our chaplain.

D'où vient que votre cousin What's the reason your cousin is So much afflicted?

Sa

Sa mère est morte,

Quand est-ce qu'elle est morte?

Elle mourut hièr au matin,

Ainsi voilà son père veuf,

J'appréhende qu'il ne le soit

pas tong-tems,

Il se remariera bientôt,

Il se remariera bientôt, Qui aura soin de l'enterre-

Mon frère, Qui portera le drap mortuai-

Du sera-t-elle ensevelie?

Dans l'Eglise de St. Jaques,

Les sunérailes seront - elles

magnisiques?

Sans doute,
Y aura-t-il une oraison funèbre?

Oui, Monfieur, Le convoi passe, Il y a trente carosses de deuil,

20 Dialogue.

Pour s'embarquer sur le Paquebot.

Mon, Monsieur, je suis Anglois, à votre service, Repassez-vous à Calais?
Oui, Monsieur, quand le vent sera bon, Avez vous beaucoup de passagers?
J'en ai déjà dix ou douze, Votre chaloupe est-elle bonne?

His mother is dead.

When did she die?

She died yesterday morning.

So his father is now a widower.

I feur he will not he so a great while.

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He will soon marry again.
Who will take care of the func-

My brother. Who shall hold up the pall?

Where will she be buried? In St. James's church. Will it be a magnificent funeral.

Without doubt.
Will there be a funeral sermon?

Tes, Sir.
The burying goes by.
There are thirty mourning coaches.

Dialogue 20.

To embark in the Packet-

Riend, are you a Frenchman? No, Sir, I am an Englishman, at your service. Do you return to Calais? Yes, Sir, when the wind serves.

Have you many passengers?

I have ten or twelve already. Have you a good boat? ver. reat bile. une-

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A l'enseigne de ——,
Je sais où c'est,
Tenez vous prêt, je vous apellerai quand il sera tems,
Je vous en prie,
Faut-il que j'embarque des

Monsieur, le vent est bon,
Allons donc,
Entrez dans la chaloupe,
Je vous payerai à Calais,
C'est tout un,
Où allez-vous loger?
Au lion d'argent,
Portez-y donc mes hardes,
En quelle rue est-ce?
C'est dans la rue de —,
Allez tout droit, & vous y êtes,

vivres ?

Je crains de m'égarer,
Si vous souhaitez, je vous y
ménerai,
Je crains de vous donner trop
de peine, & que peut-être
cela ne vous dérange,
Non, Monsieur, je m'en ferai
un plaisir,
Il faut convenir que les François sont bien honnêtes,
Monsieur, nous voilà arrivés;
voici le logis que vous demandiez,

Will you see it?
When will you go away?
To-morrow, or perhaps to-night.

How much do you ask for my passage?

Sir, you shall give me—, if you please.

I'll give you as much as the others do.

Where do you lodge?

At the sign of —.

I know where it is.

Be ready, I will call you when

'tis time.

Pray do.
Must I carry any vi&uals?

Sir, the wind ferver.

Let us go then.

Step into the boat.

I will pay you at Calais.

T is all one.

Where do you lodge?

At the fign of the filver lion.

Carry my things thither then.

In what fireet is it?

It is in — fireet.

Go firaight along, and you will be thither.

I am afraid of losing my way.

If you please, I will conduct you thither.

I am afraid of giving you too

much trouble, and perhaps it may not suit you.

No, Sir, it will be a pleasure to me.

It must be confessed the French are very civil.

See, Sir, we are come to the place; this is the inn you asked for.

Mr.

Mr. je vous rends mille graces de votre politesse, Puis-je avoir à diner chez vous, Madame?

Vous êtes le bien venu,

Si vous voulez diner à table d'hôte, la compagnie se mettra à table a une heure précise.

J'aime mieux dîner en compagnie que de manger seul, Voulez-vous un doigt de vin avant dîner, avec un crouton de pain?

Où puis-je me promener en attendant qu'on se mettre à table?

Dans la place voifine, Bien obligé, Madame; je ferai ici à l'heure marquée,

Messieurs & Mesdames, j'espère que je ne vous ai pas fait attendre?

Allons, asséyons-nous; voilà une soupe qui me paroît fort bonne: elle est bien mitonnée & bien assaison-

Voilà une poularde bouillie, qui est blanche comme la neige; elle paroît fort tendre & de bon goùt, Si vous n'ôtez ces fricandeaux

Si vous n'ôtez ces fricandeaux & ces ragoûts, je ne mangerai d'autre chose,

Buvons de ce petit vin paillet,

Ce vin rouge-là est trop dur, Il n'est pas fait, Il n'est pas encore potable, Sir, I return you a thousand thanks for your civilities. Gai

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Can I dine at your bouse, Mistress?

You are welcome, Sir,

If you dine at the ordinary, the company will fit down precisely at one o'clock.

I rather chuse to dine in company, than to eat alone.

Will you have a glass of wine and a crust before dinner-

Where can I walk to wait 'till they fit at table'?

In the neighbouring square.

Mistress, I am obliged to you;

I'll be here precisely at the

Gentlemen and ladies, I hope I have not made you wait?

Come, let us fit down; that foup feems to me to be good; it is well flewed, and well feason'd.

Here is a boiled fowl as white as fnow; it looks as if it was tender and well tasted.

If you don't take away these ragoes and fricandeaux, I shall not eat of any thing else.

Let us drink some of this small pale wine.

That red wine is too rough. It is not ripe.

It is not yet fit to drink.

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Garçon, servez à Monsieur un rouge-bord de ce Bourgogne, & à moi une razade de Champagne,

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Permettez, Madame, qu'on boive à votre santé?

Vous me faites honneur, Mr. Allons, messieurs, à la santé de madame; je vous la porte, faites moi raison,

Je ne suis pas encore fait aux liqueurs Françoises,

Ne craignez rien, Monsieur; le vin François est bien faifant; il n'est pas frelaté, J'aime ce vin velouté, que vous apellez vin de Nuis; sa couleur me plait; il a une

Quand j'en bois, je voudrois avoir le gozier long comme une grue, pour fentir le plai-

fir plus long-tems,
Allons, buvons-en tous ensemble; choquons tous: donnez
moi un peu d'eau, j'aime le

vin trempe,
Il me semble, Messieurs, que
cela ne va pas mal, nous
buvons comme des templiers,

Allons, Messieurs, une petite chanson,

Volontiers, si cela vous fait plaisir; mais à condition que chacun dira la sienne,

Le bon vin, Le matin, Sortant de la tonne, Boy, give the gentleman a brimmer of this Burgundy, and me a bumper of Champaign.

Madam, give us leave to drink your good health.

Sir, you bonour me.

Gome, gentlemen, here is the lady's good health; I hope you will pledge me.

I am not used to French liquors.

Don't be afraid, Sir; French wine is neat, 'tis not adulterated.

I love this foft, filly wine, which you call wine of Nuis; the colour pleases me; it has a fine slavour.

When I drink it, I could wish my neck were as long as that of a crane, to make the pleasure last longer.

Come, let us all drink together; touch glasses: give me a little water, I love wine and water.

Methinks, gentlemen, we are wery merry, we drink like fishes.

Come, gentlemen, let's have a catch.

With all my heart, if you like it; but upon condition every one fings one.

Good wine, In a morning, Fresh drawn from the tun. Vaut mieux que tout le Latin, Qui se dit en Sorbonne,

Voilà une chanson qui me divertit,

Allons, Monsieur, vous chantez bien, vous méritez de boire une verre de vin,

Allons, à vous, Monsieur, ditesnous votre chamson, c'est votre tour,

Volontiers, Messieurs; mais vous m'excuserez, car je n'ai point de voix,

Vous chantez fort bien, Monfieur,

Vous badinez, ou vous vous moquez, Monsieur,

Allons, garçcon, mettez le dessert, les bouteilles & les verres sur la table, & allez diner,

Voulez-vous goûter de ces fruits; les pêches ont bonne mine,

Voilà des raisins délicieux, des rénettes charmantes, d'excellent fromage, & de fort belles constures,

Il faut avouer que les fruits de France ont bien meilleur goût que ceux d'Angleterre,

Cela est vrai, Monsieur, le terrein est bien plus sec, & l'air plus chaud, cela y contribue beaucoup,

Je me fais un plaisir de parcourrir toute la France, & ensuite d'aller en Italie. Far exceeds all the Latin. That is in the Sorbonne.

There is a fong which pleases me.

Gome, Sir, you fing well, you deferve a glass of wine.

Come, Sir, now let us have your fong, it is your turn.

With all my heart, gentlemen; but I hope you will excuse my having no voice.

Oh, Sir, you sing very well.

You jest, or you banter me, Sir.

Here, boy, set the desert, bottles, and glasses upon the table, and go and get your dinner.

Will you taste this fruit; these peaches look well.

Here are delicious grapes, charming pippins, exceeding good cheefe, and very fine sweet-

It must be acknowledged fruit in France has a much better taste than English fruit.

It is true, Sir, the land is much drier, and the weather warmer, which contribute very much to make them so. I propose to take a great deal of pleasure in travelling over

France, and afterwards to go

into Italy.

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Meffieurs & Meldames, je vous rends graces de votre bonne compagnie, Et nous Mr. nous vous iommes très-obligés de la vôtre,

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Gentlemen and ladies, I return you many thanks for your good company. And we, Sir, are very much obliged to you for yours.

21 Dialogue.

Quand on eft sur la Route, UEL est le chemin de Paris? Suis-je dans le chemin le plus court? Vous êtes hors du grand che-Si vous allez par-là vous vous égarerez, Rentrez dans le grand chemin, autrement vous vous egarerez, Combien y a-t-il d'ici à Pa-Combien comptez-vous d'ici On y compte vingt lieues, Il y a vingt mortelles lieues, Quelle voiture puis-je prendre Vous pouvez prendre des chevaux de poste, Vous pouvez avoir une place

à Paris? dans le carosse de voiture, Vous pouvez aller en chaife de poste, Où sont les bureaux de voiture? Ils font dans la Rue de N-, à l'enseigne de -, Je vais prendre une chaise de poite,

Dialogue 21.

Upon a Journey.

7 Hich is the way to Paris? Am I in the nearest way?

You are out of the high road. If you go that way you will lofe your felf. Come into the high road, or elfe you will lafe your way.

How far is it from bence to How far do you reckon it from bance to Paris? It is counted twenty leagues. It is twenty very long leagues. How may I go from bence?

You may take post-borses.

You may take a place in the stage coach. You may go in a post-chaise.

Where are the offices for letting those things? They are in N-Areet, at the fign of ----I will go and hire a postchaile.

Avez-vous une chaise & des chevaux de poste? Oui, Mr. où voulez-vous aller? Je veux aller à Paris, Combien êtes-vous? Etes-vous seul?

Non, nous sommes deux, N'avez-vous point de valets? Il faut aussi un cheval pour mon valet, Tout sera prêt dans un moment, Combien y a-t-il de postes d'ici à Paris? Il y en a trente-une & demie, Combien donne-t-on par poste? On donne ----, Allons, le postillon est-il prêt? Les chevaux, la chaise, & le postillon, n'attendent que vous pour partir, Combien y a-t-il d'ici à la première poste? Il y a trois lieues,

Sommes-nous surs d'y trouver des relais?

Oui, Monsieur, vous y en trouverez,

En quel endroit coucheronsnous?

Vous coucherez à N. & vous arriveréz demain à Paris, Que les chemins sont mauvais!

Que les chemins sont sales!
Que les chemins sont nets!
La poussière vole, & incommode,
S'il venoit un peu de pluie pour
abattre la poussière,

Have you a chaife and postborses?

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Yes, Sir, where will you go? I am going to Paris.

How many are there of you?

Are you alone?

No, here are two of us. Have you no servants?

I must have a horse for my servant too.

Every thing shall be ready in a moment.

How many stages are there from hence to Paris?

Thirty-one and a half.

How far does the first stage reach?

Three leagues.

Are we sure of having fresh
horses there?
Yes, Sir, you will find enough.

Where shall we lie?

You will lay at N. and you will get to Paris to-morrow.

How bad the ways are!

How dirty the roads are! How clean the roads are! The dust slies, and is troublesome.

A little rain would lay the dust.

Que

Que cette route est bien pavée & bien entretenue!

Le chemin est doux & uni,

Il n'y a point de cahots,

Cette voiture est si douce qu'on pourroit y dormir,

Que cette voiture est dure &

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Cette route est si pleine d'ornières, qu'on n'y peut
tenir,

Sortons de la voie, & prenons une autre route, Que cette campagne est riante!

Que ces prés sont charmans!

Que l'air de France est agréable!

Voyez-vous ce château qui est fur le penchant de cette colline?

A qui est-il? Savez-vous à qui il appartient?

Il appartient à Mr. N.

Quelle vûe charmante! Quel
magnifique coup d'œil!
Etes-vous fatigué, Monfieur?
Non, je ne suis pas las du tout,
Quand on est en votre compagnie, on ne s'ennuye pas,
Je me serois bien annuyé sans

Le tems m'auroit bien duré si je n'eusse été avec vous, Vous êtes bien gracieux, Mr. Nous voilà arrivés,

Faites mettre une poularde à la broche pour notre dîner, puis nous nous reposerons trois ou quatre heures,

Que cette route est bien pavée How well this road is kept and & bien entretenue!

The road is smooth and even. Here are no jolts.

This carriage is so easy, one might sleep in it.

How bard and uneasy this car-

This road is so full of ruts, one cannot bear it.

Let's go out of this track, and take another road.

How delightful that field is!

How charming those meadows are!

How pleasant the air of France is!

Do you see that seat upon the fide of the hill?

Whose is it? Do you know whom it belongs to?

It belongs to Mr. N.

What a fine prospect! What a noble landscape!

Are you tired, Sir?

No, I am not weary at all.

It is impossible to be tired in your company.

I should have been tired without

The time would have been long without you.

You are very kind, Sir. Now we are arrived.

Order them to lay a fowl to the fire for our dinner, and we will rest ourselves three or four hours.

Vous avez raison, car je meurs d'envie de voir Paris, le suis de même, Postillon, que notre chaise soit

prête à trois heures du matin.

Elle le sera, Monfieur, Faites nous éveiller à deux heures, afin que rien ne nous retarde, car nous voulons partir,

Cela fera, repofez-vous fur moi.

Détachez mon porte-manteau, ou ma valife, Apportez-la dans ma chambre,

22 Dialogue.

En arrivant le Soir dans une Auberge.

Tes-vous le maître du logis, Monsieur? A votre très-humble service, Monfieur,

Peut-on longer ce soir chez vous ? Sans doute, Mr. j'ai toujours

un appartement de reserve pour des personnes de votre distinction,

Que je voye la chambre que vous me destinez. lavotte, prenez un flambeau, & conduisez Monfieur,

Allons, Javotte, montrez-moi une bonne chambre, & vous ferez contente de moi,

You are right, for I long to fee Paris.

So do I.

Postilion, let our chaise be ready at three o'clock in the morning.

It Shall, Sir.

Call us at two o'clock, that no. thing may hinder us from setting out.

It shall be so, leave it to me.

Untie my portmanteau.

Bring it into my chamber.

Dialogue 22.

Coming at Night to an Inn.

A RE you the master of the bouse, Sir?

Yes, Sir, at your most bumble Jervice.

Can I have a lodging here tonight?

Without doubt, Sir, I always reserve an apartment for per-Jons of your quality.

Let me fee the room I am to lit

Here, Jenny, take a candle, and light the gentleman to his chamber.

Come, Jenny, show me a good room, and you and I shall not di sagru

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Si pein R.

fort I core S.

comn R. mon teau ;

mes bas e répai

En conscience, M. voici la meilleure de la maison, Voilà un lit comme il n'y en a point, Ce n'est que du duvet. Il n'y a ni puces ni punaises,

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Upon my conscience, Sir, bere is the best in the bouse. There is not such a bed to be met

It is a down bed. There are neither fleas nor bugs in it.

23 Dialogue.

Sur l'Autorité domestique.

Robin. TTOLA, ho! hai, hai, Monsieur le coquin! Il y a une heure que je m'enroue à force de crier, & cependant tu ne t'éveilles point,

N'as-tu point de honte de ronfler fi tard après le lever du foleil?

Les bons domestiques sont ordinairement debout avant le jour; & ils font cela, afin que leur maître trouve tout prêt au fortir du lit.

Combien il perd de tems à se gratter la tête, à s'étendre, à bâiller!

Sirus. Hé! Monfieur! à peine est-il jour.

R. Oui, pour toi, j'en suis fort persuadé: car il n'est encore que minuit dans tes yeux.

S. Qu'avez-vous donc à me le, and commander, Monsieur?

R. Allume le feu, vergette mon chapeau & mon mana god teau; frotte mes fouliers & ball m mes pantousles; néttoye mes isagru bas en dedans & en dehors; prepare-moi une chemile

Dialogue 23.

The Commands of a Master.

Robin. COHO, sobo, rascal! I am hoarse a-bawling to you, and you lie snoring. You'll fleep for ever, I think in my conscience.

Are you not ashamed, you sleepy St, to lie a-bed till this time of

day?

Good servants rife as soon as it is day, and take care to get every thing in order, before their master rises.

He's a whole hour a-scratching, and stretching, and yawning.

Sirus. It's scarce day yet.

R. I believe not to you: it is midnight yet in your eyes.

S. What do you want me to do, Sir?

R. Make the fire burn, brush my bat and cloak, clean my shoes and Slippers, and brush my stockings well, first within, and then without; give me a clean shirt, and air it well

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blanche,

blanche, & fais-la fecher de- before a clear fire; do you vant le feu ; entends tu?

S. Tout cela sera ponctuel-

lement executé.

donc R. Mais remue-toi vite: tu devrois avoir dejà fait.

S. Je me remue.

Oui, tu te remues: mais tu n'avances en rien, Fut-il jamais tortue plus diligente?

S. Mais ne vous en deplaise, Monsieur mon maître, je ne puis pas souffler & avaler

en même tems.

R. Quoi! tu te mêles aussi de dire des sentences? Accommode les couvertures du lit: tire les rideaux, balaye la chambre; apporte de l'eau pour me laver les mains.

A quoi t'amuses-tu, gros ane? Tu es d'une longueur infinie à allumer la chandelle.

S. Je ne puis trouver une étincelle de feu. D'ailleurs, je

n'ai point de soufflet.

R. Ce fripon-là est affez insolent pour me répondre encore! Ne portes-tu pas toujours ton foufflet avec toi?

S. Que j'ai là un terrible homme pour maître! Dix bons valets ne pourroient pas fournir à l'exécution de les commandemens.

R. Qu'est-ce que dit la, mon

coquin de paresseux ?

S. Monsieur, je n'ai garde d'ouvrir la bouche.

bear?

S. It shall be done, Sir.

R. But make baste, then; all this ought to have been done before now.

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S. I do make baste, Sir.

R. I see what hafte you make: you are never the forwarder, you go a Inail's gallop.

S. Sir, begging your pardon, I cannot do two things at once.

R. You Scoundrel, do you speak sentences too? Lay the bedcloaths to rights, draw back the curtains, sweep the room; fetch me some water to wash my bands.

What are you trifling about, you drone? You are a year lighting a candle.

S. I can't find a spark of fire; besides, I have no bellows.

R. How the knave thwarts me! do you not carry your bellows always about you?

S. What an imperious master bave I gotten! Ten of the nim. blest fellows in the world could scarce be sufficient to perform bit orders.

R. What's that you fay, you lazy rascal?

S. Nothing at all, Sir.

R. Maraud, ne t'entends-je pas murmurer entre tes dents? Que dis-tu?

S. Je souhaitois tout bas que

le ciel vous fit empereur.

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R. Et moi je souhaite bien haut que de tronc d'arbre que tu es, tu puisses devenir homme.

Mets chaque pièce en sa place; que l'ordre & la propreté brillent dans toute la maison; aye grand soin d'ôter de la vue tout ce qu'il y a de sale. J'aurai peut être aujourd'hui la visite de quelques courtisans; & si je m'apperçois que tu ayes négligé la moindre chose, compte que je ne t'épargnerai pas les coups.

S. Oh! à cet endroit-ci, je vous reconnois, Monsieur.

R. C'est pourquoi, si tu es sage, prends bien garde à toi.

S. Cependant, Monsieur, vous ne donnez aucun ordre

pour le diné.

R. Ha, ah! la remarque est curieuse: à quoi le maraud va penser. Hé bien! tu sauras que je ne dêne point au logis: & tu viendras me trouver vers les dix heures pour me conduire où je dois manger.

S. Si bien que vos boyaux n'ont rien à craindre, & je ne sache pas ici de quoi mettre

sous la dent.

R. Si tu n'as point à manger, tant mieux; c'est un moyen sûr pour entretenir chez toi le bon appétit. R. Sirrah, did not I hear you mutter? Pray what was that you were chattering?

S. I was wishing you might

be an emperor.

R. And I wish you may be made a man, from a stump of a

tree that you are.

Put every thing in its place; let the house be set to rights from top to bottom; put all foul things out of sight; perhaps I may have some gentry come to pay me a wisit; if I find any thing out of order, I'll thrash you soundly.

S. I know your good-humour well enough in that matter.

R Then it behoves you to look

about you, if you are wife.

S. But all this while, here's not one word about dinner.

- R. Out, you willain! one may fee what your mind runs upon. I don't dine at home; therefore come to me a little before ten o'clock, that you may wait upon me where I am to go to dinner.
- S. Sir, you have taken care of yourfelf, but there is not a bit of bread for me to put into my mouth.
- R. If you have nothing to eat, you have something to hunger after.

S. Oui; mais on ne vit pas de faim.

R. N'as tu pas du pain?

S. Il est vrai; mais du pain blanc comme la cheminée &

du pain de son,

R. Le bel oiseau, pour demander des mets délicats! Si je voulois te donner une pâture convenable, & qui fût digne de toi, il ne te faudroit que du soin,

Ne devrois-je point engraisser un bel âne comme toi, que de tartes & de gâteaux. Si tu n'es pas content de pain sec, ragoute-toi avec un porreau, ou si tu l'aimes mieux, avec un oignon. S. But fasting won't fill the belly.

R. Is there no bread for you?

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S. There is so, but it is as black as my hat, and as coarse as bran itself.

R. You dainty-chopped fellow, you ought to be fed with hay, if you had such commons as you

deserve.

What, I warrant you, master ass, you must be fed with plumb-cakes, must you? If you can't eat dry bread, take a leek to eat with it, or an onion, if you like that better.

THE

HISTORY of ALIBEG the Persian.

FAB. I.

CHA-ABBAS, roi de Perse, saisant un voyage, s'écarta de toute sa cour, pour passer dans la campagne, sans y être connu, & pour y voir les peuples dans toute seur liberté naturelle. Il prit seulement avec lui un de ses courtisans.

Je ne connois point, lui dit le roi, les véritables mœurs des hommes. Toute ce qui nous aborde est déguisé. C'est l'art, & non pas la nature simple, qui se montre à nous.

FAB. I.

CHA-ABBAS, king of Persia, being on a progress, witharew from his retinue, in order to wist the country, and there, without being known, to behold mankind in all their native freedom. He took with him only one of his courtiers.

I am ignorant, jaia the king to his companion, of the genuine characters of men. Every thing about us is disguised. It is art, and not simple nature, that oppears before us.

Je veux étudier la vie rustique, & voir ce genre d'hommes qu'on méprise tant, quoiqu'ils soient le vrai soûtien de toute la société humaine.

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Je suis las de voir des courtisans, qui m'observent pour me surprendre, en me flattant. Il faut que j'aille voir des laboureurs & des bergers, qui ne me connoissent pas.

Il passa avec son consident au milieu de plusieurs villages, où l'on faisoit des danses; & il étoit ravi de trouver loin des cours des plaisirs tranquilles & sans dépense.

Il fit un repas dans une cabane; & comme il avoit grand faim, après avoir marché plus qu'à l'ordinaire, les alimens grossiers qu'il prit, lui parurent plus agréeables que tous les mets exquis de sa table.

En passant dans une prairie, semée de sleurs, qui bordoient un clair ruisseau, il apperçut un jeune berger, qui jouoit de la slûte, à l'ombre d'un grand ormeau, auprès de ses moutons paissans.

Il l'aborde, il l'examine, il lui trouve une physionomie agréable, un air simple & ingénu, mais noble & gracieux. Les haillons dont le berger étoit couvert, ne diminuoient point l'éclat de sa beauté.

I long to know what a rural life is, and to converse with those men who are so much despised, though they are the real support of all human society.

I am weary of living among sycophants, who take all occasions to over-reach me, whilst they statter me. It is necessary that I should wisit husbandmen and shepherds, who know nothing of me.

He travelled with his confident through several villages, where the peasants were dancing; and was overjoyed to see that his subjects, though at such a distance from court, had their diversions, and those withal so innocent and inexpensive.

He refreshed himself in a cottage; and being very hungry, by walking farther than usual, the homely fare which he there found, seemed more agreeable to him than all the exquisite dainties of his own table.

Passing over a meadow, enamelled with slowers, which decked the borders of a limpid stream, he spied a young shepherd, playing on his pipe beneath a shady elm, whilst his slocks were grazing round about him.

The king accosts bim, surveys bim closely, finds his aspect a-greeable, and his air, tho' easy and natural, yet graceful and majestic. The mean habit with which the shepherd was clad, no ways diminished the lustre of his person.

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Le roi crut d'abord que c'étoit quelque personne d'une naissance illustre, qui s'étoit déguisée; mais il apprit du berger, que son père & sa mère étoient dans un village voisin, & que son nom étoit Alibeg.

À mesure que le roi le questionnoit, il admiroit en lui un esprit férme & raisonnable.

Ses yeux étoient vifs, & n'avoient rien d'ardent & de farouche: fa voix étoit douce, infinuante, & propre à toucher: fon vifage n'avoit rien de groffier; mais ce n'étoit pas une beauté molle & efféminée.

Le berger, d'environ seize ans, ne savoit point qu'il sût tel qu'il paroissoit aux autres.

Il croyoit penser, parler, être fait comme tous les autres bergers de son village. Mais sans éducation, il avoit appris tout ce que la raison fait apprendre à ceux qui l'écoutent.

Le roi l'ayant entretenu familièrement, en fut charmé: il fut de lui, sur l'état des peuples, tout ce que les rois n'apprennent jamais d'une foule de flatteurs, qui les environne.

De tems en tems il rioit de la naïveté de cet enfant, qui ne ménageoit rien dans

The king supposed him at first to be some person of an illustrious birth, who had disguised himself; but he learned from the shepherd, that his parents dwelt in an adjacent willage, and that his name was Alibeg.

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The more questions the king put to him, the more he admired the strength and solidity of his

genius.

His eyes were lively, and yet had nothing in them wild or glaring; his voice was sweet, moving, and melodious: his features were not strong, neither were they soft and effeminate.

The shepherd, though sixteen years of age, was not conscious of those perfections, which were conspicuous to others.

He imagined that his thoughts, his conversation, and his person, were the very same as his neighbours. But without education,

he understood every thing that reason dictates to those who listen to her admonitions.

The king, after a familiar interview, was charmed with his conversation. Alibeg informed him of the state of the people; a truth which monarchs never learn from a crowd of sycophants, who surround them.

He would frequently smile at the innacent freedom of the youth, whose answers were all arties,

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ses réponses. C'étoit une grande nouveauté pour le roi que d'entendre parler fi naturellement.

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Il fit figne au courtilan qui l'accompagnoit, de ne point découvrir qu'il étoit le roi; car il craignoit qu'Alibeg ne perdît en un moment toute sa liberté & toutes ses graces, s'il venoit à savoir devant qui il parloit.

Je vois bien, disoit le prince au courtisan, que la nature n'est pas moins belle dans les plus basses conditions, que

dans les plus hautes. Jamais enfant de roi n'a paru mieux né, que celui-ci, qui garde les moutons. Je me trouverois trop heureux d'avoir un fils aussi beau, aussi sensé, & aussi aimable.

Il me paroît propre à tout: & si l'on a soin de l'instruire, ce sera affurément un jour un grand homme. Je veux le faire élever auprès de moi.

Le roi emmena Alibeg, qui fut bien surpris d'apprendre à qui il s'étoit rendu agréable. Ou lui fit apprendre à lire, à ecrire, à chanter, & ensuite on lui donna des maîtres pour les arts & pour les sciences, qui ornent l'esprit.

D'abord il fut un peu ébloui de la cour; & son grand changement de fortune changea un peu son cœur. Son âge It was an agreeable novelty for the king, to hear him talk with-

out the least reserve.

He gave the courtier who accompanied him a private fignal, not to discover that he was the king; for fear Alibeg, if he once knew with whom he conversed, should lose in an instant his wonted freedom, and all his other graces.

I am now convinced, said the prince to his courtier, that nature is as beautiful in the lowest state,

as in the highest.

No monarch's fon was ever born with nobler faculties than this young shepherd. I should think myself infinitely happy had I a son so beautiful, so amiable, and so discreet.

He seems to me to have a promising genius; and if he be but duly instructed, he will doubtless. in process of time, become a great man. I'll have him educated at

my own court.

The king accordingly took Alibeg away with him, who was much surprised to find that a prince should be so pleased with his conversation. He was at first taught to read, write, and fing, and afterwards improved, by proper tutors, in all the arts and sciences which adorn the mind.

At first, he was somewhat startled at the grandeur of the court; and his sudden revolution of fortune, in some mea-

& sa faveur joints ensemble | sure influenced bis temper. Hi altérèrent un peu sa sagesse & fa moderation.

Au lieu de sa houlette, de fa flute, & de son habit de berger, il prit une robe de pourpre, brodée d'or, avec un turban couvert de pierreries.

Sa beauté effaça tout ce que la cour avoit de plus agréable : il se rendit capable des affaires les plus férieuses, & mérita la confiance de fon maître; qui, connoissant le goût exquis d'Alibeg pour toutes let magnificences d'un palais, lui donna enfin une charge très-confidérable en Perse, qui est celle de garder tout ce que le prince a de pierreriet & de meubles précieux.

Pendant toute la vie du grand Cha-Abbas, la faveur d'Alibeg

ne fit que croître.

Mais en s'avançant dans un âge plus mûr, il se souvint de fon ancienne condition, & fou-

vent il la regrettoit.

O beaux jours! se disoit-il à lui-même; jours innocens; jours où j'ai goûté une joie pure & fans péril; jours depuis lesquels je n'en ai vû aucun de fi doux, ne vous reverrai-je jamais? Celui qui m'a prive de vous, en me donnant tant de richesses, m'a tout ôté.

youth, and the king's favour to gether, wrought too visible a change in his prudence and moderation.

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His crook, his pipe, and shepberd's dress were now forsaken, and instead thereof be appeared in a purple robe, embroidered with gold, and a turban en-

riched with jewels.

He made a more agreeable figure than any other at court. He was qualified to transact the most important affairs, and merited the confidence of his mafter; who, conscious of Alibeg's refined taste for grandeur, conferred on him at last one of the most advantageous posts in all Persia, that is, made him jewel-keeper, and treasurer of his bousbold.

During the whole reign of the great Cha-Abbas, Alibeg's reputation daily increased.

But as be advanced in years, be remembered his former state of life, and often with regret.

O happy days! would be whifper to himself; O innocent days! days wherein I tasted a true joy without any danger. Days! fince which I never saw one so pleasant, shall I never see you more? He who has deprived me of you, by making me thus great, bas utterly undone me.

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Il voulut aller revoir son village; il s'attendrit dans tous les lieux où il avoit autresois dansé, chanté, joué de la flûte avec ses compagnons.

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Il fit quelque bien à tous ses parens, & à tous ses amis : mais il leur souhaita, pour principal bonheur, de ne quitter jamais la vie champêtre, & de n'éprouver jamais les malheurs de la cour.

Il les éprouva ces malheurs, après la mort de son bon maître Cha-Abbas; son fils Cha-Séphi succéda à ce prince. Des courtisans envieux & pleins d'artifice trouvèrent moyen de le prèvenir contre Alibeg.

Il a abusé, disoient-ils, de la confiance du seu roi. Il a amassé des trésors immenses, & a détourné plusieurs choses d'un très grand prix, dont il étoit dépositaire.

Cha-Séphi étoit tout ensemble jeune & prince! il n'en falloit pas tant pour être crédule, inappliqué, & fans précaution.

Il eut la vanité de vouloir paroître réformer ce que le roi son père avoit fait, & juger mieux que lui.

Pour avoir un prétexte de déposséder Alibeg de sa charge, il lui demanda, selon le conseil de ses courtisans envieux, de lui apporter le cime, terre garni de diamans d'un Alibeg determined to revisit bis native willage; be gazed with fondness on all those places, where he had formerly danced, sung, and tuned his pipe with his fellow swains.

He made some presents to all bis friends and relations; but advised them, as they valued their peace of mind, never to resign their rural pleasures, never to experience the anxieties and missortunes of a court.

Alibeg felt those anxieties and missortunes himself, soon after the death of his good master Cha-Abbas. Cha-Sephi succeeded his father. Some envious, artful courtiers found means to prejudice the young prince against Alibeg.

He has, said they, betrayed the trust reposed in him by the late king. He has hoarded up immense treasures for his own use, and embezzled several valuable effects, with which he was intrusted.

Cha-Sephi was young, and withal a monarch, which was more than sufficient to make him credulous, remiss, and indiscreet.

He had the vanity to think himself qualified to reform his father's actions, and judge of things better than he.

To have some plea for removing Alibeg from his post, he charged him, pursuant to the advice of his malicious courtiers, to produce the scymitar, set with diamonds of an immense value, which his prix immense, que le roi son | royal grandsire used to wear in grand père avoit accoûtumé de

porter dans les combats.

Cha-Abbas avoit fait autrefois ôter de ce cimeterre tous ces beaux diamans; & Alibeg prouva par de bons témoins, que la chose avoit été faite par l'ordre du feu roi, avant que la charge eût été donnée à Alibeg.

Quand les ennemis d'Alibeg virent qu'ils ne pouvoient plus se servir de ce prétexte pour le perdre, ils conseillerent à Cha-Séphi de lui commander de faire dans quinze jours un inventaire exact de tous les meubles précieux dont il étoit

chargé.

Au bout de quinze jours il demanda à voir lui même toutes choses. Alibeg lui ouvrit toutes les portes, & lui montra tout ce qu'il avoit en garde. Rien n'y manquoit; tout étoit propre, bien rangé, & conserve avec grand soin.

Le roi, bien étonné de trouver par tout tant d'ordre & d'exactitude, étoit presque revenu en faveur d'Alibeg, lorsqu'il apperçut, au bout d'une grande gallerie, pleine de meubles très somptueux, une porte de fer qui avoit trois grandes ferrures.

C'est là, lui dirent à l'oreille les courtifans jaloux, qu'Alibeg a caché toutes les cho-

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Cha-Abbas had formerly ordered these costly decorations to be taken out; and Alibeg brought sufficient evidence to prove that they were so removed by express command of the late king, long before his promotion to that office.

When Alibeg's enemies found this scheme too weak to effect his ruin, they prevailed on Cha-Sephi to give him strict orders to produce, within a fortnight, an exact inventory of all the rich furniture entrusted to bis care.

As soon as that term was expired, the king infifted on seeing every thing himfelf. Alibeg opened every door, and shewed him every thing committed to his charge. No one article was missing; every thing was clean, in its proper place, and preserved with great care.

The king, surprised to see such order and acconomy every where observed, began to entertain a favourable opinion of Alibeg, till be espied, at the end of a long gallery, full of the richest furniture, an iron door with three

strong locks.

There it is, whispered the envious courtiers in his ear, that Alibeg has concealed all the

robees.

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Auffi - tôt le roi en colère s'écria : Je veux voir ce qui est au-delà de cette porte. Qu'y avez-vous mis? Montrez-le moi.

A ces mots Alibeg se jeta à ses genoux, le conjurant, au nom de Dieu, de ne lui ôter pas ce qu'il avoit de plus précieux fur la terre.

Il n'est pas juste, disoit-il, que je perde en un moment ce qui me reste, & qui fait ma ressource, après avoir travaillé tant d'années auprès du roi, votre père. Otez-moi, si vous voulez, tout le reste; mais laissez moi ceci.

Le roi ne douta point que ce ne fût un trefor mal acquis avoit amasse. Il qu'Alibeg prit un ton plus haut, & voulut absolument qu'on ouvrit cette porte.

Enfin Alibeg, qui en avoit les clefs, l'ouvrit lui-même. On ne trouva en ce lieu que la houlette, la flûte, & l'habit de berger, qu'Alibeg avoit porté autrefois, & qu'il revoyoit souvent avec joie, de peur d'oublier sa première condition.

Voilà, dit-il, ô grand roi, les précieux restes de mon ancien bonheur. Ni la fortune, ni votre puissance, n'ont pu me les ôter.

Voilà mon trefor, que je garde pour m'enrichir, quand vous m'aurez fait pauvre,

ses précieuses qu'il vous a dé- | valuable effects which be bas purloined from you.

Thereupon the king in a passion cried out: I will see what is in that room. What have you concealed there? Shew it me.

Alibeg, thereupon, fell prostrate at his feet, conjuring him, in the name of God, not to disposses bim of all that he held valuable upon earth.

It is not just, said be, that I should lose at once all that I am worth, all my future dependence, after baving served your royal father so many years. Strip me, if you think fit, of every thing besides; but leave me this.

Cha - Sephi now took it for granted, that all Alibeg's illgotten treasure lay conceased there. He exalted his voice, and peremptorily commanded the door to be

At length Alibeg, who had the keys in his pocket, unlocked it himjelf. Nothing, however, was found there, but his crook, his pipe, and the rural babit which be wore in his youth, and often viewed with pleasure, for fear he should forget his mean extraction.

Behold, great Sir, faid be, the valuable remains of my former felicity, which neither fortune nor your majesty have taken from

Behold my treasure, which I reserve to make me rich, when you shall think proper to make

Reprenez tout le reste; mais me poor. Take back every thing mon premier état.

Les voilà mes vrais biens, qui ne me manqueront ja-

mais.

Les voilà ces biens fimples, innocens, toujours doux, à ceux qui savent se contenter du nécessaire, & qui ne se tourmentent point pour le superflu.

Les voilà ces biens dont la liberté & la sûreté sont les

fruits.

Les voilà ces biens qui ne m'ent jamais donné un moment d'embarras.

O chers instrumens d'une vie fimple & heureuse! je n'aime que vous ; c'est avec vous que je veux vivre & mourir.

Pourquoi faut-il que d'autres biens trompeurs foient venus me furprendre, & troubler

le repos de ma vie?

Je vous les rends, grand roi, toutes ces richesses, qui me viennent de votre libéralité.

Je ne garde que ce que j'avois, quand le roi votre père vint, par les graces, r : rendre malheureux.

Le roi, entendant ces paroles, comprit l'innocence d'Alibeg; & étant indigné contre les courtisans qui l'avoient voulu perdre, il les chassa d'auprès de lui.

Alibeg devint fon principal officier, & fut chargé des

laissez-moi ces chers gages de besides; but leave me these dear pledges of my rural station.

These are my substantial riches. which will never fail me.

These are simple, innocent, and ever grateful to all such as can live contented with the necessaries of life, and never torment themselves about superfluous enjoyments.

These are riches, which are possessed with liberty ana safety.

These are rickes, which never gave me one moment's disquiet.

O ye dear implements of a plain, but happy life! I value none but you: with you I'll live and die.

Why have these false alluring riches thus deluded me, and robbed me of my repose?

I here refign, great Sir, the many favours which your royal bounty has bestowed upon me.

I will only reserve what I had when the king your father, by bis munificience, made me miserable.

The king, upon this declaration, was convinced of Alibeg's innocence, and resenting the perfidiousness of those courtiers who conspired his downfal, banished them from court.

Alibeg became his prime minister, and was entrusted with

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affaires les plus secrètes: mais il revoyoit tous les jours sa houlette, sa flûte, & son ancien habit, qu'il tenoit tou-jours prêt dans son trésor, pour les réprendre dès que la fortune inconstante troubleroit sa faveur.

Il mourut dans une extrême vieillesse, sans jamais avoir voulu ni faire punir ses ennemis, ni amasser aucun bien; & ne laissant à ses parens que de quoi vivre dans la condition de bergers, qu'il crut toujours la plus sûre & la plus heureuse.

the most important secrets. He visited, however, every day his crook, his pipe, and rural babit, which he always kept locked up in his treasury, that he might have them ready whenever sickle fortune should throw him out of favour.

He died in a good old age, without the least inclination to have his enemies punished, or to increase his possessions, and left his relations no more than what would decently maintain them in the station of shepherds, which he always thought the safest and most hap.

The Adventures of ROSIMOND and BRAMINTES.

FAB. II.

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IL étoit une fois un jeune homme plus beau que le jour, nommé Rossmond, & qui avoit autant d'esprit & de vertu, que son frère aîné Braminte étoit mal fait, désagréable, brutal, & méchant,

Leur mère, qui avoit horreur de son fils aîné, n'avoit des yeux que pour voir le cadet.

L'aîné, jaloux, inventa une calomnie horrible pour perdre son frère.

FAB. II.

NCE upon a time there was a youth named Rosimond, who was fairer than the light, and as virtuous and discreet as his elder brother, Bramintes, was homely, aisagreeable, inhuman, and morose.

Their mother, who had an aversion for her eldest son, was extravagantly fond of the youngest.

Bramintes being jealous, inwented a most notorious falsehood to ruin his brother.

Il dit à son père que Rosimond alloit fouvent chez un voifin, qui étoit son ennemi, pour lui rapporter tout ce qui se passoit au logis, & pour lui donner les moyens d'empoi-

sonner son père.

Le père fort emporté, battit cruellement fon fils, le mit en fang, puis le tint trois jours en prison sans nourriture; & enfin le chassa de sa maison, en le menaçant de le tuer, s'il revenoit jamais.

La mère épouvantée n'ofa rien dire ; elle ne fit que gémir

L'enfant s'en alla pleurant, & ne fachant où se retirer, il traversa sur le soir un grand bois.

La nuit le surprit au pied d'un rocher; il se mit à l'entrée d'une caverne, sur un tapis de mousse, où couloit un clair ruisseau, & il s'y endormit de lassitude.

Au point du jour, en s'éveillant, il vit une belle femme, monté sur un cheval gris, avec une housse en broderie d'or, qui paroissoit aller à la chasse.

N'avez vous point vu passer un cerf, & des chiens? lui dit elle. Il répondit que non. Puis elle lui dit; Il me semble que vous êtes affligé. Qu'avez vous? lui dit-elle.

He affured his father that Rosimond frequently visited a neighbour, who was a professed enemy, in order to inform him of all their family-secrets, and give him an opportunity of poisoning his father.

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The old man, highly incensed, beat Rosimond most unmercifully, made him all over bloody, then confined him for three days, without the least subsistence; and at length turned him out of doors, threatening to murder bim if ever be returned.

The mother, thunder - fruck, durst not say a word; she only sat

and fighed.

Poor Rosimond went away all drowned in tears; and not knowing rubere to steer his course, rambled in the evening through a

large wood. . When night overtook him, he was got to the foot of a large rock; be laid himself down at the entrance of a cavern, upon a mossy bank, near which a crystal stream ran purling down; and,

being tired, fell afleep.

At break of day, awaking, he espied a beautiful damsel, mounted on a grey borse, with bousings embroidered all with gold, and drest in the babit of a huntress.

Have you not seen a stag, and a pack of bounds, pass by this way? Said she. He answered, he had not. Then said she to him, you seem dejected. What disturbs you? Said She.

Tenez,

Tenez, voilà une bague, qui vous rendra le plus heureux & le plus puissant des hommes, pourvû que vous n'en abusiez jamais.

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Quand vous tournerez le diamant en dedans, vous serez d'abord invisible. Dès que vous le tournerez en dehors, vous paroîtrez à découvert.

Quand vous mettrez l'anneau à votre petit doigt, vous paroitrez le fils du roi, suivi de toute une cour magnifique.

Quand vous le mettrez au quatrième doigt, vous paroîtrez dans votre figure naturelle.

Aussi-tôt le jeune homme comprit que c'étoit une sée qui lui parloit. Après ces paroles elle s'ensonça dans les bois.

Pour lui, il s'en retourna aussi tôt chez son père, avec impatience de faire l'essai de sa hagne. Il vit & entendit tout ce qu'il voulut, sans être découvert.

Il ne tint qu'à lui de se venger de son frère, sans s'exposer à aucun danger, il se montra seulement à sa mère, l'embrassa, & lui dit toute sa merveilleuse aventure.

Ensuite mettant l'anneau enchanté à son petit doigt, il parut tout-à-coup comme le prince sils du roi, avec cent Here, take this ring, which will make you the happiest, and the greatest man living, if you never make a wrong use of it.

Whenever you shall turn the diamond on the inside of your hand, you shall instantly become invisible. As soon as you shall turn it out, you shall be visible again.

When you wear it on your little finger, you hall resemble the king': fon, with a numerous and splendid retinue.

When you wear it on your fourth finger, you shall appear in your own proper form.

Rosimond was now convinced. that she who spoke to him was a fairy. After these directions, she struck into the woods.

He, on the other hand, returned immediately to his father's house, impatient to make trial of his prosent. He saw and heard what soever be desired, without discovery.

He had now full power to gratify his revenge upon his brother, without exposing himself to the least danger. He only shewed himself, however, to his mother, embraced her, and told her the whole strange adventure.

Then putting his magic ring upon his little finger, he at once appeared to be the young prince, attended by a hundred

beaux chevaux, & un grand | borfe guards, and a numerous nombre d'officiers richement train of officers richly dreft. vêtus.

Son père fut bien étonné de voir le fils du roi dans sa petite maison : il étoit embarrassé, ne fachant quels respects il devoit lui rendre.

Alors Rofimond lui demanda combien il avoit de fils? Deux, répondit le père.

Je les veux voir. Faites les venir tout à l'heure, lui dit Rofimond. Je les veux emmener tous deux à la cour pour faire Jeur fortune.

Le père timide répondit en hésitant: Voilà l'aîné, que je vous présente.

Où est donc le cadet? Je le veux voir aussi, dit encore Rofimond.

Il n'est pas ici, dit le père. Je l'avois châtie pour une faute, & il m'a quitté.

Alors Rosimond lui dit: Il falloit le reprendre, mais non pas le chaffer.

Donnez-moi toujours l'aîné; qu'il me suive ; & vous, dit-il, parlant au père, suivez deux gardes, qui vous conduiront au lieu que je leur marquerai.

Austi-tôt deux gardes emmenèrent le père; & la fée dont nous avons parlé l'ayant trouvé dans une forêt, elle le frappa d'une verge d'or, & le fit entrer dans une caverne

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His father was in a great aftonishment to see the king's son in his bumble cottage, and in the utmost confusion, not knowing bow to behave himself on such an oc. cafion.

Rosimond then asked him how many sons be bad? Two, replied the father.

Let me see them. Order them to come to me immediately, said Rosimona; I'll take them both to court with me, and raise their fortunes.

The old man, trembling, replied with hesitation, This is my eldest, Sir, at your service.

Where then is your youngest? I must take him with me too, says Rosimond.

He is not at home, Sir, Said the father. I corrected him for some misdemeanour, and be ran away from me.

Then Rosimond told him: You ought to reprove, but not to turn a son out of doors.

Let your eldest son, however, follow me; and do you, said he, speaking to his father, go along with these two officers, who will conduct you to the place where I have ordered them.

Imm diately two of bis guards conveyed the father away; and the fairy before mentioned, meeting him in a forest, struck him with her golden wand, and drove bim into a bollow gloom

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meura enchanté.

Demeurez-y, dit elle, jufqu'à ce que votre fils vienne

vous en tirer.

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Cependant le fils alla à la cour du roi, dans un tems où le jeune prince s'étoit embarqué pour aller faire la guerre dans une île éloignée; il avoit été emporté par les vents sur des côtes inconnues, où, après un naufrage, il étoit captif chez un peuple sauvage.

Rofimond parut à la cour, comme s'il eût été le prince qu'on croyoit perdu, & que

tout le monde pleuroit.

Il dit qu'il étoit revenu par le secours de quelques marchands, fans lesquels il seroit peri : il fit la joie publique.

Le roi parut si transporte, qu'il ne pouvoit parler; & il ne se lassoit point d'embrasser ce fils qu'il avoit cru mort.

La reine fut encore plus attendrie. On fit de grandes rejouissances dans tout le roy-

aume.

Un jour celui qui passoit pour le prince, dit à son véritable frère:

Braminte, vous voyez que e vous at tire de votre village, pour faire votre forune: mais je sais, que vous etes un menteur, & que vous

fombre & profonde, où il de- | cave, where be remained enchanted.

> There rest confined, said she, until your son comes to release

Mean while Rosimond went to the king's court, just as the young prince had embarked to invade some foreign island; be was driven, however, by contrary winds, upon an unknown coast, where, Suffering Shipwreck, he became the prisoner of the barbarous vatives.

Rosimond appeared at court, as if he had to the king's son, whom all imagined to be loft, and all lamented.

He told them that he was saved by the timely relief of some merchants, without whose aid be had inevitably perished. He had the congratulations of the whole court.

The king seemed so transported that he could not speak, and incessantly folded his son, whom he thought dead, within his arms.

The queen was still more tenderly affected. There were public rejoicings throughout the kingdom.

One day he who paffed for the prince, thus addressed bis real trother:

Bramintes, you are conscious that I took you from the plough to advance your fortune: yet I know you are a liar, and that by your false accusations you

avez, par vos impostures, causé | bave undone your brother. He is le malheur de votre frère Rofimond; il est ici caché. Je speak to bim, that be may upbraid veux que vous lui parliez, & you with your ungenerous treat. qu'il vous reproche vos im- ment. postures.

Braminte tremblant, se jeta à ses pieds, & lui avoua sa

faute.

N'importe, dit Rosimond, je veux que vous parliez à votre frère, & que vous lui demandiez pardon.

Il sera bien généreux s'il vous pardonne; vous ne le méritez pas; il eft ins mon cabinet, où je vous le ferai voir tout à l'heure.

Cependant je m'en vais dans une chambre voifine, pour vous laisser librement

avec lui.

Braminte entra pour obeir dans le cabinet. Aussi-tôt Rofimond change a fon anneau, passa dans cette chambre, & puis il entra par un autre porte de derrière avec sa figure naturelle, où Braminte fut bien honteux de le voir.

Il lui demanda pardon, & lui promit de réparer toutes ses fautes.

Rosimond l'embrassa en pleurant, lui pardonna, & lui dit:

Je suis en pleine faveur auprès du prince. Il ne tient favour; it is in my power ti qu'à moi de vous faire périr, ou de vous tenir toute votre vie dans une prison: mais je days; but I'll be as indulgent

bere incognito; I will have you

Bramintes trembling, fell pro-Arate at bis feet, and pleaded guilty.

Your confession is vain, said Rosimond, I charge you to Speak to

He will be very generous if be forgives you; you don't deserve it. He is now in my closet, where you shall see him instantly.

your brother, and beg his pardon.

In the mean time I'll with. draw to the next room, that you may converse with him without

referve.

Bramintes went into the prince's closet, in obedience to his com. mands. Immediately Rosemond altered the position of his ring, went cross the chamber, and then came in his proper shape through a back door to his brother, who was perfectly asbamed to set bim.

He begged his pardon, and promised to make atonement for his rurongs.

Rosimond with tears embraced bim, and forgave bim, jaying;

I am entirely in the prince's take away your life, or keep you in confinement all your

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Braminte, honteux & confondu, lui répondit avec soumission, n'ofant lever les yeux, ni le nommer son frère.

Ensuite Rosimond fit semblant de faire un voyage en fecret, pour aller épouser une princesse d'un royaume voisin; mais fous ce prétexte, il alla voir fa mère, à laquelle il raconta tout-ce qu'il avoit fait à la cour, & lui donna dans le besoin quelque petit secours d'argent. Car le roi lui en laissoit prendre tant qu'il vouloit; mais il n'en prenoit jamais beaucoup.

Cependant il s'éleva une furieuse guerre entre le roi & un autre roi voisin, qui étoit injuste & de mauvaise foi.

Rosimond alla à la cour du roi ennemi, entra par le moyen de son anneau dans tous les conseils secrets de ce prince, demeurant toujours invisible.

Il profita de tout ce qu'il apprit des mesures des ennemis. Il les prévint, & les deconcerta en tout.

Il commanda l'armée contre eux; il les defit entierement dans une grande bataille, & conclut bientet avec eux une paix glorieuse à des conditions equitables.

veux être aussi bon envers vous, to you, as you have been unmerciful to me.

> Bramintes, blushing, and in confusion, answered with all due submission, not daring to lift up his eyes, or call him brother.

Soon after Rosimond pretended to go incognito to court a neighbouring princess; but under that pretence, be made a vifit to bis mother, to whom he related all his court-adventures, and supplied ber with what little money would be sufficient to answer her private occasions. for the king gave bim free liberty to take whatever he pleased out of his treasury; be seldom made free, bowever, with any considerable Jums.

In the mean time there was an open rupture between the king and a neighbouring prince, who was unjust and perfidious.

Rosimond went to the enemy's court, and entered invisibly, by viriue of his ring, into that king's privy council.

He turned all their projects to bis own advantage; be prevented them in every thing, and baffled all their measures.

He commanded the army against them; he entirely defeated them in a pitched battle, and soon after concluded an honourable peace with them on advantageous terms.

Le roi ne songeoit qu'à le marier avec une princesse héritière d'un royaume voisin, & plus belle que les Graces.

Mais un jour, pendant que Rosimond étoit à la chasse dans la même forêt où il avoit autresois trouvé la fée, elle se

présenta à lui.

Gardez-vous bien, lui ditelle d'une voix sévère, de vous marier, comme si vous étiez le prince; il ne faut tromper personne; il est juste que le prince, pour qui on vous prend, revienne succéder à son père.

Allez le chercher dans une île, où les vents que j'enverrai enfler les voiles de votre vaiffeau, vous mèneront sans peine.

Hâtez - vous de rendre ce fervice à votre maître, contre ce qui pourroit flatter votre ambition, & songez à rentrer en homme de bien dans votre condition naturelle.

Si vous ne le faites, vous ferez injuste & malheureux; je vous abandonnerai à vos

anciens malheurs.

Rosimond prosita sans peine d'un si sage conseil. Sous prétexte d'une négociation secrète dans un état voisin, il s'embarqua sur un vaisseau, & les vents le menèrent d'abord dans l'île, où la sée lui avoit dit qu'étoit le vrai sils du roi.

The king thought of nothing but marrying his son with a princess, heiress of a neighbouring kingdom, and more beauteous than the Graces.

But one day as Rosimond was hunting in the same forest where he first met his guardian fairy, she appeared to him again.

Take special care, said she, in a magisterial tone, not to marry as if you really were the prince. You shall deceive no one. It is but just that the young prince, for whom others take you, should return and succeed his father.

Go, find him out, in an island, whereto the winds which I will cause to fill your swelling sails

shall soon conduct you.

Make haste and pay this duty to your master, in opposition to the alluring hopes of fond ambition, and think, like an honest man, of reassuming your own private station.

If you act otherwise, you will be unjust, and unhappy likewise. I myself will abandon you to all

your former misfortunes.

Rosimond, without reluctance, listened to her just admonitions. Under pretence of a private negociation with a neighbouring state, he went on board a vessel, and the winds soon conveyed him to the island where the fairy had told him the prince royal was detained.

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Ce prince étoit captif chez un peuple sauvage, où l'on lui faisoit garder des troupeaux.

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Rosimond, invisible, l'alla enlever dans les pâturages, où il conduisoit son troupeau; & le couvrant de son propre manteau qui étoit invisible comme lui, il le délivra des mains de ces peuples cruels; ils s'embarquèrent ensemble.

D'autres vents, obéissant à la sée, les ramenèrent; ils arrivèrent ensemble dans la chambre du roi. Rosimond se présenta à lui, & lui dit: Vous m'avez cru votre fils; je ne le suis pas, mais je vous le rends; tenez, le voilà lui-

même.

Le roi, bien étonné, s'adresse à son fils, & lui dit,
N'est-ce pas vous, mon fils,
qui avez vaincu mes ennemis,
& qui avez fait glorieusement
la paix? Ou bien est-il vrai
que vous avez fait un naufrage, que vous avez été captif, & que Rossmond vous a
délivré?

Oui, mon père, réponditil. C'est lui qui est venu dans le pays où j'étois captis. Il m'a enlevé; je lui dois la liberté, & le plaisir de vous revoir. C'est à lui, & non pas à moi, à qui vous devez la victoire.

Le roi ne pouvoit croire ce qu'on lui disoit; mais Ro-

His highness was a captive of the barbarous inbabitants, who made him tend their cattle.

The invisible Rosimond went to release him from the meadows where he fed their herds, and covering him with his mantle, which was as invisible as himself, he delivered him out of their cruel hands, and they embarked together.

Fresh winds, obedient to the fairy's call, wasted them back; they came together into the old king's apartment. Rosimond appeared before him, and said, Your majesty has taken me to be your son: I am not, but here I restore him to your arms; behold it is he himself.

The king, very much surprised, addressed himself to the young prince, and said: Was it not you, my son, who overcame our enemies, and made such an advantageous peace? Or is it true that you have been shipwrecked? that you have been a captive, and been set at liberty by Rosimond?

Yes, my good father, replied he, it was he that came into the island where I was made a slave. It was he delivered me. My liberty, and the pleasure of seeing you again, is wholly owing to his conduct. It is to him, not to me, that you must attribute your conquests.

The king could scarce believe bis son's affertion, till Rosimond

fimond.

fimond, changeant sa bague, se montra au roi sous la figure du prince; & le roi épouvanté vit à la sois deux hommes qui lui parûrent tous deux ensemble son même fils.

Alors il offrit, pour tant de fervices, des sommes immenses à Rosimond, qui les resusa; il demanda seulement au roi la grace de conserver à son frère Bramintes une charge qu'il avoit à la cour.

Pour lui, il craignit l'inconftance de la fortune, l'envie des hommes, & sa propre fragilité. Il voulut se retirer dans son village avec sa mère, où il se mit à cultiver la terre.

La fée qu'il revit encore dans le bois, lui montra la caverne où son père étoit, & lui dit les paroles qu'il falloit prononcer pour le délivrer.

Il prononça avec une trèsfensible joie ces paroles. Il délivra son père, qu'il avoit depuis long-tems impatience de délivrer, & lui donna de quoi passer doucement sa vieillesse.

Rosimond sut ainsi le bienfaiteur de toute sa famille, & il eut le plaisir de saire du bien à tous ceux qui avoient voulu lui saire du mal.

Après avoir fait les plus grands choses pour la cour, changing the position of his ring, stood before him in the form and likeness of his son: and his majesty was startled to see two at once so impossible to be distinguished.

Then he offered Resimond an immense reward for his signal services, which he resused; he only requested that his brother Bramintes might be continued in the same post which he was then possessed of.

As for his part, he was fearful of the fickleness of fortune, the envy of mankind, and his own frailties. He determined to retire to his own willage, where his mother resided, and there spend his time in rural labours.

The fairy who again met him in the grove, shewed him the cavern where his father was confined, and told him the words he should pronounce in order to release him.

He pronounced those words with the utmost pleasure. He procured his father's freedom, which he long earnestly wished to do, and gave him a sufficient sum of money to support him comfortably in his old age.

Rosimond was thus a benefactor to his who'e family, and enjoyed the satisfaction of doing good even to those who had attempted to injure and oppress him.

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Pour comble de sagesse, il craignit que son anneau ne le tentat de fortir de la solitude, & ne le rangageat dans les grandes affaires.

Il retourna dans le bois où la fée lui avoit apparu si favorablement; il alloit tous les jours auprès de la caverne, où il avoit eu le bonheur de la voir autrefois, & c'étoit dans l'espérance de l'y revoir.

TRUE ABY ONE WARREN - IN Enfin elle s'y présenta encore à lui, & il lui rendit l'anneau enchante.

Je vous rends, lui dit-il, un don d'un fi grand prix, mais fi dangereux, & duquel il est fi facile d'abuser. le ne me croirai en fureté, que quand je n'aurai plus de quoi fortir de ma solitude, avec tant de moyens de contenter toutes mes passions.

Pendant que Roumond rendoit cette bague, Braminte, dont le méchant naturel n'étoit point corrige, s'abandonna à toutes les pattions, & voulut engager le jeune prince, qui coit devenu roi, à traiter indignement Rollmond.

La fée dit à Rofimond: Votre frère, touj urs impof teur, à voulu vous rendre t, be suspect au nouveau roi, & vous perdre: il merite d'e-

asked no other favour than the liberty of living at a distance from its reigning wices, 91199 1911

As an instance of bis consummate wisdom, he was afraid lest his magic ring should tempt him to refign bis solitude, and accept once more of some public employment.

He returned therefore to the grove where the fairy had appeared to bim in so friendly a manner; be vifited the cavern every day, where he had the good fortune formerly to meet with her, in hopes to fee b.r once again.

In a short time she came, and be returned the magic ring to

I give you back, faid be, your inestimable present, with is for dangerous, and jo cofy to be mifapplied. I shail never think myjelf secure, till I bave no temptation left to quit my folitary state, or means to gratify my palhons.

Whilf R simond was thus resigning up his ring, Bramintes, auboje natural temper was still as baje and incorrigible as ever, indulged every pe fion, and it ove to prevail the young prince, who we then king, 10 punis Refrond for a traiter.

Your brother, faid the fairy to Resimons, is an ungrateful villain aims to prejudice the new king against you, and unde you: be deserves to be je-

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tre puni, & il faut qu'il pe- | verely tunished; and shall inevia rifle. Je m'en vais lui donner cette bague que vous me rendez. and framajaria A

Rofimond pleura le malheur de son frère; puis il dit à la fee: Comment pretendez-vous le punir pan un fi merveilleux present? Il en abusera pour persecuter tous les gens de bien, & pour avoir une puissance fans bornes. Sara sa a canal

very day, wine to but the Les mêmes choses, repondit la fée, font un remède falutaire aux uns, & un poiion mortel aux autres. La prospérité est la source de tous les maux pour les méchans. Quand on veut punir un fcelerat, il n'y a qu'à le rendre bien puissant, pour le faire perir bientôt.

Elle alla ensuite au palais; elle se montra à Braminte sous la figure d'une vieille femme couverte de haillons; elle lui dit, l'ai retiré des mains de votre frère la bague que je lui avois prêtée, & avec laquelle il s'étoit acquis tant de gloire : recevez-la de moi, & penfez vien à l'usage que vous en -Ast

Braninte répondit en riant ; Je ne feni pas comme mon trère, qui fur affez insensé pour aller chercher le prince, au lieu de régner en la place.

Braminte, avec cette bague, ne songea qu'à découvrir les fecrets de toutes les familles

tably periff. I'll gothis infant! and give him the ring which you bave returned. admos wo

Rosimond with tears deplored his brother's misfortunes. Then be addressed himself to the fairy ? Which way do you propose to pus nish him by such an inestimuble present ? He will certainly make a wrong use of it, to tyrannize over all good men, and rule with arbitrary power. of no novs li

The fame ingredients, replied the fairy, may be a specific remedy for one man, and yet perfeet poison for another. Prosperity to wicked men is the fountain of all misfortunes. When we would punish a villain, we make him very powerful, and then he foon precipitates bis wown destruction.

She went soon after to the palace; she appeared to Bramintes in the form of an old swoman, in a tattered dress; she said to bim, I have taken away from your brother the ring with which I entrusted him, and by which be acquired so much renown: 1 now give it to you; and confider well what use you shall make of gager le june pri ce ;

Bramintes an wered with 4 Smile; I shall not, like my brother, be so foolish as to bunt out the lawful heir, when I may reign in his stead.

Bramintes, possessed of this ring, thought of nothing but prying into family secrets, be-

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qu'à commettre des trahisons, des meurtres, & des infamies; qu'à écouter les conseils du roi, qu'à enlever les richesses des particuliers. Ses crimes invisibles étonnoient tour le monde.

Le Roi, veyant tant de secrets découverts, ne savoit à quoi attribuer cet inconvénient; mais la prospérité sans bornes, & l'insolence de Braminte, lui firent soupçonner qu'il avoit l'anneau enchanté de son frère.

Pour le découvrir, il se servit d'un étranger d'une nation ennemie, à qui il donna une

grande fomme.

Cet homme vint la nuit offrir à Braminte, de la part du roi ennemi, des biens & des honneurs immenses, s'il vouloit lui faire savoir, par des espions, tout ce qu'il pourroit apprendre des secrets de son roi.

Braminte promit tout; alla même dans un lieu où on lui donna une somme très-grande, pour commencer sa récompense. Il se vanta d'avoir un anneau qui le rendoit invisible.

Le lendemain le roi l'envoya chercher, & le fit d'abord faisir; on lui ôta l'anneau, & on trouva sur lui plusieurs papiers qui prouvoient ses crimes.

Rosimond revint à la cour, pour demander la grace de ing guilty of treason, murder, and other enormous villanies; listening to the king's private councils, and plundering his richest subjects. The crimes which he committed whilst invisible startled all mankind.

The king perceiving that all his fecrets were discovered, could not imagine from whence the inconvenience could arise; but the boundless prosperity and insolence of Bramintes; made him suspect that he was in possession of his brother's ring.

In order to discover the truth, he employed a foreigner, the subjest of an enemy, and gave him

a confiderable reward.

This agent waited on Bramintes one night, and offered him, in the name of the king his master, an immense sum of money, and other royal favours, if he would give him intelligence, by proper spies, of all the king's secret transactions.

Bramintes affured him that he would; and went with him to a place appointed, where he received a very large gratuity, as earnest only of future favours. He boasted of having a which made him invisible

The next day the king sent for him, and caused him to be taken into custody; the secured his ring, and found several papers upon him, which were incontestible proofs of his mal-practices.

Resimond came once more to court, to sue for a pardon in

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On sit mourir Braminte; & l'anneau lui sut plus suneste, qu'il n'avoit été utile à son frère.

Le roi, pour consoler Rofimond de la punition de Braminte, lui rendit l'anneau, comme un trésor d'un prix infini Rosimond, affligé, n'en jugea pas de même; il retourna chercher la sée dans les bois.

Prenez, lui dit-il, votre anneau. L'expérience de mon frère m'a fait comprendre ce que je n'avois pas bien compris d'abord, quand vous me le dites.

Gardez cet instrument fatal de la perte de mon frère. Helas! il seroit encore vivant; il n'auroit pas accablé de douleur & de honte la vieillesse de mon père & de ma mère.

Il seroit peut être sage, & heureux, s'il n'avoit jamais eu de quoi contenter ses désirs. Oh, qu'il est dangereux de pouvoir plus que les autres mmes!

heur à eux à qui vous le donnerez. L'unique grace que je vous demende, c'est de ne le donner james à aucune des personnes pour qui je m'intéresse. behalf of his brother, but was refused.

Bramintes was executed; and the ring proved more fatal to him, than it had been advantageous to his brother.

The king, to make Rosimond some amends for the death of Bramintes, returned him his ring, as a treasure of inestimable value; but the disconsolate Rosimond thought it no recompence at all. He returned to look for the fairy in the grove.

Take back, said be to her, your ring. My brother's fate now fully convinces me of the truth of what you told me, though before I did not rightly comprehend it.

Keep to yourself the fatal cause of my poor brother's death.
Alas I be might still be living; be might not thus have overwhelmed with grief and shame his aged parents.

He might have been wife and batty, if it bad never been in bis power to gratify his passions.

O! bow dangerous it is to have superior power to other men!

Take back your ring. Unbappy be to whom it next is given. The only favour I have to beg is, that you will never part with it again to any friend of mine. fe

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UNE paysanne connoissoit dans son voisinage une sée: elle la pria de venir à une de ses couches, où elle eut une fille.

La fée prit d'abord l'enfant entre ses bras, & dit à la mère: Choisissez; elle sera, si vous voulez, belle comme le jour, d'un esprit encore plus charmant que sa beauté, & reine d'un grand royaume, mais malheureuse; ou bien elle sera laide & paysanne comme vous, mais contente dans sa condition.

La paysanne choisit d'abord pour cet enfant la beauté & l'esprit, avec une couronne, au hazard de quelque malheur.

Voilà la petite fille, dont la beauté commence déjà à effacer toutes celles qu'on avoit

jamais vues.

Son esprit étoit doux, poli, insinuant; elle apprenoit tout ce qu'on vouloit lui apprendre, & le savoit bientôt mieux que ceux qui le lui avoient appris.

Elle dansoit sur l'herbe les jours de sête, avec plus de

FAB. III.

A Poor country-woman was acquainted with a certain fairy in her neighbourhood: she invited her to her labour, at which time she was delivered

of a daughter.

and toures for tons. I mere

The fairy took the infant, as foon as born, into ber arms, and faid to ber mother: Take your choice; your daughter shall be, if you request it, beauteous as the day, and yet more witty than beauteous, she shall be queen of a spacious country, but unhappy; or otherwise, she shall prove a homely, poor country-woman, like yourself, but be contented in her bumble station.

The country - woman instantly chose for her daughter personal charms and wit, together with a

crown, at all events.

And now behold her wirgin charms already eclipse the lustre of all the fairest children that

were ever feen.

Her natural disposition was courteous, genteel, and engaging; she readily comprehended all the instructions which were given her, and in a very short time became more accomplished than even those who taught her.

She danced upon the tender grass on public festivals, with N 3 grace grace que toutes ses com-

pagnes.

Sa voix étoit plus touchante qu'aucun instrument de mufique, & elle faisoit elle-même les chansons qu'elle chantoit.

D'abord elle ne savoit point qu'elle étoit belle: mais en jouant avec ses compagnes sur le bord d'une claire sontaine, elle se vit; elle remarqua combien elle étoit différente des autres, elle s'admira.

Tout le pays, qui accouroit en foule pour la voir, lui fit encore plus connoître ses charmes.

Sa mère, qui comptoit sur Jes prédictions de la sée, la regardoit déjà comme un reine, & la gâtoit par ses complaitances.

La jeune fille ne vouloit ni filer, ni coudre, ni garder les moutons; elle s'amusoit à cueillir des sleurs, à en parer sa tête, à chanter & à danser à l'ombre des bois.

Le roi de ce pays-là étoit fort puissant, & il n'avoit qu'un fils, nommé Rosimond, qu'il

vouloit marier.

Il ne put jamis se résoudre à entendre parler d'aucune princesse des états voisins, parce qu'une sée lui avoit affuré, qu'il trouveroit une paysanne plus belle & plus parfaite que toutes les princesses du monde.

more grace than any of her comparnions.

Her voice was more melodious than the softest instrument of nusic, and her sonnets were all her 1

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own compositions.

At first she was not conscious of her beauty: but as she was playing with her companions on the banks of a transparent fountain, she saw herself in the liquid mirror, she observed how great a difference there was between her and several others; she was charmed with her own person.

All the country, who ran in crowds to see her, made her more conscious still of her superior

beauty.

Her mother, who relied on the prediction of the fairy, looked upon her already as a queen, and spoiled her by her indulgence.

The little wanton beauty would neither spin, nor sew, nor tend the flocks; but diverted herself in gathering flowers, adorning her head with them, singing and dancing in the shady groves.

The king of that country was very powerful, and had but one son, named Rosimond, whom he

was defirous to marry.

He could not bear the thoughts, bowever, of an alliance with any neighbouring princess, because a fairy had assured him, that he should, one day or other, meet with a country lass, who should be more beautiful and more accomplished than any princess in the world.

All prit la résolution de faire assembler toutes les jeunes villageoises de son royaume, au dessous de dix-huit ans, pour choisir celle qui seroit la plus digue d'être choise.

On exclut d'abord une quantité innombrable de filles, qui n'avoient qu'une médiocre beauté, & on en fépara trente qui surpassoient infiniment toutes les autres.

Florise (c'est le nom de notre jeune sille) n'eut pas de paine à être mise dans ce nombre.

On rangea ces trentes filles au milieu d'une grande salle, dans une espèce d'amphithéatre, où le roi & son fils les pouvoient regarder toutes à la fois.

Florise parut d'abord, au milieu de toutes les autres, ce qu'une belle anémone paroitoit parmi des soucis, ou ce qu'un oranger sleuri paroîtroit au milieu des buissons sauvages.

Ce roi s'écria qu'elle méritoit la couronne.

Rosimond se crut heureux de posséder Florise.

Ou lui ôta fes habits de village; on lui en donna qui étoient tous brodés d'or.

En un instant elle se vit couverte de perles & de diamans. He determined therefore to cause all the country maids residing within his dominions, who were under eighteen years of age, personally to appear at court, in order for his making choice of one, whom he should deem most worthy of his approbation.

A thousand young wirgins were immediately excluded, who were but ordinary beauties; and thirty were selected out of the throng, who infinitely surpassed the rest.

Florisa (for that is the name of our young country lass) found no difficulty to be admitted as one of these distinguished candidates.

These thirty beauties were ranged in a kind of an amphitheatre, in the middle of a spacious hall, that the king and his son might have a full view of them at once.

Florisa appeared at first glance, in the midst of her competitors, like a fair tulip in a hed of marygolds, or a blooming orange-tree in a hedge full of thorns and briars.

The king declared that she de-

Rosimond thought bimse's happy in the possession of Florisa.

She was stripped of her rural babit, and drest in royal robes, embroidered all with gold.

In a moment she saw herself covered with pearls and precious stones.

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Un grand nombre de dames étoient occupées à la servir.

On ne songeoit qu'à deviner re qui pouvoit lui plaire, pour le loi donner avant qu'elle eût la peine de demander.

Elle étoit logée dans un magnifique appartement du palais, qui n'avoit au lieu de tapitieries, que de grandes glaces de miroir, de toute la hauteur des chambres, & des cabinets, afin qu'elle cût le plaifir de voir sa beauté multipliée de tous cô és, & que le prince pût l'admirer, en quelque endroit qu'il jetât les yeux.

Rosimond avoit quitté la chasse, le jeu, tous les exercices du corps, pour être sans cesse auprès d'elle; & comme le roi son père étoit mort bientôt après le mariage, c'étoit la sage Florise, devenue reine, dont les conseils décidoient de toutes

les affaires de l'état.

La reine, mère du nouveau roi, nommée Gronipote, sut jalouse de sa belle fille.

Elle étoit artificieuse, maligne, cru, lle. La vieillesse avoit ajoûté une affreuse disformité à sa laideur naturelle, & elle ressembloit à une surie.

La beauté de Florise la faisoit paroître encore plus hideuse, & l'irritoit à tout moment: elle ne pouvoit sousfair qu'une si belle personne A numerous train of ladies were employed to attend ber perjon.

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They all fludied to find out aubat avoid please ber best, and to give it ber before she asked

for it.

She lay in a magnificent apartment of the palace, which,
inftead of being bung with tapeftry, was furnished with rich
cabinets, and spacious lookingglasses, tall as the room itself,
in order that she might see her
charms reflected from every side,
and that the prince, wherever
be cast his eyes, might there admire her.

Rosimond declined bunting, gaming, and all manner of bodily exercise, to be for ever in her company; and as the king his father died soon after the solemnization of their nuptials, Florisa became queen, and by her wise counsels governed the vobele nation.

The queen - downger, whose name was Gronipota, grew jealous of her daughter - inlaw.

She was subtle, malicious, and cruel. Old age had added a hideous deformity to her ugly aspect by nature, and she looked like a very fury.

The charms of Florisa made her appear still more disagreeable, and provoked her every moment. She could not hear the being a soil to so amiable

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donna à toutes les fureurs de to all the outrages of envy. l'envie.

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Vous n'avez point de cœur, disoit-elle souvent à son fils, d'avoir voulu épouser cette petite payfanne; & vous avez la bassesse d'en faire votre idole.

Elle est fière, comme fi elle étoit née dans la place où elle eft.

Quand le roi votre père voulut se marier, il me prefera à toute autre, parce que j'étois la fille d'un roi égal à lui.

C'est ainsi que vous devriez faire. Renvoyez cette petite bergere dans son village, & songez à quelque jeune princesse dont la naissance vous convienne.

Rosimond résistoit à sa mère; mais Gronipote enleva un jour un billet que Florise écrivoit au roi, & le donna à un jeune homme de la cour, qu'elle obligea d'aller porter ce billet au roi, comme si Florise lui avoit témoigné toute l'amitié, qu'elle ne devoit avoir que pour le roi feul.

Rohmond, aveuglé par la jalousie, & par les conseils malins que lui donna sa mère, fit enfermer Florise pour toute sa vie dans une haute tour, bâtie fur la pointe d'un rocher, qui s'elevoit dans la mer.

Là elle pleuroit nuit & jour,

la défigurat; elle craignoit | a creature; she dreaded likewise auffi fon esprit, & elle s'aban- her wit, and abandoned berfelf

> You have shown no manner of ambition in you (would she often fay to her fon) by condescending to marry this poor country girl, and now you are fo mean-spirited as to idolize ber.

> She is as imperious, as if she had been born in the bigh station of a princes.

> When the king your father determined to marry, be preferred me before all others, because I was the daughter of a monarch; and his equal.

> You ought to have followed his example. Send this petty shepherdess bome again, and think of some young princes, whose illustrious birth may suit with

Rosimond turned a deaf ear to all she could urge; but Gronipota one day intercepted a letter which Florisa had wrote to bim, and gave it to a young nobleman, whom she obliged to deliver it into the king's hands, as if Florija had expressed that friendship and regard for him, which was due to none but his royal master.

Rosimond, blinded by his jealoufy, and the pernicious infinuations of his mother, caused Florisa to be confined for life within a high tower built upon the point of a rock, which reared itself above the fea.

There she wept night and day,

ne sachant par quelle injustice le roi, qui l'avoit tant aimée, la traitoit si indignement.

Il ne lui étoit permis de voir qu'une vieille semme, à qui Gronipote l'avoit confiée, & qui lui faisoit insulte à tout moment dans cette prison.

Alors Florise se ressouvint de son village, de sa eabane, & de tous les plaisirs cham-

pêtres.

Un jour, pendant qu'elle étoit accablée de douleur, & qu'elle déploroit l'aveuglement de sa mère, qui avoit mieux aimé qu'elle sût belle & reine malheureuse, que bergère laide, & contente dans son état; la vieille qui la traitoit si mal, vint lui dire, que le roi envoyoit un bourreau pour lui couper la tête, & qu'elle n'avoit plus qu'à se résoudre à la mort.

Florise repondit, qu'elle étoit prête à recevoir le coup. En esset, le bourreau envoyé par les ordres du roi, sur les conseils de Gronipote, tenoit un grand coutelas pour l'exécution, quand il parut une semme, qui dit qu'elle venoit de la part de cette reine, pour dire deux mots en secret à Florise avant sa

mort.

La vieille la laissa parler à elle, parce que cette personne lui parut une des dames unable to conceive the reason why the king, who had doated so much on her, should treat her so unworthily. de

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No one was allowed to wifit ber, but an old woman, to whose care Gronipota had entrusted her, and who insulted her every mo-

ment in ber prison.

Then Florisa reflected on her native country, her humble cottage, and all her rural pastimes.

One day, as she was drowned in tears, and deploring her mother's blindness, who rather chose to have her be a beauty and an unfortunate queen, than a bomely country lass, and contented in her mean condition; the old woman, who had treated her so ill, came to inform her, that the king had sent an executioner to cut her head off, and that she had nothing more to do but to prepare for death.

Florisa told ber, that she was ready to receive the blow. In short, the officer who was sent by order of the king, thro' the misrepresentations of Gronipota, stood over her, with his banger drawn ready to execute his dire commis-

fion, when a gentlewoman appeared, who pretended that he came from the queen-dowager, to speak in private with Florisa be-

fore her death.

The old woman readily acquiesced, because the person seemed to her to be one of the court ladies;

du

du palais; mais c'étoit la fée qui avoit prédit les malheurs de Florise à sa naissance, & qui avoit pris la figure de cette dame de la reine-mère.

Elle parla à Florise en particulier, en faisant retirer tout

le monde :

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Voulez - vous, lui dit - elle, renoncer à la beauté qui vous a été si suneste? Voulez-vous quitter le titre de reine, reprendre vos anciens habits, & retourner dans votre village?

Florise sut ravie d'accepter cette offre.

La fée lui appliqua sur le visage un masque enchanté; aussitôt les traits de son visage devinrent grossiers, & perdirent toute leur proportion: elle devint aussi laide qu'elle avoit été belle et agréable.

En cet état, elle n'étoit plus reconnoissable, & elle passa sans peine au travers de la foule qui étoit venue là pour être témoin de son supplice. Elle suivit la fée, & repassa avec elle dans son pays.

On eut beau chercher Florise, on ne la put trouver en aucun endroit de la tour.

On alla en porter la nouvelle au roi & à Gronipote, qui la firent encore chercher, mais inutilement, par tout le royaume.

La fée l'avoit rendue à sa

but was in reality the fairy who foretold Florisa's misfortunes at her birth, and who had assumed the shape of one of the queendowager's attendants.

Having ordered every body to withdraw, she thus addressed

Florifa:

Are you willing, faid she to her, to resign that beauty which has proved so fatal to you? Are you willing to renounce the title of a queen, to resume your old rural habit, and to return to your native willage?

Florisa with transport accept-

ed the friendly motion.

The fairy thereupon put an enchanted mask upon her face; immediately her features grew coarse, and lost all their due proportion: she became as homely as she had been handsome and agreeable before.

In this new state, it was impossible for any one to know her, and she passed unsuspected through the crowd that attended to be eye-witnesses of her execution: She followed the fairy, and returned with her into her own country.

Strict search was made after Floria, but to no purpose; she was not to be found all over the tower.

The news of her escape was soon carried to the king and Gronipota, who gave fresh orders, but in vain, to have her sought for through the kingdom.

The fairy had delivered her

mère, qui ne l'eût pas connue dans un si grand changement, si elle n'en eût été avertie.

Florise sut contente de vivre laide, pauvre, & inconnue dans son village, où elle gardoit les moutons.

Elle entendoit tous les jours reconter ses aventures, & dé-

plorer fes malheurs.

On en avoit fait des chanfons, qui faisoient pleurer tout le monde; elle prenoit plaisir à les chanter souvent avec ses compagnes, & elle en pleuroit comme les autres.

Mais elle se croyoit heureuse en gardant son troupeau, & ne voulut jamais découvrir à personne qui elle étoit.

safe to her mother, who would never have known her, had she not been before-hand apprised of her transformation. 1

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Florisa was contented to be bomely, poor, and unknown in ber own willage, where she tend-

ed ber barmless flock.

She heard her own adventures every day related, and her hard

fate deplored.

They were the melancholy subjest of several rural songs, and drew tears from the eyes of all that heard them. She took delight to sing them herself with her companions, and would weep as well as they.

But she thought herself happy in tending her sheep, and would never disclose to any one living

who she was.

The HISTORY of King ALTAROUTE and CLARIPHILA.

FAB. IV.

Alfaroute, qui étoit craint de tons ses voisins, & aimé de tons ses sujets.

Il étoit sage, bon, juste, vaillant, habile; rien ne lui man-

quoit.

FAB. IV.

THERE was a king, named Alfaroute, who was dreaded by all his neighbours, and beloved by all his fubjects.

He was wife, good, just, cou-

no royal virtues.

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Une fée vint le trouver, & lui dire, qu'il lui arriveroit bientôt de grands malheurs, s'il ne se servoit pas de la bague, qu'elle lui mit au doigt.

Quand il tournoit le diamant de la bague en dedans de sa main, il devenoit d'abord invisible; & dès qu'il le retournoit en dehors, il étoit visible comme auparavant.

Cette bague lui fut trèscommode, & lui fit grand

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Quand il se céssoit de quelqu'un de ses sujets, il alloit dans le cabinet de cet homme, avec son diamant tourné en dedans; il entendoit, & il voyoit tous les secrets domestiques, sans être apperçu.

S'il craignoit les desseins de quelque roi voisin de son royaume, il s'en alloit jusques dans ses conseils les plus secrets, où il apprenoit tout sans

être jamais découvert.

Ainsi il prévenoit sans peine tout ce qu'on vouloit faire contre lui; il détourna plusieurs conjurations formées contre sa personne, & déconcerta ses ennemis, qui vouloient l'accabler.

Il ne fut pourtant pas content de sa bague; & il demanda à la fée un moyen de se transporter, en un moment, d'un pays en un autre, pour

A fairy one day went to bim, and informed bim, that be would foon meet with some sad disaster, unless be made use of a ring, which she put on his singer.

When he turned the diamond within his hand, he became invisible that very moment; and as soon as he turned it out again, he

was as wisible as before.

This ring was very serviceable to him, and afforded him

abundance of diversion.

When he was jealous of any courtier, he went directly into that man's closet, with his diamond turned within; he heard and saw all his domestic secrets, without being seen.

If be was apprehensive of the ill designs of any neighbouring prince, be entered into his privy council undiscovered.

Thus he broke, without any difficulty, all the schemes which were projected to injure him; he prevented the execution of several plots which were formed against his person, and disconcerted all the measures of his enemies, who sought his ruin.

He was not, however, as yet contented with his ring; but requested the fairy to infruct him how to transport himself, in an instant, from

pouvoir faire un ulage plus prompt, & plus commode, de l'anneau qui le rendoit invilejafter, unles in made visidit

La fée lui répondit, en soupirant, Vous en demandez trop; craignez que ce dernier don ne vous foit nuisible.

Il n'écouta rien, & la pressa toujours de le lui accorder.

Hé bien, dit elle, il faut donc malgré moi vous donner ce que vous vous repentirez d'avoir.

Alors elle lui frotta les épaules d'une liqueur odoriferante.

Auffitot il sentit de petites ailes, qui naissoient sur son dos.

Ces petites aîles ne paroiffoient point fous fes habits: mais quand il avoit resolu de voler, il n'avoit qu'à les toucher avec la main; auflitôt elles devenoient fi longues, qu'il étoit en état de surpasser infiniment le vol rapide d'un aigle.

Dès quil ne vouloit plus voler, il n'avoit qu'à retoucher ses aîles; d'abord elles se rapetissoient, en sorte qu'on ne pouvoit les appercevoir sous

fes habits.

Par ce moyen le roi alloit par-tout en peu de momens; il favoit tout, & on ne pouvoit concevoir par où il devinoit tant de choses; car il one country to another, that he might make a more speedy and advantageous use of his enchanted ine le fervoit pas de la bag gair

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The fairy answered bim, with a figh, Your demands are too large; dread the fatal confequences of this petition.

He would bearken to no difsuafions, and urged her to gratify bis request. (21000 119 11011 11)

Well then, Said fe, I muft grant you, though with reluctance, a favour, the acceptance of which you will soon repent.

Then she anointed his shoulders

with an odoriferous liquid.

Inflantly be found young pinions rifing on his back.

These little wings could no way be discerned when he was dreft: but when he proposed to take a flight, he had nothing more to do than touch them with his hand; immediately they extended so wide, that he was enabled to fly with much more expedition than the Swift eagle.

When he was inclined to fly no farther, be had nothing more to do than touch his wings again, and in a moment they shrunk into so small a compass, that they could not be seen beneath his

cloaths.

By this means the king could in a few minutes convey himself wherever he pleased; he knew every secret; and no one could conceive which way he se rensermoit, & paroissoit demeurer presque toute la journée dans son cabinet, sans que personne osât y entrer.

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Dès qu'il y étoit, il se ren doit invisible par sa bague, étendoit ses aîles en les touchant, & parcouroit des pays immenses.

Par-là ils s'engagea dans de grandes guerres, où il remporta toutes les victoires qu'il voulut: mais comme il voyoit fans cesse les secrets des hommes, il les connut si méchans & si dissimulés, qu'il n'osoit plus se sier à personne.

Plus il devenoit puissant & redoutable, moins il étoit aimé; & il voyoit qu'il n'étoit àimé d'aucun de ceux-mêmes, à qui il avoit fait les plus grands biens.

Pour se consoler, il résolut d'aller dans tous les pays du monde, chercher une semme parfaite, qu'il pût épouser, dont il pût être aimé, & par laquelle il pût se rendre heureux.

Il chercha long-tems, & comme il voyoit tout sans être vu, il connoissoit les secrets les plus impénétrables.

Il alla dans toutes les cours: il trouva par-tout des femmes dissimulées, qui vouloient être aimées, & qui s'aimoient trop elles mêmes, pour aimer de bonne soi un mari.

came by his information; for he locked himself up, and seemed to continue in his closet aimost all the day long, without any one presuming to interrupt him.

Whilft he was there he made bimself invisible by his ring, extended his wings by touching them, and slew over spacious kingdoms.

By this magic power he engaged himself in wars of the last importance, and returned triumphant as often as he pleased. But as he pried into the secrets of mankind, he found them all so hypocritical and persidious, that he could not conside in any one about him.

The more he became powerful and formidable, the less was he beloved; and he plainly saw, that he was not valued, even by those on whom he had conferred the greatest favours.

For his consolation, he determined to travel all the world over, to find out a lady that was every way accomplished for his wife, one that would love him, and make him happy.

He spent a long time in this fruitless search, and as he saw every thing without being seen, he was perfectly apprised of all the most secret transactions.

He visited every court: he met with coquettes every where, who were fond of gaining admirers, and yet doated on themselves too much to love a husband as they ought.

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Il passa dans toutes les maisons particulières; l'une avoit l'esprit leger & inconstant; l'autre étoit artificieuse, l'autre hautaine, l'autre bizarre, presque toutes fausses, vaines, & idolatres de leurs person-

Il descendit jusqu'anx plus baffes conditions, & il trouva enfin la fille d'un pauvre laboureur, belle comme le jour, mais fimple & ingenue dans fa beaute, qu'elle comptoit pour rien, & qui étoit en effet sa moindre qualité; car elle avoit un esprit & une vertu, qui surpassoient toutes les graces de la personne.

Toute la jeunesse de son voisinage s'empressoit pour la voir; & chaque jeune homme eût cru affurer le bonheur de

fa vie, en l'épousant.

Le roi Alfaroute ne put la voir, sans en être passionné. Il la demanda à son père, qui fut transporté de joie, de voir que fa fille feroit une grande reine.

Clariphile (c'étoit fon nom) passa de la cabane de son père, dans un riche palais, où une cour nombreuse la reçut.

Elle n'en fut point éblouie ; elle conserva sa simplicité, sa modestie, sa verta; & elle a'oublia point d'où elle étoit modesty, and virtue; and never

He went into all private families; this was too airy and inconstant, that too artful; wis 100 imperious, that too fantaftic; almost all were false and selfconceited.

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From hence be vifited the meanest cottages, and at last be met with the daughter of a poor peasant, who was fair as the day, but plain and artless in her charms, which she difregarded, and which, in short, were ber least qualification; for her wit and virtue infinitely surpassed all ber personal perfections.

All the young shepherds in her neighbourhood were solicitous to fee her, and each of them would bave thought himself infinitely bappy in the possession of her charms.

King Alfaroute at first fight fell paffionately in love with ber. He asked her father's consent to marry ber, who was transported with joy, to think his daughter would soon be the consort of a powerful monarch.

Clariphila (for that was our beroine's name) was conducted from her father's homely cottage, to a stately palace, where a numerous court received ber.

She was not dazzled with the splendour of it, she retained ber simplicity,

venue,

ble des honneurs.

Le roi redoubla sa tendresse pour elle, & crut enfin qu'il parviendroit à être heureux.

Reu s'en falloit qu'il ne le füt deja, tant il commençoit à le fier au bon cœur de la

reine.

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Il se rendoit à toute heure invisible pour l'observer, & pour la surprendre; mais il ne découvrit rien en elle, qu'il ne trouvât digne d'être admiré.

Il n'avoit plus qu'un reste de jaloufie & de dénance, qui le troubloit encore un peu dans

fon amirie

La fée, qui lui avoit prédit les suites sunestes de son dernier don, l'avertissoit souvent, & il en fat importune.

Il donna ordre qu'on ne la laissat plus entrer dans le palais, & dit à la reine qu'il lui détendoit de la recevoir.

La reine promit avec beau. coup de peine d'obéir, parce qu'elle aimoit fort cette bonne

fée.

Un jour la fee, voulant instruire la reine sur l'avenir, entra chez elle fous la figure d'un officier, & déclara à la feine qui elle étoit.

Aussitôt la reine l'embrassa tendrement. Le roi, qui étoit alors invisible, l'apperçut, &

venue, lorsqu'elle fut au com- | forgot ber mean extraction, the exalted to the highest pitch of preferment.

> The king grew more and more fand of ber, and imagined that at last he should be truly happy.

> He was very near being jo already, so well did be begin to think of the queen's fincerity,

For all this, be made bimfelf invisible every bour, to watch and surprise ber; and yet be discovered nothing in her conduct, but what deserved to be admired.

Still there remained a little realoufy and diffruft behind, which gave him some small uneafiness.

The fairy, who had foretold the fatal consequences of her last indulgence, frequently reminded bim of it, and was downright troublesome.

the gave orders that none foould presume to admit ber to the palace, and charged the queen never to fee ber more. and delial theo

The queen promised to obey his will, though with abundance of reluctance, for she was extremely fond of the good fairy.

One day the fairy, defirous to inform the queen of some future event, gained admittance to her in the shape of an officer, and then discovered who be was.

Linmediately the queen embraced her with all the tenderness imaginable. The king, who was at

fur cransporte ce jalouse juit

Il tira son épée, & en perça la reine, qui tomba mourante entre ses bras.

Dans ce moment la fee

reprit fa véritable figure.

Le roi la reconnut, & comprit l'innocence de la reine. Alors il vouloit se tuer:

tacha de le confoler.

La reine, en expirant, lui de la Conque je meure de voire main, je meurs toute à vous.

Alfaroute déplora son malheur, d'avoir vould, malgré la sée, un don qui lui étoit si faneste. Il sui rendit la bague, & la pria de sui ôter ses aîles.

Le reste de ses jours se passa dans l'amertume & dans la douleur. Il n'avoit point d'autre consolation, que d'aller pleurer sur le tombeau de Clariphile.

One day the fairs, defrant to

inform the queen of some fature

event, gained admittance to ber

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Land well in queen emeraced.

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this time invisible, faw ber, and was transported with jealous, even to madness.

He drew his fiverd, and flabbed the queen, who, dying, funk into his arms.

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That very moment the fairy

The king knew her, and was conscious of his queen's innocent.

Then he would have fallen on his favora.

The fairy however, interpoled, and endedwoured to mirrord bis

The queen, as she was expiring! said to bim, Tho I die by your band, I die your faithful wife and an proper to bury

Alfaroute bemoaned his misfer.
The, In Davide requested of the fairy, against her inclination, so sured we present. He returned her the ring, and begged of her to take away his wings.

The remainder of his days be front in hitter remorfe and anxious grief. He had no other way now left to alleviate his forrow, but to wifit Glariphila's tomb and bathe it with his tears.

Un jour la fee, voulent infinuire la reine far l'avenir, entra chez elle sous la ngure d'en officier, & declara a la case qu' elle croit.

tudicot la reine l'empressa con an at. Le roi, qui écon ore invitable, l'asperçot, & l

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La reint fit charcher per- | The quies ordered his

four quelqu'an qui voulut etre fie de made breuge ut

The HISTORY of an Old QUEEN and a Young COUNTRY LASS.

FAB. V.

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I L étoit une fois une reine fi vieille, fi vieille, qu'elle n'avoit plus ni dents ni cheveux; sa tête branloit comme les feuilles que le vent remue; elle ne voyoit plus même avec ses lunettes; le bout de son nez & celui de son menton se touchoient; elle étoit rapetissé de la moitié, & tout en un peloton, avec le dos si courbé, qu'on auroit cru qu'elle avoit toujours été contresaite.

Une fée, qui avoit affisté à sa naissance, l'aborda, & lui dit : Voulez-vous rajeunir?

Volontiers, répondit la reine. Je donnerois tous mes joyaux pour n'avoir que vingt ans.

Il faut donc, continua la fée, donner votre vieillesse à quelque autre, dont vous prendrez la jeunesse & la santé. A qui donnerons-nous vos cent ans?

falor, vive de soulle este

to mys eli Lene o sinte garde t

words reiner toutier, etecher,

vienz pour la rejentir.

I N days of yore there was a queen so old, so extremely old, that she had neither teeth nor hair; her head shook like an aspen-leaf, that trembles at every breath of wind; she could not see even through her spectactes; her nose and chin met close together; she was grown shorter by one half, than what she once had been, and all of a heap, with her back so round, that one would imagine she had been crooked all her life-time.

A fairy, who had been present at her birth, approached her, and said: Are you desirous of growing young again?

I would, with all my heart, replied the queen. I would willingly give all the rich jewels that I have, to be but twenty years old.

We must then, continued the fairy, find out some person who will assume your age, whose bloom and health must be transferred to you. On whom shall we bestow your hundred years?

La

La reine fit chercher partout quelqu'un qui voulût être vieux pour la rajeunir.

Il vint beaucoup de gueux, qui vouloient vieillir pour être riches; mais quand ils avoient va la reine, tousser, cracher, râler, vivre de bouillie, être fale, hideuse, puante, fouffrante, radoter un peu, ils ne vouloient plus se charger de fes années ; ils aimoient mieux mandier, & porter des hail-

Il venoit aufli des ambitieux, à qui elle promettoit de grands rangs & de grands honneurs: Mais que faire ce des rangs ? difoient-ils, après l'avoir vue, nous n'oferions nous montrer, etant fi dégoûtans & fi horri-

Enfin, il se presenta une jeune fille de village, belle comme le jour, qui demanda la couronne pour prix de fa jeunesse; elle se nommoit Peronelle.

La reine s'en fâcha d'abord, mais que faire; à quoi fert-il de se facher? elle vouloit rajeunir.

Partageons, dit elle à Peronelle, mon royaume; vous en aurez une moitié, & moi I the other. That is a reward aussi

The queen ordered friet fearth to be made throughout her king. dom, to find out one who would accept of the infirmities of age, h make ber young again.

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Several vagrants offered their services, who, to become rich. would submit to be old; but when they faw bow the old queen coughed and sparvled about the room, rattled in her throat, lived upon spoon-meat, how dirty be was, what a frightful figure h made, bow she stunk, what tor. ture she was in, how she doated, they declined her load of years; and chose rather to beg their bread, and be cleathed in rags.

After these there came several ambitious persons, to subom sa made large promises of futur bonours and employments. Bu of what service, said they, a foon as they saw her, would fach bonour be to us? we fould be ashamed to show our beads, should rue become so bideous and loarbsome.

At length there appeared i young country lass, fair as th day, who proposed to accept of the crown in exchange for her youth; her name was Peronella.

At first the queen was very angry; but to what purpose? fince she was resolved to be young again.

Let us divide the kingdom, faid She; you shall have one half, and pran

l'autre.

yous, qui êtes un petite pay- but a poor country lass.

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Non, repondit la fille, ce n'est pas assez pour moi. Je veux tout; laissez-moi ma condition de paysanne, avec mon teint fleuri, je vous laifferai vos cent ans avec vos rides, & la mort qui vous ta-

Mais aussi, repondit la reine, que ferois je, fi je n'avois plus de royaume? Vous ririez, vous danferiez, vous chanteriez, comme moi, lui dit cette fille. En parlant ainfi, elle se mit à rire, à danser, & chanter.

La reine, qui étoit bien loin d'en faire autant, lui dit, Que eriez-vous en ma place? vous n'êtes point accoutumée à la vieillesse.

Je ne sais pas, dit la payanne, ce que je ferois: mais e voudrois bien l'essayer; car 'ai toujours out dire qu'il est beau d'être reine.

Pendant qu'elles étoient en marché, la tée survint, qui dit la payianne, Voulez-vous faire votre apprentissage de vieille reine, pour savoir si ce metier vous accummodera?

Pourquo non? dit la fille.

A l'instant les rides couvrent fon front; ses cheveux blanchiffent; elle devient gron-, faid deuse & rechignee; sa tê e f, and branle, & toutes les dents eward aussi; elle a déjà cent ans.

autre. C'est bien affez pour Sufficient surely for you, who are

No, replied Peronella, it is not sufficient for me. I'll bave it all : let me still be a poor country girl as I am, with my fresh complexion, and do you keep your bundred years with all your wrinkles. and death himself who treads upon your beels

But then, replied the queen, what fall I do, if I refign my kingdom? You'll laugh, dance, and fing, as I do, said Peronella. Having made this reply, she laughed, danced, and fung before

The queen, who could do nothing like it, said to ber, How would you behave yourself in my place? you are a stranger to the infirmities of age.

I cannot well tell you, faid the country girl, what I would do: but I would fain try, methinks; for I have beard say it is a fine thing to be a queen.

Whilft they were thus arguing the point, the fairy came in, who faid to the country tajs, Are you willing to serve the apprenticebip of an old queen, to see whether you like the trade?

I am, faid the girl.

In a mom nt wrinkles cover all her forebead, ber bair turns rey; the becomes peen the and illnatured; her bead shakes; ber teeth drop out; the is already a bundred years old.

boëte, & en tire une foule d'officiers, & de courtifans richement vêtus, qui croissent à mesure qu'ils en sortent, & qui rendent mille respects à la nouvelle reine.

Mais elle est dégoûtée, & ne sauroit mâcher; elle est honteuse & étonnée; elle est honteuse & étonnée; elle ne sait ni que dire, ni que saire; elle tousse à crever; elle crache sum son menton, elle à au nez une roupie gluante, qu'elle essuie avec sa manche; elle se regarde au miroir, & elle se trouve plus laide qu'une guenuehe.

Cependant la véritable reine étoit dans un coin, qui rioit, & qui commençoit à devenir jolie; ses cheveux revenoient, & ses dents aussi.

The cuese, cuto reule so se-

frais & vermeil; elle se redresfoit avec mille petites saçons: mais elle étoit crasseuse, courte, vêtue avec ses habits sales, qui sembloient a voir été trainés dans les cendres.

Elle n'étoit pas accoutumée à cet équipage; & les gardes, la prenant pour quelque fervante de cuifine, vouloient la chaffer du palais.

Alors Peronelle lui dit, Vous voilà bien embarrassée de n'être plus reine, & moi encore da-

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The fairy opens a little box, and out starts a numerous throng of officers, and courtiers richly drest, who grew to their full stature as fast as they came out, and paid a thousand compliments to the new queen.

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A splendid entertainment is prepared for her; but she has no appetite, and cannot chew; she is ashamed and confounded; she knows not what to say, or how to behave; she coughs till she is just expiring; she drivels on her chin, a drop hangs at her nose, which she wipes of with her sleeve; she peep into the looking-glass, and observe that she was grown more wrinkled and deformed than an oll grandam ape.

In the mean time the real queen food in a corner, smiled, and began to grow plump and jolly. Her hair grew again, she bred new teeth.

Her complexion became fresh and sanguine; she straightened, and had a thousand presty ways, but was nasty; her petticoats were short, and her gown seemed as dusty as if she had sisted cinders in it.

She was never accustomed to fuch a garb; and the guards, taking her for some common scullion, would have driven her headlong out of the palace.

Then Peronella said to her, I perceive it is a torment to you not to be a queen, and a greater

Vantage

vantage de l'être: tenez, voilà votre couronne, rendez-moi ma cotte grife.

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L'échange fut aussitôt fait; & la reine de revieillir, & la paysanne de rajeunir.

A peine le changement futil fait, que toutes les deux s'en repentirent: mais il n'étoit plus tems. La fée les condamna à demeurer chacune dans leur condition.

La reine pleuroit tous les jours, des qu'elle avoit mal au bout du doigt; elle diloit, Hésas! su j'étois Peronelle à l'heure que je parle, je serois legée dans une chaumière, & je vivrois de chataignes; mais je danserois sous l'orme avec les bergers au son de la stûte.

Que me sert d'avoir un beau lit, où je ne sais que souffrir, & tant de gens qui ne peuvent me soulager?

Son chagnin augmenta ses maux; les médecins, qui étoient sans cesse douze autour d'elle, les augmentèrent aussi. Ensin elle mourut au bout de deux mois.

Peronelle faisoit une danse ronde le Jong d'un clair ruisseau, avec ses compagnes, quand elle apprit la mort de la reine: alors elle reconnut qu'elle avoit été plus heureuse que sage, d'avoir perdu la royauté.

to me to be one: Here, take your crown again, and give me my grey petticoat.

The exchange was made immediately; the queen great old again, and Peronella Joung again

Before the transformation was well finished, they both repented; but then it was too late. The fairy doomed them to remain for ever after in their own stations.

The queen wept every day, if her finger did but ake softe would cry, Alas! was I now Peronella, I should lodge in a poor cottage, and live indeed on chesnuts; but then I should dance with the shepherds under a shady elm, to the soft music of the slute.

Of what service is a bed of down to me, fince I am restless and uneasy? or a numerous retinue, since they cannot ease my pain?

Her impatience was an addition to her disorder; and her twelve physicians, who were constantly in quaiting, still increased it. At length, in about two months time, she died.

Peronella was dancing with her companions upon the verdant banks of a purling stream, when she first heard of the queen's death: then she was conscious that she was more fortunate in the loss, than prudent in the choice of a kingdom.

. .

La fee revint la voir, & lui donna à choisir de trois maris ; l'un vieux, chagrin, défagréable, jaloux, & cruel; mais riche, puillant, & très-grand feigneur qui ne pourroit ni jour ni nuit se passer de l'avoir auprès de lui.

they sie is the straight L'autre bien fait, doux, commode, aimable, & d'une grande naissance, mais pauvre, & malheureux en tout.

Le dernier, paylan comme elle, qui ne seroit ni ber u ni laid. qui ne l'aimeroit ni trop, ni trop peu; qui ne feroit ni riche ni pauvre. Elle ne favoit lequel prendre; car naturellement elle aimoit fort les beaux habits, les équipages, & les grands honneurs.

Mais la fée lui dit, Allez, Voyezvous êtes une forte. vous ce payian? voilà le mari

qu'il vous faut.

Vous aimeriez trop le fecond; vous feriez trop aimée du premier; tous deux vous rendroient malheureute; c'ett bien affez que le troineme ne vous batte point.

dans un palais; & être Pero

monde.

Il vaut mieux danser sur l'herbe, ou fur la fougère, que nelle dans le viliage, qu'une dame ma heureuse dans le beau

The fairy foon after came. again to Renonella, and gave her the free choice of three bufbands: the first of robin was old, morojes difagreeable, jealous, and cruel; but rich, powerful, and a person of the highest distinction, who would not suffer ber by night or day to flay one moment out of bis fight. set in comes

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I be second very bandsome. good-natured, affable, and obliging, and the descendant of a noble family, but poor, and unsuccessful

in all his affairs.

The last a shepherd, as she was a shepherdess, one who was neither hand some nor ugly, who would not be over fond, but would have some affection for her, one who would be neither rich nor poor .- She was at a loss which to chuse; for naturally she was very fond of fine cloaths, a numerous retinue, and abundance of re pet.

But the fairy Said to her, Go, you are a filly girl. Do you fet yonder this shepherd? he must be

your busband.

You would be too fond of the second; the first would dont on you; either of them would make you unbappy; it is sufficient if the third never treat you with ill

It is much better for you to dance on the grais, or on the fern, than in a palace; and to be poor Peronella in the country, than a rich lady that is discontented, and bines at court.

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Pourvu que vous n'ayez | If you can resign grandeur aucun regret aux grandeurs, without reluctance, you may be vous serez heureuse avec votre | bappy with your shepherd all y ur

The DRAGON and the Two Foxes.

FAB. VI.

TN dragon gardoit un trefor dans une profonde caverne; il veilloit jour & nuit pour le conserver.

Deux renards, grands fourbes & grands voleurs de leur métier, s'infinuèrent auprès de lui par leurs flatteries. Ils devinrent ses confidens.

Les gens les plus complaifans & les plus empresses, ne sont pas les plus sûrs. Ils le traitoient de grand personnage, admiroient toutes fes fantaisies, étoient toujours de fon avis, & se moquoient entre eux de leur dupe.

Enfin il s'endormit un jour entre eux; ils l'étranglèrent, & s'emparèrent du trésor.

Il fallut le partager entre eux; c'étoit une affaire bien difficile; car deux scélérats ne s'accordent que pour faire le mal.

FAB. VI:

Dragon sat brooding over an immense treasure in a deep cave; he never flept by night or day, in order to secure it.

Two foxes, artful sycophants, and rogues by profession, infinuated themselves into his favour by their fulsome flatteries. They were bis bosom friends.

They who are the most courteous and obliging, are not always the most fincere. made their addresses to him with the utmost submission and respect; they admired all his idle fancies, gave into all his sentiments, and laughed in their sleeves at their credulous cully.

At length he one day fell asleep between his confidents; they strangled bim, and took possession of his treasure.

The plunder was to be divided; a very tender point, and not eafily to be adjusted: for two villains agree in nothing but the perpetration of their crimes.

L'un

L'un d'eux se mit à moralifer: A quoi, disoit il, nous fervira tout cet argent? un peu de chasse nous vaudroit mieux: on ne mange point de metal; les pistoles font de mauvaise digestion. Les hommes font des fous d'aimer tant ces fausses richesses. Ne foyons pas austi infenses qu' eux.

L'autre fit semblant d'être touché de ces réflexions, & affura qu'il vouloit vivre en philosophe comme Bias, portant tout fon bien fur lui.

Chacun fit semblant de quitter le trélor; mais ils se dresserent des embuches, s'entre échirèrent.

L'un d'eux en mourant, dit à l'autre, qui étoit auffi bleffé que lui : Que voulois-tu faire de cet argent? La même chose que tu voulois, en faire, repondit l'autre.

Un homme passant apprit leur aventure & les trouva bien fous. Vous ne l'êtes pas moins que nous, lui dit un des renards. Vous ne sauriez, non plus que nous, vous nourrir d'argent, & vous vous tuez pour en avoir. :

Du moins, notre race, jusqu'ici a été assez sage pour ne

One of them began to preach! Of aubat Service, said be, will all this money be to us? a levere had been a much more agreeable booty: We cannot make a meal of these pistoles; they are to hard of digestion. Mankind an mere fools to doat on such ima. ginary riches. Let us not be fuch filly thoughtless creatures as they are.

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The other pretended that thele reflections had made a strong impression on bim, and affured him, that he would be contented for the future to lead a philosophical life, and, like Bias, carry all he had about bim.

Both seemed ready to abandon their ill gotten treasure; but both lay in ambuscade, and tore each other to pieces.

One of them, as he was expiring, said to the other, auch was as mortally wounded a himself: What would you have done with all that gold? The very same as you proposed have done with it, replied to other.

A traveller being informs of their quarrel, told them the were fools. And so are the who race of mankind, said one of the foxes. You can feed upon go no more than we, and yet s murder one another for the ful of it.

We foxes were wife enough at least till now, to look

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mettre en usage aucune mon- | money as a ufeles thing. moie. Ce que vous avez introduit chez vous, pour la commodité, fait votre malheur. Vous perdez les vrais biens, pour chercher les biens imaginaires.

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That which you have introduced amongst you as a convenience, is your misfortune. You part with a substantial good, only to pursue an empty shadow.

The Two Foxes.

VII. FAB.

Eux renards entrèrent la nuit, par surprise dans un poulailler; ils étranglèrent le coq, les poules, & les poulets. Après ce carnage, ils appaiserent leur faim.

L'un, qui étoit jeune & ardent, vouloit tout dévorer : l'autre qui étoit vieux & avare, vouloit garder quelque provifion pour l'avenir.

Le vieux disoit, Mon enfant, l'expérience m'a rendu fage. J'ai vû bien des choses depuis que je suis au monde. Ne mangeons pas tout notre bien en un seul jour : nous avons fait fortune; c'est un treior que nous avons trouve, il faut le ménager.

Le jeune répondit, le veux tout manger, pendant que j'y fuis, & me rassasser pour huit Jours; car pour ce qui est de tevenir ici; chansons: il n'y

FAB. VII.

NE night two foxes entered by flealth into a ben-rooft; they killed the cock, the bens, and the chickens: After this flaughter, they began to devour their prey.

One, that was young and thoughtless, proposed to eat them all at once: The other, that was old and avaricious, was for making a reserve for another day.

Child, said the old one, experience has made me wife; I have seen a great deal of the avorld in my time. Let us not lavishly consume our whole stack at once: que bave met quith good success; we have found a treasure, and ought to be cautious bow we squander it away.

The young one replied, I am resolved to indulge myself, whilft it is before me, and fatiate my appetite for a whole week; for as to your notion fera pas bon demain : le maî- | of returning bither; it is a tre, pour venger la mort de fes poultes, nous affommeroit.

Après cette conversation, chacun prend fon parti. jeune mange tant qu'il se crève, & peut à peine aller mourir dans son terrier. Le vieux, qui se croit bien plus fage de modérer son appétit, & de vivre d'économie, va de lendemain retourner à fa proie, & est assommé par le maître.

Ainsi chaque age a ses défauts: les jeune gens font fougueux & infatiables dans leurs plaifirs. Les vieux sont ancorrigibles dans leur avarice.

jest: To-morrow won't do at all; the owner, to revenge the death of his chickens, would knock us both on the bead.

After this reply, each of them acts as he thinks proper. The young one eats till he burfts, and bas scarce strength enough to crawl to bis kennel before he dies. The old one, who thought it much more prudent to govern bis appetite, and be frugal, went the next day to his board, and was murdered by the furmer.

Thus every age has its darling vice: the young are fanguine, and insatiable in their enjoyments; the old ones are incorrigible in

their avarice.

The WOLF and the LAMB,

FAB. VIII.

ES moutons étoient en fureté dans leur parc; les chiens dormoient; & le berger, à l'ombre d'un grand ormeau, jouoit de la flûte avec d'autres bergers voifins.

Un loup affamé vint, par le fentes de l'enceinte, reconnoître l'état du troupeau.

FAB. VIII.

A Flock of sheep were graz-ing secure from harm in an inclosure; the dogs wen roles all asleep, and their master was d'être playing, under a shady elm, or leurs his rural pipe, with his compadiscou nions.

A wolf, that was half flarved, came to the fence, to take s view of them thro' the chinks.

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tage qui peu.

E jeun man maux vous comn iemb

Au parc bre p ces, ¿

Dé

Un jeune mouton, fans expérience, & qui n'avoit jamais rien vu, entra en conversation avec lui .-

Que venez - vous chercher

ici? dit il au glouton.

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L'herbe tendre & fleurie, lui répondit le loup. Vous savez que rien n'est plus doux, que de paître dans une verte prairie, émaillée de fleurs, pour appaiser sa faim, & d'aller éteindre sa foif dans un clair ruisfeau; j'ai trouvé ici l'un & Que fant-il davanl'autre. tage? J'aime la philosophie, qui enseigne à se contenter de peu.

Est-il donc vrai, repartit le jeune mouton, que vous ne mangez point la chair des animaux, & qu'un peu d'herbe vous suffit? Si cela est, vivons comme frères, & paissons eniemble.

Aussitôt le mouton fort du parc dans la prairie, où le fobre philosophe le mit en pièces, & l'avala.

Défiez-vous des belles pawent roles des gens qui se vantent r quai d'être vertueux. Jugez par n, on leurs actions, & non par leurs ompa- discours.

A lamb, that was unexperienced, and had never been abroad, entered into conversation with bim.

What is it you want here?

said be to the glutton.

Some of this fresh tender grass, replied the wolf. You are sensible that nothing is more agreeable than to appeale one's bunger in a verdant meadow, embroidered with flowers, and slake one's thirst at a transparent fountain. I find plenty here both of the one and the other: What can any one defire more? For my part, I love philosophy, which teaches us to rest contented with a little.

Is it then true, replied the lamb, that you abstain from the flesh of beasts, and that a little grass will satisfy you? If so, let us live like brothers, and graze together.

Immediately the lamb leaped. over the inclosure into the meadow, where the grave philosopher tore him in pieces, and at once devorred bim.

Always mistrust the smooth tongues of those who boast of their own virtues. Form your judgment by their actions, and not by their speeches.

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The CAT and the RABBETS.

FAB. IX.

UN chat, qui fesoit le modeste, étoit entré dans une garrenne peuplée de lapins.

Aussitot toute la république alarmée, ne longea qu'à s'en-

foncer dans ses trous.

Comme le nouveau-venu étoit au guet, auprès d'un terrier, les députés de la nation lapine, qui avoient vu ses terribles griffes, parûrent dans l'endroit le plus étroit de l'entrée du terrier, pour lui de-

mander ce qu'il prétendoit.

Il protesta d'une voix douce, qu'il vouloit seulement étudier les mœurs de la nation. Qu'en qualité de philosophe, il alloit dans tous les pays pour s'informer des contumes de chaque espèce d'animaux.

Les députés simples & crédules retournèrent dire à leurs frètes, que cet étranger, si vénérable par son maintien modeste, & par sa majestueuse fourrure, étoit un philosophe sobre, désintéresse, pacifique,

FAB. IX.

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A Cat, with affected mo. defty, once entered into a warren plentifully stocked with rabbets.

Immediately the whole republic being alarmed, flew for refugi to their respective burrows.

As this foreigner was leering round about him, at a small distance from one of their little cells, the deputies of the state, who had observed his tremendous claws, parleyed with him at an avenue of their warren, that was extremely narrow, and demanded the intention of his wist.

He declared, in the most submissive tone, that all he aimed at was to learn the constitution of their republic. That, as he was a professor of philosophy, he travelled all over the babitable world, to inform himself of the various customs of the whole brute creation.

The thoughtless credulous deputies returned with the following report to their fellow members: That this valuable stranger, by his modest deportment, and majestic fur-gown, appeared, in their opinion, to be a sober,

qui vouloit seulement rethercher la sagesse de pays en pays; qu'il venoit de beaucoup d'autres lieux, où il avoit vu de grandes merveilles; qu'il y auroit bien du plaifir à l'entendre, & qu'il n'avoit garde de c'oquer les lapins, puilqu'il croyoit, en bon Bramin, la métempycole, & ne mangeoit d'aucun aliment qui eut eu vie ..

Ce beau discours toucha l'assemblee.

En vain, un vieux lapin rusé, qui étoit le docteur de la troupe, représenta combien ce grave philosophe lui étoit sufpect: malgre lui on va faluer le Bramin, qui étrangla du premier falut fept ou huit de ces pauvres gens.

Les autres regagnent leurs trous, bien effrayes, & bien honteux de leur faute.

Alors Dom Mittis revint à l'entrée du terrier, protestant, ellow. d'un ton plein de cordialité, qu'il n'avoit fait ce meurtre, que malgré lui, pour son prest, and fant besoin; que désormais il inoffenfive, pacific philosopher, who travelled from one country to another, with the laudable view only of improving his judgment; that he had visited several foreign courts, and seen a thousand surprifing curicficies; that it would be an inexprefible pleasure to listen to bis discourse; that he had no manner of inclination to rabbets flesh; since, like an orthodox Bramin, he believed the metempsychosis, and never tasted the least morsel of any one living creature aubatioever.

This fine character of him made a deep impression on the whole affembly.

An old Statesman of thirs, who had long been their oracle, represented to them, but in vain, bow much be suspected this grave philosopher. Notwithstanding all his diffuations, they ventured in a body to pay their respects to the Bramin; aubo, upon the first salutation, strangled seven or eight of these unguarded wretches.

The surviving members recovered their burrows, terrified to the last degree, and perfectly ashamed of their ill conduct.

Then Grimalkin returned to the mouth of the same burrow, protesting, in the most affectionate terms, that he had com. mitted this outrage with the utmost reluctance, in his extreme

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vivroit d'autres animaux, & feroit avec eux une alliance éternelle.

Aussitôt les lapins entrèrent en négociation avec lui, sans se mettre néanmoins à la porte de ses grisses. La négociation dure, on l'amuse.

Cependant un lapin des plus agiles, fort par le derrière du terrier, & va avertir un berger voisin, qui aimoit à prendre dans un lacs de ces lapins nourris de genièvre.

Le berger, irrité contre ce chat exterminateur d'un peuple si utile, accourt au terrier, avec un arc & des slèches: il apperçoit le chat, qui n'étoit attentif qu'à sa proie; il le perce d'une de ses slèches; & le chat expirant, dit ces dernières paroles:

Quand on a une fois trompé, en ne peut plus être cru de personne; on est haï, craint, a on est enfin attrapé par ses propres finesses. necessity; that from thencefor. ward he would live upon other creatures, and would make an eternal alliance with them.

Immediately the rabbets entered upon a treaty with him; but were cautious, however, of coming within the reach of his paws. The negociation was carried on, and they kept him at bay.

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In the mean time one of their nimblest members slipt out back-wards, and informs a neighbouring shepherd, who took delight in snaring some of those rabbets that fed on juniper-berries, of the unhappy state of their case.

The shepherd, highly provoked at the cat for his hostile treatment of so valuable a body, runs to the burrow, armed with his bow and arrows: he soon espied the cat, intent on nothing but his prey; he wounds him with an arrow; and puss, as he lay gasping for breath, thus made his speech:

He who has once proved ferfidious is never credited again; he is detested, dreaded, and at last undone by his own wicked devices. The BEASTS in Council affembled, to elect a KING.

FAB. X.

E lion étant mort, tous les animaux accoururent dans son antre, pour consoler la lionne sa veuve, qui fesoit retentir de ses cris les mon-

tagnes & les forêts.

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Après lui avoir fait leurs ils commencecomplimens, rent l'élection d'un roi : là couronne du défunt étoit au milieu de l'assemblée. lionceau étoit trop jeune, & trop foible, pour obtenir la royauté sur tant de fiers animaux.

Laissez-moi croître, disoitil, je faurai bien régner, & me faire craindre à mon tour. En attendant je veux étudier, l'histoire des belles actions de mon père, pour égaler un jour la gloire.

Pour moi, dit le léopard, je pretends être couronne, car je ressemble plus au lion que tous les autres prétendans.

FAB. X,

HE lion being dead, all the birds and beafts flocked to his den, to condole with the lioness his royal reliet, who made the mountains and the forests refound with her loud cries.

After the usual compliments, they proceeded to the election of a king: the crown of the deceased monarch being placed in the midf of the affembly. His heir apparent was too young and weak to obtain the royal dignity, to which so many creatures, stronger. than himself, put in their claim.

Let me grow up a little, said. his highness, and then you shall. find that I can fill the throne, and make my subjects tremble in my turn. In the mean time. I'll study the heroic actions of my father, in hopes that one day I may equal him in glory.

For my part, said the leopard, I insist on my right to the crown, as I resemble the late king more than any other candidate whom-

soever.

The

Et moi, dit l'ours, je soutiens qu'on m'avoit sait une injustice, quand on me préséra le lion; je suis fort, courageux, carnacier, tout autant que lui; & j'ai un avantage singulier, qui est de grimper sur les arbres.

Je vous laisse à juger, Mesfeurs, dit l'éléphant, si quelqu'un peut me disputer la gloire d'être le plus grand, le plus fort, & le plus grave de tous les animaux.

Je suis le plus noble, & le plus beau, dit le cheval.

Et moi le plus fin, dit le renard.

Et moi le plus léger à la

course, dit le cerf.

Où trouverez - vous, dit le finge, un roi plus agréable & plus ingénieux que moi? je divertirai chaque jour mes sujets. Je ressemble même à l'homme, qui est le véritable roi de toute la nature.

Le perroquet alors harangua ainsi: Puisque tu te vantes de ressembler à l'homme, je puis

m'en venter austi.

Tu ne lui ressembles que par ton laid visage, & par quelques grimaces ridicules. Pour moi, je lui ressemble par la voix, qui est la marque de la raison, & le plus bel ornement de l'homme.

I, on the other hand, cried the bear, will maintain that I had injustice done me, when his late majesty was preferred before me; I am as strong, as undaunted, and blood-thirsty as he was; besides, I am master of an art which he could never attain to, I mean that of climbing trees.

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I appeal, said the elephant, to the judgment of this august assembly, if any one here present can with any colour boast of being so tall, portly, or robust,

so sedate as I am.

I am the noblest, the most beautiful creature of you all, said the borse.

And I the most cunning, Said

the fox.

And I the swiftest in running,

said the stag.

Where will you find, said the monkey, a king more agreeable, more ingenious, and more entertaining than I am? I shall each day divert my subjects: besides, I am the picture of man, who is the lord of the universe.

The parrot interrupting him, made this speech: Since you boast of your likeness to man, I think I may with much mere

justice.

All your resemblance of bin consists in your ugly phiz, and some ridiculous grimaces; but I can talk like a man, and imitate his speech, the indication of his reason, and his great st ornament.

Tais-

Tais - toi, maudit causeur, sui répondit le finge; tu parles, mais non pas comme l'homme; tu dis toujours la même chose, sans entendre ce que tu dis.

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L'assemblée se moqua de ces deux mauvais copistes de l'homme, & on donna la couronne à l'éléphant; parce qu'il a la force & la sagesse, sans avoir ni la cruauté des bêtes surieuses, ni la sotte vanité de tant d'autres, qui veulent toujours paroître ce qu'elles ne sont pas.

Hold your curfed talk, replied the monkey: You talk, it is true, but not like man; you chatter the same thing over and over again, without understanding one single word that you say.

The whole affembly laughed at these two wretched imitators of mankind; and conferred the crown on the elephant, as he was both strong and wise, and not only free from the cruel temper of the beasts of prey, but from the vanity and self-conceit which too many are tainted with, of always seeming to be what in reality they are not.

The BEE and the FLY.

FAB: XI.

U N jour une abeille apperçut une mouche auprès de sa ruche.

Que viens-tu faire ici? lui dit-elle d'un ton surieux: Vraiment c'est bien à toi, vil animal, à te mêler avec les reines de l'air?

Tu as raison, répondit froidement la mouche: on a toujours tort de s'approcher d'une nation aussi sougueuse que la vôtre.

Rien n'est plus sage que nous, dit l'abeille: nous seules avons des lois & une répub-

FAB. XI.

NE day a bee observed a fly that settled near her bive.

What bustness hast thou here? said she to him, in an angry tone? How darest thou, wie animal, approach the queens of the air?

You have reason, said the fly coldly, to be thus disgusted: None but sools would keep company with such captious creatures as you are.

No people are wifer than we jaid the bee: We have the most wholesome laws, and no republic

lique bien policée; nous ne cueillons que des fleurs odoriférantes; nous ne fesons que du miel délicieux, qui égale le nectar: ôte-toi de ma présence, vilaine mouche importune, qui ne fais que bourdonner, & chercher ta vie sur les ordures.

Nous vivons comme nous pouvons, répondit la mouche; la pauvreté n'est pas un vice; mais la colère en est un grand: vous faites du miel qui est doux; mais votre cœur est toujours amer; vous êtes sages dans vos lois, mais emportées dans votre conduite. Vetre colère, qui pique ves ennemis, vous donne la mort, & votre solle cruauté vous fait plus de mal qu'à personne.

Il vaut mieux avoir des

plus de modération.

is so well regulated as ours. We suck nothing but the most odoriferous slowers; the honey we make is as delicious as nectar. Get out of my fight, you impertinent variet, who do nothing but buzz about, and subsist on nothing but filth and nastiness.

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We live as well as we can, replied the fly; powerty is no crime, but passion is a great one: your honey indeed is sweet, but your heart is as bitter as gall: you are wise enough with respect to your laws, but their constitutions are too sanguine. That spleen, which you went against your enemies, proves your own ruin, and you feel the satal effects of your foolish resentment more than they do.

It is much better to have less shining qualities, with prudence

and moderation.

MAXIMES

ET

Penfées diverfes,

CELUI qui se désait de fon bien avant que de mourir, se prépare à bien souffrir.

Pour connoître le prix de l'argent, il faut, être obligé d'en emprunter.

MAXIMS

AND

Various Reflections.

He that parts with his eftate before he dies, prepares himself for abundance of illusage.

To know the value of money, the best way is to be obliged to

borrow it.

Le

Le vrai moyen d'être trompé, c'est de se croire plus sin que les autres.

On ne trouve guère d'ingrats, tant qu'on est en état

de faire du bien.

L'orgueil ne veut pas devoir, & l'amour - propre ne veut pas payer.

Il y a bien des gens qu'on estime parce qu'on ne les con

noît pas.

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On fait souvent tort à la vérité, par la manière dont on se sert pour la défendre.

On aime la vérité de telle manière, qu'on veut que tout

ce qu'on aime soit vérité.

Le déréglement de la conscience, est la source de toutes les impersections de l'homme.

La bonne fortune & la mauvaise sont nécessaires à l'homme, pour le rendre habile.

La grande sagesse de l'homme consiste à connoître ses folies.

Le vrai mérite ne dépend point du tems, ni de la mode.

Il faut de plus grandes vertus pour soutenir la bonne fortune, que la mauvaise.

Le soleil ni la mort ne se peuvent regarder fixement.

Pour s'établir dans le monde, on fait tout ce qu'on peut pour y paroître établi. The readiest way to be cheated, is to think one's self more cunning than other people.

We find but few people ungrateful, while we are in a con-

dition to do favours

Pride will not owe, and felflove will not pay.

There are many people a man esteems, because he knows them not.

People often do truth an ill office, by their manner of defending it.

We are so fond of truth, that we would all we love was

truth.

The debauch of the conscience is the source of all human imperfections.

Good and bad fortune are necessary to man, to make him knowing and clever.

The chief wisdom of man confifts in knowing his follies.

True merit depends not upon the time nor the fashion.

Good fortune requires greater virtues to support it, than bad.

The fun and death cannot be looked upon stedfastly.

To fix themselves in the world, people do all they can to appear fixed in it.

Le

Le silence est le parti-le plus sur pour celui qui se désie de soi-même.

Il est plus honteux de se défier de ses amis, que d'en

être trompé.

La courtoisse de paroles vant beaucoup, & ne coute guère.

Qui n'a point de sens à tren-

te ans, n'en aura jamais.

Ne remettez pas à demain ce que vous pouvez faire aujourd'hui.

On ne donne rien si librement, & avec plus de facilité,

que les conseils.

La politesse de l'esprit confiste à penser des choses honnêtes & délicates.

Le monde récompense plus fouvent les apparences du mérite, que le mérite même.

La vertu n'iroit pas loin, fi la vanité ne lui tenoit pas

compagnie.

Nous oublions aisément nos fautes, lorsqu'elles ne sont sues que de nous.

L'hypocrisse est une espèce d'hommage que le vice rend à

la vertu.

Nous ne trouvons guère de gens de bon sens, que ceux qui sont de notre avis.

Il est plus aise d'être sage pour les autres, que de l'être

pour foi-meme.

Le resus des louanges, est fouvent un désir d'être loué deux sois.

Silence is the surest choice for him that distrusts himself.

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It is more dishonourable to suspect our friends, than to be deceived by them.

much, and costs but little.

He that has not fense at thirty, will never have any.

Don't put off till to-morrow, what you could do to-day.

People give nothing so freely, and so readily, as advice.

The politeness of the mind lies in forming virtuous and delicate reflections.

The world rewards of tener the appearance of merit, than merit

itseif.

Virtue would not go far, if vanity did not keep ber company.

We easily forget our faults, when they are known to none but ourselves.

Hypocrify is a kind of homage

that vice pays to virtue.

We meet with few people of good sense, but those that are of our opinion.

It is easier to be wife for others,

than for one's felf.

The disclaiming of praises, is often a desire to be praised again.

11

Il y a des gens qui dégoûtent avec du mérite, & d'autres qui plaisent avec des désauts.

Chacun dit du bien de son cœur, & personne n'en ose dire

de fon esprit.

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Défiez vous de vous-même, & vous ne serez pas trompé.

Tout le monde se plaint de sa mémoire, & personne ne se plaint de son jugement.

Un grand mérite est souvent plus difficile à supporter que

les grands défauts.

Il y a plus de gloire à pardonner, qu'il n'y a de plaisir à se venger.

La bonne grace est au corps ce que le bon sens est à l'es-

prit.

L'amour de la justice n'est en la plûpart des hommes que la crainte de soussfrir l'injustice.

Nous n'avouons jamais nos

défauts que par vanité.

Nous promettons selon nos espérances, & nous tenons selon nos craintes.

On n'auroit guère de plaisir, si l'on ne se slattoit point.

On n'est jamais si heureux, ni si malheureux, qu'on s'imagine.

Quand on ne trouve pas son repos en soi même, il est inutile de le chercher ailleurs.

La fortune & l'humeur gouvernent le monde.

Parlez peu & bien, si vous voulez qu'on vous regarde comme un homme de mérite.

There are people who displease with merit, and others who please with faults.

Every one gives his heart a good character, but no body dares

give his wit one.

Mistrust yourself, and you will not be deceived.

Every one complains of his memory, but no one complains of his judgment.

It is often more difficult to support great merit, than great im-

perfections.

There is more glory in forgiving, than there is pleasure in revenging.

Good grace is to the body, what

good sense is to the mind.

The love of justice is in most men nothing but the fear of suffering injustice.

We never confess our imperfections but out of vanity.

We promise according to our hopes, and we hold according to our fears.

A man would have but little pleasure, if he did not flatter himself.

A man is never so happy, nor so unhappy, as he thinks himself.

When a man finds not his repose in himself, it is in vain to seek it elsewhere.

Fortune and whim govern the world.

Speak little, and speak well, if you would be looked upon as a man of merit.

Rien

Rien n'est plus ennuieux dans la conversation, que les longs discours dénués d'agrément.

La conversation doit être aisée, & pleine de retenue: il faut écouter, répondre à propos, & ne point contredire.

Celui qui vous caresse plus qu'à l'ordinaire, veut vous tromper, où il a besoin de vous.

Il n'est pas si dangereux de faire du mal à la plûpart des hommes, que de leur faire trop de bien.

Le bien que nous avons reçu de quelqu'un, demande que nous respections le mal qu'il nous fait.

Il n'y a que ceux qui sont effectivement méprisables, qui craignent d'être méprisés.

Ce qu'on nomme libéralité, n'est fouvent que la vanité de donner, que nous aimons mieux que ce que nous donnons.

Nous aurions souvent honte de nos plus belles actions, si le monde voyoit tous les motifs qui les produisent.

Ce qui fait qu'on n'est pas content de sa condition, c'est l'idée chimérique que l'on se forme du bonheur d'autrui.

La bienséance, & l'intérêt, font les causes ordinaires des larmes qu'on voit répandre à bien des gens.

Il ne faut pas moins d'ha-

Nothing is so tiresome in conversation, as long speeches, void of grace and attraction. bile

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Conversation ought to be easy, and full of temper: the rule is, to hear, answer pertinently, and contradict nothing.

He that caresses you beyond his custom, either wants your assistance, or means to deceive you.

It is not so dangerous to do most men injuries, as to do them too many favours.

The favours we have received from any one, oblige us to give way to him a little when he does us an injury.

None are afraid of contempt, but such as are really contemptible.

What we call liberality, is often nothing but the vanity of giving, of which we are fonder than of the thing we give.

We should often be ashamed of our finest actions, if the world was to see all the motives that produce them.

What makes people distaissed with their condition, is the chimerical idea they form of the cappiness of others.

Decency and interest, are the ordinary sources of the tears we see shed by a great many people.

It requires as much skill and

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L'ulage fréquent des finesfes, est toujours l'effet d'une grande incapacité, & la marque d'un petit esprit.

fauroit conserver On ne l'amitié, si l'on ne se pardonne réciproquement plusieurs fautes.

Le défaut de respect, d'estime, rend l'amitié inconstante, & détruit la plus forte, & la plus solide.

L'air férieux & composé est fort trompeur; on s'en fert utilement pour couvrir ses defauts.

Il n'y a pas de gens plus dangereux, que ceux qui pofsedent l'affection des princes sans la mériter.

Les magistrats ne doivent point se régler sur ce que dit le peuple, qui ne parle, & n'agit que par passion.

On en obligé de tolérer certains vices, & certains abus, lorsqu'on ne peut les déraciner ians renverser l'état.

Chaque nation fe doit gouverner selon le besoin de ses affaires, & la conservation du bien public.

Ce n'est pas affez, pour être homme de bien, que de pratiquer certaines vertus, & d'éviter certains vices.

Le véritable honneur conlifte toujours à faire ce que notie devoir exige de nous,

bileté & d'adresse pour savoir address to tell the truth, as to conceal it.

> The frequent use of cunning, is always the effect of great incapacity, and the mark of a narrow genius.

> Friendship cannot be maintained, without the forgiveness of many faults on both sides.

> Want of respect and esteem makes friendship inconstant, and ruins its strongest foundations.

> A serious and composed air is. very deceitful; but of excellent' use in covering a man's imperfections.

There are no people more dan-. gerous, than those that un-worthily possess the affection of princes.

Magistrates ought not to go upon what the people say, who speak and act only by passion.

It is necessary to tolerate certain vices and abuses when they cannot be rooted out without overturning the state.

Every nation ought to govern itself according to the necessities of its affairs, and the preservation of the public wealth.

The practice of certain virtues, and the shunning of certain vices, is not all that is required in the character of a good man.

True bonour always confifts in doing aubat our daty requires of us, however mean

quelque

quelque bas, & quelque péni-

ble qu'il paroisse.

Si l'on favoit borner ses defirs, l'on éviteroit bien des maux, & l'on se procureroit beaucoup de biens.

Le mauvais usage que nous fesons de notre bonheur, est souvent la cause de nos disgraces.

Il est bien dissicile qu'un magistrat, adonné au luxe, & à la débauche, soit désinté-

ressé, & incorruptible.

Le moyen le plus sûr de se consoler de tout ce qui peut arriver, c'est de s'attendre toujours au pire.

Les mariages qui se font par intérêt, sont une source de divisions, & de querelles, au lieu

d'être un lien d'amitié.

Le chagrin & l'inquiétude ne remédient à rien; ils nous rendent encore plus malheureux dans la mauvaise fortune.

Il n'y a rien de si incommode dans le commerce de la vie, qu'un bel esprit rempli de vanité, & entêté de son mérite.

Les petits esprits font ordinairement mystère de tout, même des moindres bagatelles : tout leur paroît extraordinaire.

Etre trop mécontent de soi est une soiblesse: être trop content de soi, est une sottise. and troublesome it may ap-

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If a man had the art of setting bounds to his desires, he might escape a great many sorrows, and meet with many satisfactions.

The ill use we make of our prosperity, is often the cause of our misfortunes.

It is very difficult for a magistrate, addicted to luxury and debauch, to be disinterested and incorruptible.

The jurest method of consolation against all that can happen, is always to expect the worst.

Marriages of interest, are sources of divisions, and quarrels, instead of being bands of love.

Sorrow and disquiet are remedies for nothing: they make us still more wretched in ill fortune.

There is nothing so treublesome in the commerce of life, as a vain wit, prepossessed with his own merit.

Shallow people ordinarily make a mystery of every thing, even of the merest trisles: every thing seems extraordinary to them.

To be too much diffatisfied with one's felf, is a weakness: to be too well satisfied with one's felf, is a folly.

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Il y a autant d'esprit à souffrir les désauts des autres, qu'à connoître leurs bonnes qualités.

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C'est un défaut bien commun de n'être jamais content de sa fortune, ni mécontent de son esprit.

La véritable amitié confiste à parler avec sincérité, & à dire ses sentimens sans flatterie.

Mettez vous toujours en la place de celui à qui vous voulez faire une injure, vous ne l'offenserez jamais.

Fuyez les procès sur toutes choses, La conscience s'y intéresse, la santé s'y altère, les biens s'y dissipent.

L'amour propre est le plus grand de tous les slatteurs : il est plus habile que le plus habile du monde.

La marque d'un mérite extraordinaire, c'est de voir que ceux qui l'envient le plus, sont contraints de le louer.

Ne nous reposons point sur la vertu de nos pères & de nos ayeuls; soyons nous-mêmes gens de bien.

Si nous ne nous flattions pas nous-mêmes, la flatterie des autres ne nous pourroit nuire.

Quand les vices nous quittent, nous nous flattons que c'est nous qui les quittons.

La plûpart des gens ne jugent des hommes que par la vogue qu'ils ont, ou par leur fortune.

There is as much sense in bearing the imperfections of others, as in discovering their good qualities.

It is a very common fault with people, never to be satisfied with their fortune, nor dissatisfied with their judgment.

True friendship consists in speaking with sincerity, and telling one's sentiments without flattery.

Put yourself always in the place of him to whom you would do an injury, and you will never offend him.

Above all things avoid lawfurts; the conscience is affected, the health impaired, and the substance squandered away, in them.

Self-love is the greatest of all statterers, and cunninger than the cunningest in the world.

The mark of an extraordinary merit, is to see that those who envy it the most, are forced to praise it.

Let us not rest upon the virtue of our ancestors; let us be persons of worth ourselves.

If we did not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others could not burt us.

When vices for sake us, we flatter ourselves that it is we who for sake them.

Most people judge of men only by the vogue they are in, or by their fortune.

Nous aimons toujours ceux qui nous admirent : mais nous admire us; but we don't always. n'aimons pas toujours ceux que love those whom we admire. nous admirons,

La reconnoissance de la plûpart des hommes, n'est qu'une secrète envie de recevoir de

plus grands bienfaits.

La parfaite valeur est, de faire, sans témoins, ce qu'on seroit capable de faire devant tout le monde.

Le plus grand effort de l'amitié, n'est pas de montrer nos défauts à un ami, c'est de lui faire voir les siens.

Nons ne defirerions guère de choses avec ardeur, si nous connoisions parfaitement ce que nous desirons.

La plûpart des hommes accommodent la religion à leurs intérêts, au lieu d'accommoder leurs intérêts à la religion.

Le bonheur de l'homme en cette vie, ne consiste pas à être sans passions; il consiste à en être le maître.

Le mérite & la grandeur d'un homme ne se doivent mesurer que sur sa vertu, & non pas fur fa fortune.

La coutume l'intérêt & la paffion conduifent la plupart des hommmes, & non pas la raison.

Le véritable mérite est toujours accompagné d'honnêteté & de modestie; comme le faux l'est de vanité & de fierté.

Les belles paroles & les grandes promesses ne font

We always love those who

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The gratitude of most men is nothing but a secret longing to receive greater favours.

True valour is, to do, without witnesses, what a man might be capable of doing before all the

The greatest effort of friendship is, not to shew our own faults to a friend, but to let him see his.

We should defire but few things ardently, if we perfectly knew what we defire.

Mest men adapt religion to their interests, instead of adapting their interest to religion.

The happiness of man in this life does not confift in being without passions, but in becoming the master of them.

The merit and greatness of a man should be measured only by his virtue, and not by his fortune.

Most men are guided by custom, interest, and passion, and not by reason.

True merit is always accompanied with civility and modesty; as the false is with vanity and haughtiness.

Fine words and great promifes make no impression, but

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La patience est le remède le plus fur contre les calomnies : le tems, tôt ou tard, découvre late, discovers the truth. la vérité.

people.

Patience is the surest remedy against calumnies: time, soon or

A LIST of WORDS,

Plainly shewing the Nearness or Affinity betwixt the English and French.

English.	French.	English.	French.
A Bandon,	Abandon.	to advance,	avancer.
A abbot,	abbé.	advantage,	avantage.
to abhor,	abborrer.	adventure,	aventure.
abject,	abject.	to advertise,	avertir.
to abolifh,	abolir.	advert sement,	avertissement.
apricot,	abricot.	advice,	avis.
absolute,	absolu.	advocate,	avocat.
abfurd,	absurde.	to affect,	affecter.
abuse,	abus.	to affirm,	affirmer.
to accept,	-accepter.	Africa,	Afrique.
access,	accès.	affront,	affront.
to accompany,	accompagner.	agaté,	agate.
to accomplish,	accomplir.	to adjourn,	ajourner.
accord,	accord.	ale,	aile.
to accuse,	accuser.	air,	air.
acre,	acre.	alarm,	alarme.
act,	acte.	Alcoran,	Alcoran.
to acquire,	acquérir.	allies,	alliés.
to address,	addreffer.	almanack,	almanach.
adieu,	adieu.	alum,	alun.
to admire,	admirer.	ambasty,	ambassade.
to admit,	admettre.	amble,	amble.
to adopt,	adopter.	amber,	ambre.
to adore,	adorer.	amen,	amen.
adultery,	adultère.	America,	Amérique.
advance,	avance.	amethyst,	améthyste.
advancement,	avancement.	amiable,	aimable.
			admiral,

A List of Words,

amitié. amoureux. ample. amusement. amujer. anabaptiste. ancien. ancre. ange. angle. anis. animal. annales. Antechrift. anticiper. antichambre. antidote. antimoine. antipodes. appartement. Apocalypje. Apocryphe. apostat. appaiser. appareil. appetit. appliquer. apprebender. apprentif. approcher. approuver. arbitre. arche. archange. argument. arme.

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arrêt.

arjenic.

aromatique.

art. artichoke, artichaut. artifice, artifice. artificial, artificiel. article. article, artisan, artifan. Afia, Afie. astrologer, astrologue. astronomer, astronome. aspect, aspect. artery, artère. to aspire, aspirer. assaut. affault, affemblee. affembly, assembler. to affemble. to affign, assigner. affifter. to affift, to affure, affurer. atom, atôme. attester. to attest, avarice, avarice. to augment, augmenter. austère. austere, to authorise, autoriser. Babilone. Babylon, bachelier. bachelor, bailiff, bailli. bayonette. bayonet, bal. ball, balle. bale. bands. band, to banish, bannin. banishment, banni ffement. banks, bancs. bank, banque. baptifer. to baptife, baril. barrel, barbier. barber, barre. bar, baffin. bason, bataille. battle, bataillon. battalion, beatitude, b

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beatitude, beauty, beer, beef. benefice, benign, Bible, billiard, billet, bilket. blasphemy, blue, blame, boots, bottle, bullet, buckler, buckle, bracelet, branch, brave, to bray, breach. bridle, brigade, brigadier, brocard, brown, brute, butcher. button, Cabinet, calm, camlet, camp, campaign, cancer, cannon, to canonize, capers, captain,

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béatitudes capon, beauté. carabine, bière. character. bouf. carcaie, bénéfice. to card, bénin. cardinal. Bible. carnaval, billard. carrot, billet. carp, biscuit. cards, blaspbème castor. bleu, catalogue, blame. cataplasm, boties. cataitrophe, bouteille. catechism, boulet. cave, bouclier. cause. boucle. cedar, bracelet. to celebrate, celestial. branche. cenfure, brave. braire. center, brèche. certain. certificate, bride. to cease. brigade. brigadier. chain, chair .. brocard. brun. chalice, chamberlain, brut. chamber, boucher. champion, bouten. Cabinet. chance, chancellor, calme. candle, camelot. change, ecamp. campagne. changer, changement, cancer. chaos, canon. chaplain, canonijer. charge, capres. capitaine. chafte, to chaftile, capital.

chapon. carabine. charactère. carcaffe. carder. cardinal. carnaval. carotte. carpe. cartes. caftor. catalogue. catapla/me. catastrophe. catechi/me. cave. cause. cedre. célébrer. celefte. censure. centre. certain. sertificat. ce/jer. chaine. chaire. calice. chambellan. chambre. champion. chance. chancelier. chandelle. change. changeur. changement. chaos. chapelain. charge. chaste. châtier. cherubin,

cherubin, chief, chimney, cheer, chymift, choice. cholic. Christ. Christiamism. chronicles, chronology, cicatrice, cimeter, circle. to circumcife, circumspect, circuit, cistern, citadel, citron, civet, civil. clerk, clear, claret, class, clemency, climate, cloister, close, clyster, coffee, colonel, colour, collar, college, combat, comet, to command, commerce, commissioner, common,

chef. cheminée. chère. chymifte. choix. colique. Chrift. Christianisme. chroniques. chronologie. cicatrice. cimeterre. cercle. circoncire. circonspect. circuit. citerne. citadelle. citron. civette. civil. clerc. clair. clairet. claffe. clémence. climat. cloître. clos. clyftere. caffé. colonel. couleur. colier. collège. combat. comette. commander. commerce. commissionaire. commun.

chérubin. to communicate, companion, to compare, comparison, compais, competent, complete, complexion, compliment, to compose, countefs, count, council, concord, concourfe, to condemn, to condescend, conduct. to confer, to confess, to confirm, to confound. conform, to congratulate, conjecture, conjugal, to conquer, conquest, to confecrate, to confider, to confift. to conspire, to confult, to consume, to contemplate, to counterfeit. to contest. to continue, counter, countermine, continual,

communiquera compagnon. comparer. comparaison. compas. compétant. complet. complexion. compliment. composer. comtesse. comte. concile. concorde. concours. condamner, condescendre. conduite. conférer. confesser. confirmer. confondre. conforme. congratuler. conjecture. conjugal. conquérir. conquête. consacrer. considérer. creat consister. credi con/pirer. crime confulter. consumer. crimi contempler. contrefaire. contester. cruel. continuer. comptoir. rysta contremint. continueli uirai up, coasts,

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coafts, cock, contract. to contribute. controversies, to converse, to convert, convoy, coral, cord, cordial, cornet, corporal, correct, cotton, couch, counsel, counsellor, counter-poison, couple, courageous, courier, court, cousin, covert. cramp, ugal. crane, uérir. cravat, quête. cream, acrer. creature, dérer. credit, fifter. pirer. credulous, crime, fulter. criminal, lumer. mpler. crocodile, efaire. cross, tefter. cruel, tinuer. cry, ptoir.

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curtain. cushion. custom. cutler. celery. damned, danger, dart, date, debate, debauch, debt, December. to decide. to declare, decree. defence, to defend. to defray, to degrade, degree, delay, to deliberate, delicate, to deliver, to demand. Denmark, to depend, to deplore, to depose, to derive, desert. defire. to defire, to defitt. destiny, croix. destitute, to destroy, to detain, to determine, to detest. to devour, curé. P

courtine. cou/fin. coutume. coutelier. céléri. damné. danger. dard. date. débat. débauche. dette. Décembre. dicider. déc'arer. décret. défense. defendre. defrayer. degrader. degré. délai. délibérer. délicat. délivrer. demander. Dannemarc. dependre. déplorer. deposer. dériver. deffert. defir. defirer. defifter. deflinée. deftitué. détruire. detentr. determiner. détefter. dévorer. devout,

devout, dialogue, diamond. to differ, difference, digestion, to diminish, dinner. diocese, direct, to disabuse, to difburfe, to discharge, disciple, discipline, discord. to discourage, discourse, to discover, discreet, difdain, to difembark, disgrace, to disguise, dishonest, to dishonour, to disobey, disorder. to difpense, to dispose, dispute, to diffuade, to diffil. distinct, distress, difunion, divers, divine, divorce, to divulge, docile, doctrine,

déwot. dialogue. diamant. différer. difference. digestion. diminuer. diné. diocèse. direct. défabuser. débourser. décharger. disciple. discipline. discorde. décourager. discours. découvrir. diferet. dédain. désembarquer. diffrace. déguifer. désbonnête. désbonorer. défobéir. désordre. dispenser. disposer. dispute. diffuader. diftiller. distinct. détresse. désunion. divers. divin. divorce. divulguer. docile.

doctrine.

document, dolphin, double. to doubt. downs, dczen, dram, dragon, to drefs. dromedary, drug, duel, eagle, eafy, eclipse, edict, edifice, effect, efficacy, to embalm, emblem, to embrace, emperor, empire, to employ, to imprison, to enchant, to encourage, to endure. enemy, enormity, enfign, to engage, to enrage, enterprise, entry, to entertain, to environ, envoy, epigram, epitaph, equinox,

document. dauphin. double. douter. dunes. douzaine. dragme. dragon. dreffer. dromadaire. drogue. duel. aigle. aise. éclipfe, édit. édifice. effet. efficace. embaumer, emblême. embraffer. empereur. empire. employer. emprisonner. enchanter. encourager. endurer. ennemi. énormité. enseigne. engager. enrager. entreprise. entree. entretenir. environner. enwoye. épigrammt. épitaphe. équinone. equi-

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French and English. 335 equivocation, équivoque. figure, figure. file, file. error, erreur. spouse, épouse. final, final. effence. ellence, flagellet, flageolet. effentiel. flame, effential, flamme. estate, état. flower, fleur. efteem, estime. flute, flute. force, eternal, éternel. force. évacuer. forest. foret to evacuate, to evaporate, form, évaporer. forme. evangéliste. fortereffe. evangelist, fortress, fortune. Europe. Europe, fortune, exact, fountain, exact. fontaine. exalté. furnace, fournaise. exalted, France, France. examen, examen. fraud, example, exemple. fraude. excepté. frigate, frégate. except, excès. fricaslee. fricaffee. exceis, frontière. excuse, frontiers, excuse. frugal exécuter. frugal, to execute, fruit. fruit. exempt, exempt. funérailles. funerals, exercise, exercice. fusilier. to exhort, exhorter. fufilier, futur. exile, future, exil. gabion. gabion, expert. expert; exposer. to expose, gain, gain. galop. express, exprès. gallop, cangrêne. extreme, extrême. gangrene, face, gantelet. face. gantlet, guard, garde. faggot, fagot. falcon, faucon: gauze, gaze. faux. falie, genéalogie. genealogy, gênéral. familiar, familier. general, famille. généreux, generous, family, gentil. gentile, famine, famine: geographe. famous, fameux. geographer. fatal. géometre. geometer, fatal, fault, faute: géant. giant, gibet. female, femelle. gibbet, fertile. goute. fertile, gout, fièvre. fever, grace. grace, grain. fig, figue. grain, graver, Pz

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Indies,

infirm,

indocile,

influence,

ingratitude,

A Lift of Words, graveur. griffon. goujon. guitarre. gomme. barpe. banche. bemisphère. bareng. berbe. bermite. béros. bideux. bomicide. Hollande. borizon. hôpital. kumain. bumble. bypocrite. by sope. jasmin. javeline geai. idée. idiot. idolâire. jaloux. Tefus-Chrift. imiter. immortel. imparfait. implorer. imposer. impudence. inciter. incorporer. Indes. indocile. infirme. influence. ingratitude.

injury, infect. to infinuate. to infift, to inspire, to instal, instinct. instrument, intellect. intelligence, to intercede, intereft, to interpose, interpreter, interval, invective, invited. to invoke, joy, Ifabella, ifle, iffue, Judea, judge, judgment, juft, justice, lake, lamp, lamprey, lancet, lantern, to lard, Latin, latitude, law, leffon, legal, legion, leopard, letter, liberal,

injure. infecte. infinuer. infifter. inspirer. installer. instinct. instrument. intellea. intelligence. interceder. interêt. interposer. interprete. intervale. investive. invité. invoquer. 10ie. Isabelle. île. iffue. Judée. juge. jugement. juste. justice. lac. lampe. lamproie. lancette. lanterne. larder. Latin. latitude. loi. leçon. légal. légion. léopard. lettre: libéral. liberty,

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liberty, licence, lieutenant, line. lemon, liquid, lizard, literal, local. long, longitude, loyal, lucre, lustre, lute, Juxury, madam, magazine, magistrate, magnificence, macaroon, to maintain, major, male, mamma, malice. manifest. manuscript, march, marmalade. mark, Mars, martyr, masquerade, masculine, a mask, mason, mast. mafter, material. maternal,

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liberté. 1 licence. lieutenant. ligne. limon. liquide. lefard. littéral. local. long. longitude. loyal. lucre. luftre. lut. luxe. madame. magazin. magistrat. magnificence. macaron. maintenir. major. mâle. mama. malice. manifefte. manuscrit. marche. marmelade. marque. Mars. martir. mascarade. masculin. masque. maçon. mat . maître. matériel. maternel.

matière.

maxim, May, mayor, melon, member, memory, mercy, merit. meafure, metal, metaphor. method. mile, million, mine, mineral, minister. mint, minute, miracle. milery, mistrefs, mitre, model. modern, modeft, moment, monarch, monster moor, mount, moral, mortal, mortar, Moscovite, motive, mule, multitude, mulquet, musqueteer, mustard, mutton, P 3

maxime. Mai. maire. melon. membre. mémoire. merci. mérite. mesure. métal. métaphore. methode. mile. million. mine. minéral. ministre. menthe. minute. miracle. misère. maîtresse. mître. modèle. moderne. modeste. moment. monarque. monfire. more. mont. moral. mortel. mortier. Mascovite. motif. mule. multitude. moufquet. moufquetaire. moutarae. mouton. muscle,

to oppreis,

oppreffer.

opulence, opulence, oracle, oracle. orange, orange. order, ordre. organ, orgue. orifice, orifice, original, original. ornament, ornement. orthodoxe. orthodox, orthography, orthographie. oval, ovale. painter, peintre. palace, palais. pâle. pale, panthère. panther, papa, pappa, pape. pope, papier. paper, packet, paquet. paliffade. palifade, parabole. parable, paradis. paradife, parallèle, parallel, parapei. parapet, pardon, pardon. panens. parents, part. park, to participate, particulier. particular. patriarche. patriarch, patron. patron, pavé. pavement, paye. pay, perle. pearl, pelican. pelican, pénitence. penitence, peuple. people, perche. perch, parfait. perfect, perfide. perfidious, parfum. perfume, period,

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period, perjury, to permit, perpetual, to persevere, ue. to perfift, ce, perfon, al. perspective, nt. persuaded, xe. perverse, ie. to pervert, le. petard, re. phrase, ais. philosopher, âle. Piedmont, re. piece, pa. pint, pe. nigeon, ier. pique, uet. pioneer, ade. pipe, ole. pirate, dis. piffol, lèle. pity, pei. placedon. platform, eens. pleafure, arc. plain, iper. planet, elier. plant, rche. pleurify, tron. to plunge, avé. ploral, paye. poer, berle. poem, lican. point, tence. poison, euple. pork, rche. rfait. pores, porter, rfide. Portugal, rfum. post, eriod,

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periode. parjure. permettre. perpetuel. perseverer. persister. personne. perspective. persuadé. pervers. pervertir. petard. phrase. philosophe. Piemont. pièce. pinte. pigeon. pique. pronnier. pipe. pirate. piftolet. pitié. place. plateforme. plaifir. plaine. planete planter pleuréfie. Honger. pluriel. piece. poeme. point poison. porc. pores. portier. Portugal. poste.

posture, powder, pot, pottage, to precede, preface, to prefer, prejudice, prelate, to prepare, presence, present, preserved, to presume, to pretend, pretext, prey, primate, prifony . privilege, profane, profit, profound, progress, project, promife, pronounced, proof, prophet, to propose, proper, Protestant, proverb, province, to prove, prune, Pfa!mift, public, pupil, pump, pure, quadrangle, P 4

posture. poudre. pot. pottage. précéder. préface. préférer. préjudice. prélat. préparer. préjence. présent. préservé. préfumer. prétendre. prétexte. proie. primat. prifon. privilège. profane. profit. profond. progrès. projet. promeffe. prononcé. prente. prophête. proposer. propre. Protestant. proverbe. province. prouver. prune. Pfalmifte. public. pupille. pompe. pur. quadrang!e. quart,

refpect,

retired, to return, revenue. reverend, revolt, rich. rime, rice, rival, robe, rocambol, romance, round, rofe, royal. ruby, rude, ruin, rupture, fabre, fack, faffron, lage, faint, falad, falmon, ferge, fatire, fatisfied, fauce, Savoyard, Savoy, Saxon, scandal, sceptre, science, fcorpion, scribe, scruple, second, fecret, respett. fect,

retire. retourner. revenu. reverend. révolte. riche. rime. ris. rival. robe. rocambole. roman. rond. rose. royal. rubis. rude. ruine. rupture. fabre, fac. Safran. fauge. faint. lalade. faumon. ferge. Satire. Satisfait. Sauce. Savoyard. Savoie. Saxon. Scandale. Sceptre. science. Scorpion. Scribe. Scrupule. fecond. Secret. Sette. fenate,

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iré. ner. enu. end. olte. iche. ime. ris. val. robe. bole. man. ond. rose. oyal. ubis. rude. uine. ture. atre. fac. fran. auge. faint. alade. umon. ferge. atire. sfait. fauce. oyard. avoie. axon. ndale. ceptre. cience. orpion. Scribe. rupule. fecond. Secret. Sette.

fenate,

French and English. 34I fenat. fubtle. Subtil. fenate, Jens. fense, · Succès. success. fentence. Sentence. superfluous. Superflu. fentinel. sentinelle. supposé. supposed, to separate, Sur. Separer. fure, September, Septembre. furname, fur nom. Sepulchre. fepulchre, Surpris. furprised, Serapbin. feraphim, furtout, Surtout. ferjeant, Sergent. suspect, suspect. Syliabe. fermon, fermon. syllable, Synode. ferpent, Serpent. fynod, fervice, fervice. fyrup, Syrop. fevere, Tevère. tabernacle. tabernacle. fex, fexe. table. table. halot. échalotte. tailor, tailleur. fycamore, Sycomore. tart. tarte. fiege, fiège. tavern, taverne. fignak. fignal. taxes tax, fign, tempéré. figne. tempered, tempêter. filence, filence. tempeft, fimilitude. fimilitude. temple. temple, simple. fimple, tanche. tench, fincere, fincère. sendre. tender. fingular. fingulier. tent, tente. fix, fix. terme. term, fober, testament, testament. Sobre. fole, fole. text, texte. folid. Solide. théâtre. theatre, fudden, thême. Soudain. theme, to fup, trône. Souper. throne; fovereign, thym: Souverain. thyme, fpace, tolerer. espace. to tolerate, fphere, torch, torche. Sphère. fponge, tourment. eponge. torment, fquadron,. e cadron. total total, standard. étandard. toucher. to touch, statute. fatut. tower, tour. Homach, eftomac. to transform, transformer. stupid, Aupide. transgreffer. to trangress, . sabject, . transport, Sujet. transport. traitor, traitre. P 5 treacle,

reacle. theriaque. treason. trabijon. tréfor. treasure, treasurer, tréforier. to tremble, trembler. triangle. triangle, tribunal, tribunal. tribute, tribut. triple. triple, trouble, trouble. trumpet, trompette. tulip, tulipe. sumulte. tumult, tun tonne. Turk, Turc. tyrant. tyran. tigne. Wger, Pain, vain. vafte. wall, vehement, wabement. Berb; werbe. Merle, wers. Picar, vicaire. Mice. vice. Winegar, winaigre. miolence, violence. wielet, violette. Riper, wipere. wirtee, vertu. wifcount, vicomte. wifit, wifite. moiform, uniforme. Bnion, union: univerfal, univer fel. volume, volume. prine, urine. use. nied, miery, usure. unlgaire. vulgar, zèle. zeal, sone. zone;

Besides the foregoing word observe,

1. That most words in Eng. list, ending in sion, ston, and tion, are French; Ex.

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English.

Vision,

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compassion,

affection,

obligation,

compassion,

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compassion,

obligation,

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compassion,

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2. Those in ance and ence;

ignorance, ignorance, distance, &c. providence, patience, patience, &c.

3. Those in ent and ant, that have more than one syllable; Ex. accident, accident, prudent, &c. infant, enfant, marchand, &c.

4. Those in able and ible;
Ex.
fable,
agreeable,
Bible,
possible,

5. Those in age; Ex. age. age. courage.

Observe again,

1. That the Terminations of English Nouns, taken out of foreign tongues, are thus changed, to form the French words; Ex.

An into en ; as, grammarien. grammarian, Christian, Chretien. historian, 2. Ary into aire; as, apothecary, apothicaire. dictionary, dictionnaire. necessary, nécessaire, &c. 3. O into on ; as, Cicero, Ciceron. luno, Junon. Pluto, Pluton, &c. 4. Ory into oire; as, mémoire. glory, gloire. history, bistoire. 5. Ck and cal into que; as, ecclefiaftick, ecclefiaftique. logick, · logique. arithmetick, arithmetique. political; politique. methodical, méthodique. comical, comique. 6. Ty into te; as, majesté. majefty, fociety, Societé. générofité. generolity, liberty, liberté. 7. Most Nouns in Y, preceded by any Conforant, are changed into ie; as, philosophy, philosophie. tragedy, tragédie. elegy, élévie. folly, folie. infamy, infamie, gallery,

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Sable.

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Bible.

, &c.

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modesty, modeftie. 8. Or, or our, into eur; as, Creator, Créateur. bistorien, &c. | Superior, Supérieur. doctor, docteur, &c. favour, faveur. honour, bonneur. Sauveur, &c. Saviour, 9. Ify into fier; as, pacify, pacifier. fignifier. fignify, Sanctifier. fanctify, 10. Ive into if; as, active. actif. natif. native. positif. politive, 11. Ious into ieux ; as, ingenieux. ingenious, gracieux. gracious, precieux, &c. precious, 12. Ly into ment; as, actuellement. actualty, constamment. constantly, eternally, eternellement. justement. juffly,

> After these useful observations, it would be needless to put in the following Vocabulary a great many of the that have either of ! Nouns these twelve Terminations: fince they are the same in both Languages; being only a little different in Sound, and galerie. I fome few of them in Spelling.

N. B. The Nouns I have omitted in the following Vocabulary, are most of them to be found in the foregoing List of Words, the same in English and in French. This I have done to avoid needless Repetitions, and to make this Vocabulary the faorter, and less tedious to the Learner.

totally,

totalement.

VOCABULAIRE,

François & Anglois.

A VOCABULARY,

French and English.

Du Monde en général.

. Way 12

Of the World in general.

GOD. IEU. Jefus-Chrift, Fefus Chrift. le Saint-Esprit, the Holy Ghaft. la Trinité, the Trinity. Le Créateur, the Creator. & Rédempteur, the Redeemer. Le Consolateur, the Comforter. Le Sanctificateur, the Sanctifier. L Vierge Marie, the Virgin Mary. a body. wa corps, a fpirit, or ghoft. un efprit, k ciel, beaven. glory. la gloire, the bleffed. les bienheureux, un Apôtre, an Apostle. Penfer, m. bell. le diable, le démon, the devil. fire. k feu, la terre. the mrth. Peau, f. water. the fea. la mer, le ciel, le firmament, the fky. a ftar. une étoile, the fun. le soleil, la lune, the moon. the crescent. le croiffant,

balf-moon. demi-lune. full moon, pleine-lune, les rayons du foleil, the beams. or rays of the fun. la lumière, light. les ténèbres, darkness. le chaud, la chaleur, beat. cold. le froid, une exhalaison, an exhalation. le vent, the wind. PEft, l'Orient, m. the Eaft. l'Ouest, l'Occident, m. the Weft. le Sud, le Midi, the South. le Nord, le Septentrion, the North. fair weather, beau tems, une nuce, une nue,] a cloud. un nuage, rain. la pluie, bail. la grêle, Inow. la nège, froft. la gelée, le dégel, thaw. la rofée, the dew. un brouillard, a fog, or mift. le verglas, the glazed, or boar froft. un orage, a form. un tourbillon, a wbirlavind. un éclair, a flash of lightning. le tonnerre, thunder, le

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la foudre. l'arce-n-ciel. un trembfement de terre, an earthquake. un déluge, Du Tems, Of Time.

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der. la une heure,

une semaine,

un mois,

une occasion, an opportunity, or occasion le jour, la journée, the day. la pointe, ou le point du jour, break of day. l'aube du jour, f. l'aurore, f. the dawn. le lever du foleil, the funrifing. the night. la nuit, midi, noon. minuit, midnight. le matin, la matinée, the morning. le soir, la soirée, the evening. Junjet. le coucher du soleil, un jour de fête, une fête, boliday, or festival. un jour ouvrier, ouvrable, work day. aujourd'hui, to-day. yefterday. hier, avant-hier, the day before yesterday. to-morrow. demain. the day after après demain, to-morrow.

une demie-heure, half an bour.

un quart d'heure, a quarter of

an bour.

an bour.

a thunderbolt. année biffextile, the leap year. the rainbow. un quartier, a quarter of a un fiècle, an age, or century. a deluge, or flood. le commencement, the beginning. le milieu, the middle. la fin, the end.

> Jours de la Semaine, tous, m. The Days of the Week, in. Lundi. Monday. Mardi, Tuesday. Mercredi, Wedne day. leudi, Thur day. Vendredi, Friday. Samedi, Saturday. Dimanche. Sunday.

Mois de l'Année, tous, m. The Months of the Year, m.

lanvier, Tanuary. Février, February. Mars, March. Avril, April. May, Mai. luin, Tune. Juillet, July. Août, August. Septembre, September. October. Octobre, Novembre, November. Décembre, December.

Saisons de l'Année, The Seasons of the Year.

le printems, the fpring. l'été, m. the jummer. a week. l'automne, f. the autumn. a month. un an, une année, a year. l'hiver, m. the winter. Fêtes Pêtes & Tems remarquables de le Jour des Morts, la Saint-Martin,

The Holidays and remarkable Times of the Year.

le Jour de l'An, The New-Year's Day.

les Innocens, Innocent's Day
le Jour des Rois, l'Epiphanie,
f. Twelfth-day, or Epi
phany.

la Chandeleur, Candlema -day.

le Chandeleur, Candlema day. le Carnaval, Carnaval, or Sbrove tide.

le Mardi gras, Shrove-Tuejday.

le Mercredi, le Jour des Cendres, Ash-Wednestay.

le Carème, Lent. la Notre Dame de Mars, Ladyday in March.

les Quatre-tems, the Ember Weeks.

la Semaine-Sainte, the Holy-

Week.

Palm-Sunday.

Pâque, Pâques, Easter.

le Jour de Pâques, Easter-day. la Pentecôte, Whitsuntide. la Quasimodo. Low-Sunday.

la Fête du S. Sacrement, Cor-

pus Christi day: la Saint-Jean, Midsummer-day. la Notre Dame d'Aoust, the Affumption of the blessed Virgin

Mary.

la Saint-Michel, Michaelmas.

la Toussaints, All-Saints-day.

le Jour des Morts, All-Sonk, la Saint-Martin, St. Martin's-day, l'Avent, m. the Advent, N. El, Christman, la Veille, la Vigile, the Even un Jour de jeune, a Fast-day, un Jour oras. a Philh-day.

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un Jour de jeune, a Fast-day, un Jour gras, a Flesh-day, un Jour maigre, a Fish-day, la Moisson. the Harvest, les Vendanges, the Vintage. Shearing-time.

Du Genre Humain.

Of Mankind.

un homme, a man. une femme. a woman. un vieillard, an old man; un vieux homme, an old une vieille, une vieille femme, Woman. un jeune homme, a young man, une jeune femme, a young waman. un garçon, a bachelor, or a boy. a maid, or girl. une fille, un enfant, a child, or an une enfant, infant. un jeune garçon, a youth. une vierge, une pucelle, a virgin, or maid. un nain. a dwarf. l'enfance, f. childhood. la jeunesse, youth. la virilité, manbood. la vieillesse, old age:

French at
Les Parties du Corps Humain.
The Parts of the Human Body
le corps, the body.
un membre, a member, or
limb.
la tête, the head.
le devant de la tête, the fore
part of the head.
le derrière de la tête, the hind-
den somt of the board
der part of the head.
le sommet de la tête, the
crown, or upper part of the
bead.
les cheveux, m. the hair of the
head.
le visage, the face.
le front, the forebead.
les traits, m. the features.
Poil, the eye.
les yeux, m. the eyes.
le fourcil, the eye-brow.
la paupière, the eye-lid.
la prunelle de l'œil, the eye-
ball.
le coin de l'œil, the corner of
the eye.
le nez, the nofe.
les narines, f. the nostrils.
la joue, the cheek.
une fossette, a'dimple.
la lèvre, the lib.
la levre de dessus, the upper lip.
la lèvre de dessous, the under
lip.
la bouche, she mouth.
une dent, a tooth.
les dents œillères, the eye-
teetb.
la dents machelières, the
grinders.
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Les

les dents de devant, the foreteeth. la gencive, the gum. the jaw. la machoire. le palais de la bouche, . the palate of the mouth. le gofier, the gullet. le conduit de la respiration, the wind-pipe. la langue, the tongue. the ear. l'oreille, f. la temple, the temple. the chin. le menton, the beard. la barbe, the neck. le cou, the throat. la gorge, the bosom. le fein, the break. la poitrine, a breaft. une mammelle, le bout de la mammelle, the shoulder. l'épaule, f.

the arm. le bras, le bras droit, the right arm. the left arm. le bras gauche, the arm-pit, or l'aisselle, f. arm-bole. the elbows le coude, the wrift. le poignet, the band. la main, la main droite, the rightband. la main gauche, the left-band. le revers de la main, the back of the band. le creux de la main, the palm of the band. la paume de la main, the bollow of the hand. the finger. le doigt, the little finger. le petit doigt, le

348	Vocat
le doigt du milieu,	the middle
	finger.
& doigt de devant,	the fore
	finger
le pouce,	the thumb.
une jointure.	a joint.
un nœud,	a knuckle.
l'ongle, m.	the nail
le poing,	the fift.
le ventre,	24 THE R.
le nombril,	orenie
le dos,	the back.
l'épine du dos, f.	the back-
	bone.
le croupion,	the rump.
les reins, m.	the reins.
le côté,	the fide.
une côte,	a rib.
· la ceinture,	the waift.
la hanche,	the hip.
l'aine, f.	the groin.
les fesses, f.	be buttocks.
la cuiffe,	the thigh.
le genou,	the knee.
le jarret.	the bam.
la jambe,	the leg.
le gras de la jambe,	the calf
Milwoody	of the leg.
Pos de la jambe, m.	the shin.
la cheville du pied,	the ancle
	anche-bone.
le pied	the foot.
la plante du pied,	the sole
HOM WAS	of the foot
le cou du pied,	the instep.
k talon,	the beel.
un orteil,	the toe.
un doigt du pied, 5	doint de
k gros orteil, le gro	e great toe.
	the skin.
la peau, le cuir,	we Jain.
	A STATE OF THE STA

Parties intérieures, & autres, du Corps. 10

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Inward and other Parts of the Body.

un 03,	a bone.
la moëlle,	the marrow.
la chair,	the flesh.
la graisse, le gras,	the fat.
le fang,	the blood.
une veine,	a vein.
les pores, m.	the pores.
un nerf, a sin	ew, or nerve.
le crâne,	the fcull.
le cerveau, la cerve	elle, the
	brain.
les entrailles, f.	the entrails.
l'estomac, m.	the stomach.
le diaphragme,	the midriff.
les tripes, f.	the guts.
les boyaux, m.	the bowels.
le cœur,	the beart.
les poumons, m.	the lungs
A STATE OF THE STA	or lights.
le foie,	the liver.
les rognons, m.	the kidneys.
la rate,	the Spleen.
le fiel,	the gall.
la vessie.	the bladder.
le lait,	the milk.
le poil,	3
les cheveux, to	be bair of the
	head.
une chevelure,	a head of
	bair.
la barbe;	the beard.
les moustaches, f.	the whif-
	kers.
une larme,	a tear.
la morve,	Snot.
la falive,	spittle.

le crachat, Spittle. | la moue, Propriétés du Corps, of the Body. un foupir,

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mouths. la crasse de la tête, dandriff. faire la mone, to make mouths.

Certains Accidens & certaines Les cinq Sens de Nature, & leurs Objets.

Certain Accidents and Properties The five Natural Senses, and their Objects.

le ris, le rire, laughter. la vue, the fight. bearing. ing. l'odorat, m. the smell, or smelling. le goût, the tafte. le toucher, feelings le hoquet, the biccough. une puanteur, a ftench, or flink. un rot, a belch. une saveur, } a relist, or taste.

le pleurer, les pleurs, f. weep- l'ouïe, f. le souffle, the breath. un gemissement, a groan. l'attouchement, m. S a figh. un son, l'éternuement, m. Incezing. une senteur, une odeur, a smell. ness. un affoupissement, drowfi-2 . sifey ness. la veille, le sommeil,

watching. fleep. le ronflement, fnoring. the voice. la chassie, a dream. un fonge, la voix, la parole,

la laideur, uglines. l'eminipoint, m. la maigreur, bealth. une ride, la fante, the stature, or shape. un bouton, la taille, la mine,

the mien. l'air, m. la démarche, the gait. the carriage. une loupe, le port, le geste, the action, or motion. une bosse, une grimace,

Défauts du Corps. Blemishes of the Body.

blearedness. Speech. la teigne, the fourf, or fealdbead. good case. une dartre, a tetter. leanness. une verrue, un poireau, a wart. a wrinkle. a pimple. a red pimple. un rubis, the looks, or air. une rousseur-de-visage, freckle. a wen. a bump. a grimace, or une égratignure, a scratch. wry face. une lentille, a lentil.

une

une entorie, une nez camus,

a flat nose.

Des Maladies,

Of Difeases.

ane maladie, a fickness, a difeafe. a diftemper, une incommoan illness, dité, une douleur, a pain. un mal. an ach. le mal de ventre, the belly-ach. la phthisie, le mal de dents, the tooth-ach. le mal de tête, the head-ach. la migraine, la fièvre, la fièvre chaude, fewer. le friffon. the ague, or cold la pierre, fit . une fièvre avec accès, an intermitting fewer. la fièvre tierce, a tertian ague. un accès, la rage, www toux. un rhume, a rheum, or cold. boarseness. We pus, enroument, m. la luette abattue, down. difficulté de respiration, f. fort wind. la jaunisse, the jaundice. les pâles couleurs, fickness. le haut-mal, le mal cadue, un coup de poing, a fifty-cuff. Pepilepfie, f. fickness.

a ftrain. | défaillance, pâmoison, f. a fainting. un évanouissement, Swooning. le scorbut, la lèpre, the fourty. the leprojy. the pestilence, or. plague. the bloodyle flux de fang, flux. la petite-vérole, the small-pox. la vérole-volante, the chickenla rougeole, the meafles. an itching. une démangeaison, la gale, the itch, or feab. une pustule, a wheal, or blister. phthifir. les trenchées - de - ventre, f. gripings, or the gripes. the megrim. le vertige, tournement de tête, m. dinzinefs, or giddithe Aone, or gravel. la gravelle, I the arepy Phydropine, f. la paralifie, the pally. une enflure, une tumeur, Javelling. an impossbume. a fit. | un apostume, madnefs. un ulcère, a fore, or ulcer. a cough. la matière, the matter that comes out of a fore. the palate une bleffure, a wound. une cicatrice, a scar. un cor au pied, a corn. a cut. une coupure, un coup, a blow, or froke. the green- une contusion, a bruije. un souffet, a box on the ear. the falling- un coup de pied, a kick.

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une chiquenaude, a fillip. un fouhait une nazarde, a fillip on the nose. la honte, une fausse-couche, a miscarriage. la colère, la colère, la mort. death. la miserie la résurrection, the resurrection.

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a fillip. un fouhait, a wish.

n the nose. la honte, shame.
la confiance, confidence, trust.
la colère, anger.
life. le courroux, wrath.
death. la misericorde, mercy.

De l'Ame,

Of the Soul.

the foul. l'ame, f. the mind. l'esprit, m. the understandl'entendement, ing. la volonté, the will. la raison, the reason. le fens. the sense. discretion, or le jugement, judgment. Peiprit, m. le génie, wit. la Aupidité, dulnefs. liveline/s. la vivacité, forgetfulnefs. Poubli, m. la feience, knowledge. la connoissance, une méprise, miftake. an error. um erreur. love. l'amour, m. & f. fear. la crainte, la peur, le désespoir, despair. Sadness. la trifteffe, la haine, hatred. la douleur, ? grief, or forrow. le déplaifir, S un doute, a doubt. loathing. le degoût, un soupcon, m. a suspicion.

Des Habits, & des Choses qu'on porte sur soi,

Of Cloaths, and Things carried about one.

a garment. un vêtement, a fuit of cloatbs. un habit, habits d'homme, man's cloaths. a coat. une casaque, une casaque de campagne, riding-coat. un juste au corps, a close-coat. une veste, a waistcoat, or west. une camisole, une chemisette. an under-waiftcoat. the breeches. la culotte, la manche, the Reeve. the trimming. la garniture, lace. la dentelle, point-lace. du point, fringe. la frange, the lining. la doublure, un bouton, a button. a button-bole. une boutonnière, a pocket. une poche, un gousset, a fob a cloak. un manteau, une robe de chambre, a nightgown, or morning-gown. a girdle. une ceinture, a frock (for une souquenille. grooms) & &c.

du linge, linen. du linge blanc, clean linen. du linge fale, foul linen. une chemise, a Shirt, or Shift. des manchettes, f. cuffs, or ruffles. des fausses-manches, cover-fluts, or Ibams. a Rock. un col & un collet, un rabat, a band. un tour de cou, a neckcloth. un mouchoir, a bandkerchief, un bonnet de nuit, a nightcap. des chaussons, m. Stocks. des bas, m. Rockings. les jarretières, f. the garters. les souliers, m. the shoes. La semelle du soulier, the jole of the shoe. les boucles, f. the buckles. les pantoufles, f. the Slippers. les mules de chambre, f. un bonnet, a cap. un chapeau, a bat. la leffe, le cordon du the bat-band. chapeau, une attache. a String. une perruque, a wig. un gand, a glove. a pair of une paire de gands, gloves. un manchon, a muff. un peigne, a comb. un peigne de corne, a borncomb. des vergettes, une époussette, a brush. une épée, a Sword. un ceintaron, a belt. une botte, a boot, or jackboot.

une bottine. a thin boot. un éperon, a spur. une bague, un anneau, a ring. une montre, a watch. une tabatière, a fnuff-box. une bourse, a purse. un curedent. a toothpicker, un étui, a case. des lunettes, f. Spectactes. a table-book. des tablettes, f. un rasoir, a razor. un baudrier, a long belt.

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Habits & autres choses qui appartiennent aux femmes.

Cloaths and other Things belonging to Women.

une jupe, a petticoat. une jupe de dessous, an underpetticoat. an upper un upon, une jupe de dessus, S petticoat. the flays. le corps, a boddice. un corfet, a cloak. un manteau, a gown. une robe, une chemise de femme, a shift. une coiffure, a head-dress. a mob. une cornette, des manchettes, Puffies. des engageantes, un peignoir, a combing cloth, or nightrail. an apron. un tablier, un fourreau, a frock for a woman, or child. une palatine, a tippet. a furbelow. une tatbala, a scarf. une écharpe, un éventail, a fan. a mask. un masque, un

un collier ou filet de perles, a pearl necklace. une chaîne d'or, a golden chain. un pendant d'oreille, an ear pendant. une boucle d'oreille, an earring. a clasp. une agraffe, a toilet. une toilette, une épingle, a pin. une pelote, a pincushion. un poinçon, a bodkin. eau de senteur, f. sweet water. eau de la Reine d'Hongrie, f. Hungary water. la poudre, the powder. la boëte à poudre, the powder. box. des mouches, f. patches. un miroir, a looking glass. paint. le fard, de la dentelle, tace. un lacet, a lace (to lace with). un ruban, a ribband. a top knot. une fontange, un bijou, un joyau, a jewel. un patin, a patten. loak. des mules, Slippers. un dé, a thimble. une paire de ciseaux, a pair of dress. Scizars, or Scissars. de la foie, filk. du fil, thread. me aiguille, a needle. une aiguillée, a needleful. me quenouille, a diffaff. in fuseau. a spindle. m rouet à filer, a spinningwheel. m dévidoir, a reel.

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Choses dont on s'habille, Things made use of for Cloathing. une étoffe, a stuff. du drap, cloth. du drap de laine, quoollen cloth. la lisière du drap, the lift of clotb. de la toile, linen cloth. du canevas, canvas. de la mousseline, mullin. de la toile de coton, calico. de la batiste, lazun. du bougran, du treillis, buckram. de la futaine, fustian. du bafin, dimity. du velours. velvet. de la peluche. plus. du droguet. drugget. de la frile, a frieze. une étoffe de foie, a filk fuff. un tafetas, a lutestring. le cuir. the leather. la peau, the Skin.

Du Manger, Of Eating.

la nourriture, food. des vivres, m. victuals. un repas, a meal. the breakfast. le déjeuné, le dine, the dinner. the afternooning. le goûte, le soupé, the Supper. un festin, a feaft. un regal, a treat. un convie, a guest. du

boufbolddu pain de menage, bread. da pain blanc, white bread. du pain bis, brown bread. du pain frais, new bread. Rale bread. du pain railis, the crumb. la mie, a little crumb. une miète, the cruft. la croute, la croute de dessus, the upper cruft. la croute de dessous, the under cruft. la baifure, the kiffing cruft. l'entamure, f. the first cut. the meal. la farine. la fleur de farine, the flour. te fon, the bran. la pâte, the dough, or pafe. the leaven. le levain, a loaf. un pain, un pain d'un fou, a penny loaf. un gros pain, a great loaf. un petit pain, a small loaf. a manchet. whe miche, bifket. du biscuit, une rôtie, a toaft. a bit. un morceau, a flice. une tranche, un mets, a dish of meat. flesh. de la chair, de la viande, meat. boiled meat. du bouilli, roaft meat. du roti, un hachis, minced meat. une grillade, a Reak. a fricaffy. une fricaffée, de la viande étuvée, Arwed meat. cuite au four, baked meat.

de la viande falce, falted meat. du monton, mutton. au vest, veal. du bœuf, beef. du beenf à la mode, alamode beef. de l'agneau, m. lamb. du porc, pork. du lard. bacon, du jambon, bam. une flêche de lard. a flitch of bacon. a faufage. une sauciffe, une andouille. a link. a pudding. un boudin, de la vensison, venison. un pâte, un touste, a pie. un bouillon, a mass of broth. un consumé. a jelly broth. de la soupe, Soup, pottage. une purée depois, pease-pottage. milk-potune soupe au lait, tage. de la bouillie, pap. water gruel. du gruau, du lait. milk. du beurre, butter. du beurre frais, fres butter. du fromage, cheefe. un œuf, an egg. a new-laid egg. un œuf frais, une omelette, a pancake of eggs. wu flan, a custard. a fritter. un bignet, une gaufre, a rvafer. une tarte, une tourte, a tert. un gâteau, a sake. falt. du fel,

de l'haile, f.

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vinegar.

un filet de vinam 150 S 100 E de la moutarde musbrooms. des champignons, des anchois, m. anchovies. Spice. des épices, f. du sucre, Jugar. du poivre, pepper. du gingembre, ginger .pain d'épice, m. ginger-bread. de la canelle, cinnamon. des cloux de girofle, m. cloves. de la muscade, nut meg. du macis, mace. de la réglisse, liquorice. des friandises, f. dainties. des confitures, f. Sweet meats. des dragees, f. Jugar-plums. des oranges confites, f. candied oranges. du cotignac, conserve of quinces. le premier service, the first course, or fervice. le second service, les entrees, the second course, or service. ke deffert, the defert drink. ha bouffon, de l'eau, f. water. de la bière, beer. de la petite bière, small beer. de la bière forte, strong beer. du vin, wine. nouveau, new wine. vicux, old wine. evente, palled, or dead wine. du clairet, ou vin rouge, claret. du vin blanc, subite wine. - du paillet, pate wine.

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a dash of du vin de France, French wine. - brûlé, mulled avine. de Rhin, Rhenish wine. - de Canarie, Canary. fec, ou vin d'Espagne, Sack. - fec, brûle, mulled Sack, du poire, perry. du cidre, cider. de l'hydromel, m. mead. la lie, the dregs. un trait, un coup, a draught. un verre, a glasso un membre de viande, a joint of meat. un quartier. a quarter. une éclanche de veau, a leg of veal. une longe de veau, a loin of weal. un colet de mouton, a neck of mutton. une épaule de mouton, a shoulder of mutton. un gigot de mouton, a leg of mutton. un poitrine, a breaft. un aloyau, a fort rib. le ris de veau, the sweetbread of les aîles de la volaille, the quings of a fowl. les cuisses, f. the legs.

Degrés de Parenté,

Degrees of Kindred.

un père, a father.

une mère, a mother.

les parens, m. the relations.

in enfant. a child. des enfans, m. children. a fon. un fils, une fille. a daughter. le grand père, l'ayeul, m. the grand-father. la grand-mère, l'ayeule, f. the grand-mother. the great grandle bisayeul, father. the great grandla bisayeule, mother. the grand fon. le petit-fils, the grandla petite-fille, daughter. a brother. un fière, a fifter. une fœur, l'ainé, m. the eldeft fon, or eldeft brother. l'aînée, the eldeft daughter, or eldeft fifter. the youngest fon, or le cadet, younger brother. la cadette, the youngest daughter, or younger fifter. des gemeaux, m.] tavins. des jumeaux, m. an uncle. un oncle, an aunt. une tante, a nephew. un neveu, a niece. une nièce. a coufin. un coufin. a she coufin. une coufine. a be firft un coufin-germain, coufin. ancestors. les ancêtres, m, la postérité, posterity. les descendans, m. a kinsman, a be reun parent, lation. une parente, a kinfavoman, a she relation.

un galant, an amant, a wooer, or a lower. une mattreffe, une amante, fweet beart. un parti, . une alliance, a match. un mariage, un riche parti, a rich match. le mariage, wedlock, or matrimony. a wedles nôces, une nôce, ding. l'epoux, m. the bridegroom. l'épouse, f. the bride. dot, f. marriage, m. the portion. un mari, a busband, or spouse. une femme, a wife. un beau-père, a father-inlaw. une belle-mère, a mother-inlaw. un beau-père. a ftep-father. une belle-mère, a ftep - mother. une maraire, un beau-fils, a son in-law. un gendre, une belle-fille, ? a daughterune bru, in-law. un beau-fils. a step-som une belle-fille, a ftep-daughter. a brother inun beau-frère. law. a fifter-inune belle-fœur, law. a christening. un baptême a be-goffip. un compère, a she-gostip. une commère, a God father. un parrain, a God-mother. une marraine, a Goa-fon. un filleul, a God-daughter. une filleule,

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an beir. un héritier, an inberitance. un héritage, an beires. une héritière, un veuf, a widower. a widow. une veuve, a guardian. un tuteur, un orphelin, an orphan. une orpheline, a she orphan. one that is une accouchée, brought to bed. une sage-femme, ? a midune accoucheuse,] wife. un accoucheur, a manmidwife. a nurse for a fick une garde, person. une nourrice, a nurse for a child. fofter-child. un nourrisson, a fosterun père nourricier, father. un frère-de-lait, a fosterbrother. un bâtard. a bastardun fils naturel, Jon. a bastardune bâtarde, daughter. un ami, a be-friend. une amie, a she-friend. mignon, a darling. bter. me mignonne, un voisin, a neighbour. law. une voisine, r-111in compagnon, ? a compalaw. une compagne, nion. ming. m hôte, a landlord.

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Dignités Temporelles, Temporal Dignities.

a landlady.

mempereur, an emperor. ne impératrice, an empres.

un roi, a king. une reine. a queen. un prince, a prince. une princesse, a princess. un archiduc, an arch-duke. une archiduchesse, an archduchess. un duc. a duke. une duchesse, a duchess. un marquis, a marquis. une marquise, a marchioness. un comte, a count. une comtesse, a countes. un vicomte, a viscount. un baron. a baron. une baronne. a baroness. un chevalier, a knight. un écuyer, an efquire. un gentilhomme, a gentleman. un lord, un seigneur, a lord. a lady. une dame. une demoiselle, a gentlewoman. un ambassadeur, an ambasfador. une ambassadrice, f. an ambaffadrefs. un gouverneur, a governor. une gouvernante, a governess. a mayor. un maire,

Officiers de Justice,

un échevin,

un jurat,

an alderman.

a jurate.

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Officers of Justice.

le parlement, the parliament. la chambre haute, the boufe of lords.

la chambre des communes, la chambre-baffe. the bouse of commons. l'orateur, m.] the Speaker. le président, S le chancelier, the chancellor. le garde des sceaux, the lord keeper. le chef de justice, ? the lord-S chief justice. le juge mage, un juge-de-paix, a juftice of the peace. un conseiller, a serjeant at law. an avocat, a lawyer, or advocate. un procureur, an attorney. un notaire, a scrivener, or motary. un sergent, a serjeant, a bailiff. un geolier, a gaoler, or jailer. the bangman. k bourreau,

D'une Eglife, Of a Church.

a church. une église, a chapel. une chapelle, la nef de l'églife, the body of the church. les ailes d'une église, the aifles of the church. the quire, or choir. k chœur, the altar. Pautel, m. the pulpit. la chaire, le lutrin. the reading-defk. la facristie, le révestiaire, the westry. les fonts, the fonts. l'Ecriture, f. the Scripture. le Vieux & le Nouveau Testament, the Old and New Testament.

l'Evangile, m.	the Gospel.
un verset,	a verse.
un chapitre,	a chapter.
un pseaume,	a pfalm.
une prière,	a prayer.
un sacrement,	a Sacrament.
le baptême,	baptism.
la communion,	the communion.
des aumônes, f.	alms.
le chant,	finging.
un air, un chant,	
l'orgue, m. & f.	the organ.
un clocher,	a steeple.
une cloche,	a bell.
une horloge,	a slock.
un cimetière,	a church-yard.
un sépulchre, ?	
un tombeau,	a grave.
une fosse,	a salati i ita
un cercueil, ?	
une bière,	a coffin.
un enterrement,	a burial.
des funérailles,	a funeral.
les obsèques, f.	the obsequies,
	or funeral rites.

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Le Clergé, les Ecclésiastiques, & les Officiers d'Eglise,

The Clergy, or Ecclefiaftics, and Church Officers.

un archevêque, an archbishop. un évêque, a bishop. un prêtre, a prieft. a dean. un doyen, un chanoine, a canon. un prébendier, a prebendary. a deacon. un diacre, un recteur, a rector.

un curé, a parson.
un vicaire, a curate.
un lecteur. a reader.

un marguillier, a churchwarden. un facrikain, a vestry-keeper. un ancien, an elder. un chantre, a chanter. un enfant-de-chœur, a singingboy.

Des Arts, des Sciences, des Professions, & de ceux qui les professent,

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Of Arts, Sciences, Professions, and those that profess them.

an art. un art, a trade. un metier, la théologie, divinity. la phisique, natural philosophy, or phyfics. la morale. ethics, la médecine, phyfic. la chirurgie, Jurgery. le droit, late. la jurisprudence, the knowledge of the civil law. la poësie, poetry. les mathématiques, f. mathematics. l'algèbre, f. algebra. la gnomonique, dialing. l'arpentage, m. surveying. Parchitecture, f. architecture. la chymie, chymistry. la peinture, painting. la sculpture, carving, or flatuary. l'imprimerie, f. printing.

a church- l'art de faire des armes, m. fencing. l'écriture, f. writing. l'art de monter à cheval, m. riding the great borfe. la danse. dancing. la musique, mußick, l'art de chanter, m. [finging. l'Ecriture sainte, the boly Scripture. un théologien, a divine. un prédicateur. a preacher. un physicien, a natural philosopher. un médecin, a phylician. un chirurgien, a surgeon. un jurisconsulte. a civilian. un rhétoricien, a rbetorician. un rhéteur, un chronologiste, ? a chronoun chronologue, loger. un arithméticien, an arithmetician, or accomptant. a surveyor. un arpenteur, un architecte, an architect, or master-builder. un ingenieur, an engineer. un statuaire, un sculpteur, a carver, or flatuary. un imprimeur, a printer. un maître d'armes, a fencingmaster. un maître à montre à cheval, un écuyer, a riding-master. un maître à danser, a dancingmaster. un maître d'écria writingmaster. un écrivain, un maître d'école, a schoolmaster. Q_2 48

un sous-maître, an usber (in a School.) un écolier. a scholar. a minstrel. un ménétrier, a fidler. un violon, a stage-player. un comédien, a mountebank, un charlatan. or quack-doctor. a citizen. un bourgeois, un artisan, a tradefun homme de man. métier, un apprenti, an apprentice. une apprentie, un marchand, ? a merchant, or trader. un négociant, a broker. un courtier, un jouaillier, a jeweller. un marchand boutiquier, a shopkeeper. un mercier. a mercer. un marchand drapier, a woollen-draper. a linenun marchand de toile, draper. un marchand desoie, a filk-man. un confieur. a confectioner. un confiturier, a grocer. un épicier, a goldsmith. un orfèvre, a filversmith. un argentier, a hatter. un chapelier, un marchand de chapeaux, a baberdasher of bats. un petit mercier, a haberdasber of small wares. a bawker, or un colporteur, pedlar. a bookfeller. un libraire, a book un relieur de livres, binder.

un marchand de papier, a stationer. un papetier, a paperun feseur de pamaker. pier,) un barbier, a barber. a periwig. un perruquier, maker. un horloger, a watch-maker. un monnoyeur, a coiner. a baberdasher un clincailler, of small wares. un vitrier, a glazier. a glass-maker. un verrier, a tallowun chandelier. chandler. un cirier, a wax-chandler. un ciergier, S un brodeur, an embroiderer. an upholsterer. un tapissier, a broker (for old un fripier, cloaths.) a glover. un gantier, une marchande de modes, a milliner. une coiffeuse, une ouvrière en linge, a sempftress. une blanchisseuse, a washerwoman. un armurier, an armourer. a cutler. un coutelier. un fourbisseur, a sword-cutler. un potier d'étain, a peruterer. a brasier. un chaudronnier, a tinker. un drouineur, a smith. un forgeron, a lock-smith. un ferrurier, un marechal, asmith, or farrier. a sadler. un fellier, a basket-maker. un vannier, a taylor. un tailleur,

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	I Tellell an
un cordonnier,	a shoe-maker.
un savetier,	a cobler.
un charpentier,	a carpenter.
un menuisier,	a joiner.
un maçon,	a mason.
un tailleur de pie	erre, a fone-
	cutter.
un potier,	a potter.
un paveur,	a pavior.
un meunier,	a miller.
un boulanger,	a baker.
un pâtissier,	a pastry-cook.
un rotisseur, a c	ook that keeps a
	Shop.
un boucher,	a butcher.
un poissonnier,	a fish-monger.
un braffeur,	a brewer.
un tavernier, un	
	an, or vintner.
un cabaretier à b	
	bouse-keeper.
un tonnelier,	a cooper.
un cocher,	a coachman.
un messager,	a messenger.
un postillon.	a post-boy.
un batelier,	a water-man.
un feseur de boë	tes, a box-
	maker.
un bahutier,	a trunk-maker.
un bonnetier,	a cap-maker.
un passementier,	a lace-maker.
un cardeur,	a wool-carder.
un tisserand,	a weaver.
un ouvrier en soie	
un teinturier,	a dyer.
un charbonnier,	a collier.
un marchand de	bois, a wood-
marchand de	OF THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON O
un pelletier,	monger.
un corroyeur,	a skinner. a currier, or
- corroyeur,	leather Justin
un tannens	leatber-dresser.
un tanneur,	a tanner.

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un cordier, a rope, or cordmaker. un épinglier, a pin-maker. un fondeur, a melter, or founder. de toiles, a un blanchisseur whitster, or whitener of cloth. a fuller. un foulon, a lantbornun lanternier, maker. un porteur de chaise, a chairman. un crocheteur,] a porter. un portefaix, un mendiant, un gueux, a beggar. un instrument, an instrument, un outil, or tool. a bammer. un marteau, a mallet. un maillet, des tenailles, f. a pair of tongs. a wimble. un virebrequin, a file. une lime, une scie, a Jaw. an anvil. une enclume, une hache, an axe. an batchet. une coignée, a plane. un rabot, a chifel. un ciseau, un burin, a graver. a pair of sheers. des forces, f. a trowel. une truelle, a wedge. nn coin, une hie, une demoiselle, rammer. a driver. un chassoir, a beetle. un battoir, an azul. une alène, a cutting knife. un tranchet, a last. une forme, a pencil. un pinceau, an oar. une rame, Un Q3

Un Pays,

A Country, or Land.

un état,	a ftate.
un royaume,	a kingdom.
une république,	a common-
	wealth.
une principauté,	a principality.
un duché,	a dukedom.
un comté, m.	a county.
un marquifat,	a marquisate.
un seigneurie,	a lordship.
un archevéche,	an archbi-
136 101 12	Shopric.
un évêché,	a bishopric.
un diocèse,	a diocese.
wne île,	an island.
l'Espagne, f.	Spain.
le Portugal,	Portugal.
l'Angleterre, f.	England.
L'Ecosse, f.	Scotland.
f'Irlande, f.	Ireland.
la Flandre,	Flanders.
PAllemagne. f.	Germany.
Ja Pologne,	Poland.
la Suède,	Sweden.
la Norvège,	Norway.
	witzerland, &c.

Une Nation, A Nation.

un François,	a Frenchman.
un Espagnol,	a Spaniard.
un Portugais,	a Portuguese.
un Anglois,	an Englishman.
un Ecoffois,	a Scotchman.
un Irlandois,	an Irishman.
un Hollandois,	a Dutchman.
un Flamand,	a Fleming,
un Allemand,	a German.
un Polonois,	a Polander
un Suédois,	a Swede
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un Danois,	a Dane.
un Suisse,	a Savitzer.
un Grec,	a Grecian, &c.

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Quelques Villes capitales, Some capital Cities.

London.
Paris.
Amsterdam.
Vienna.
Madrid,
Edinburgh.
Lisbon.
Dublin, &c.

D'une Ville en général, Of a Town, or City in general.

Of a Town, or City	in general.
une ville, a to	wn, or city.
une maison,	a bouse.
une rue, a ftr	eet, or lane.
une ruelle, a'n	arrow lane.
une cour, a cou	ert, or yard.
une place, a	n open place.
	a square.
la place du marché,	the mar-
Canal State of the Control of the Co	ket-place.
la tuerie, the slau la poissonnerie, the	fish-market.
la maison-de-ville,	the
l'hôtel-de-ville,	
	J Douge.
une église,	a church.
une paroisse,	a parish.
une salle d'armes,	a fencing.
une hôtellerie,	school.
un cabaret, a	public-bouje.

une taverne,

un cabaret à vin, }

a tavern.

French and English. un cabaret à bière, an alebouse. le grenier, une rotisserie, a cook's- foop. la comédie, play-boufe. les petites-maisons, bedlam. une prison, a prison, or jail. la prison du guet, the roundboule. the gates. les portes, f. a bridge. un pont, les fauxbourgs d'une ville, m. the suburbs, or liberties of the town. les habitans, the inhabitants.

D'une Maison en général, Of a House in general.

une maison, un logis, a boufe. un hôtel, a nobleman's boufe. un château, a caftle. a fbed. un appentis, une cabane, a cottage. un bâtiment, a building. les décombres, m. [the rubbifb. les ruines, f. la muraille, the wall. the foundation. le fondement, un coin, a corner. un auvent, a pent-bouse. un plancher, a floor. a paved floor. un pavé, le plancher d'en haut, the le plafond, ceille lambris, ing. une boutique, a shop. un bas étage, a ground-floor. un étage, a ftory. le premier étage, the first ftory.

363 the garret. le toit, the roof. un logement, a lodging. l'escalier, m. la montée, the flairs. les degrès, m. a door, or gate. une porte. une porte de derrière, a backdoor . une fente, a chink. le seuil, the threshold. un guichet, a wicket. un gond, a binge. un marteau, a knocker. une ferrure, a lock. a key. une clef, un verrou, a bolt. un loquet, a latch. la falle du commun. the ball. la falle-basse, 1 the parlour. le falon, une chambre, a room. un cabinet, a closet, or a une étude, study. une salle, a dining-room, une chambre à or parlour. manger, une chambre où l'on couche, a bed chamber. une bibliothèque, a library. une garderobe, a wardrobe. un balcon, a balcony. une fenêtre, a windows. les vitres, f. the glass windows. une fonêtre à chassis, a sashwindow. un treillis, une jalousie, a lattice. the Shutters. les volets, m. la dépense, the buttery. le garde-manger, la-

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School.

an inn.

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the

la paneterie, the pantry. la fommellerie, the kitchen. la cuifine, the bakehouse. la boulangerie, the oven. le four. the cellar. la cave, the yard, or la cour, court. la basse.cour, a well. un puits, the brew-boule. la brafferie, a Rable for borfes. l'écurie, f. les lieux, m. the bouse of le privé, office. la garderobe, a garden. un jardin, a coach-boufe. une remife, a work-boufe. un attelier, a warehouse. un magazin, materials. des matériaux, m. timber. du bois de charpente, a beam. une poutre, a rafter. un soliveau, a lath. une latte, a board. un ais, une planche, une planche, a shelf. la boiserie, the wainscot. a ftone. une pierre, pierre de taille, freeftone. a tile. une tuile, a flate. une ardoise, mortar. du mortier, lime. de la chaux, Sand. du sable,

Meubles de Maison, & quelques Uttenfiles,

Houshold-fluff, and some Usenfils.

le gros meuble, the dumber. la garniture, the furniture.

the hangings. la tapisserie, une tenture de tapisserie, a fuit of hangings. tapisferie de haute lice, tapestry bangings. un tableau, un portrait, picture. un miroir, a looking-glass. une bordure, a frame. un siège, a feat. une chaife. a chair. une chaise à bras, un fauteuil, an arm-chair, an easy, or elbow-chair. un tabouret, a stool. un escabeau, a joint-stool. un marchepied, a foot-fool. un banc, a bench, or form. un couffin, a custion. un buffet. a fide-board table, or a cupboard. un tapis, a carpet. une nappe, a table-cloth. un couvert, a cover. a plate. un affiette, un tranchoir, a trencher. une ferviette, a napkin. un couteau, a knife. a Sheath. une gaine, une fourchette, a fork. a Spoon. une cuiller, une falfere, a Salt-Jeller. un plat, a dif. une écuelle, a porringer. a saucer. une saucière, une aiguière, an ewer. un effui-main, a towel. une bouteille, a bottle. un bouchon de liège, a cork, or a stopple of corb a glass. un verre, a vial. un phiole,

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un vinaigrier, a cruet, or vinegar-bottle. un godet, a mug. une taffe, a beaker. une bougie, , a wax candle. le bout de la chandelle, the snuff. un chandelier, a candlestick. les mouchettes, f. the Inuffers. le porte-mouchettes, the snufferspan. un guéridon, a stand. un binet, a save-all. un panier, a bafket. une corbeille, un corbillon, a flasket. un cruche, a pitcher. une cuvette, a cistern for a dining-room. une vaisseau. a veffel. une barrique, a boglbead. oard. un perçoir, a piercer. arpet. une armoire, a cupboard. cloth. un buffet, a buffet. over. un gardemanger, plate. a cupboard to keep vietuals in. ncher. chest of drawers, apkin. w bureau, or scrutoire. knife. un tiroir, a drawer. beath. fork. un coffre, a trunk. Spoon. une boete, a box. -Jeller. a strong box. un coffre fort, une caisse, a cheft. a dif. une malle, a portmanteau. ringer. un lit, a bed. aucer. un bois-de-lit, a bedstead. ewer. les colonnes du lit, the bedtowel. pofts. bottle. le ciel-du-lit, the top of the a cork, of cork bed. a glass. le fond du lit, the tefter. les pieds du lit, m. the bed's a vial. feet . un

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able,

le chevet, the bolfter. le traversin, un lit de plume, a feather-bed. une paillasse, a straw-bed. un matelas, a quilt. une contrepointe. a counterpane. un oreiller. a tillow. une taie d'oreiller. a pillowbier. les convertures, the bed-cloaths. couverture blanche, blanket. couverture à long poil, arug. les draps, m. the fbeets. les rideaux, m. the curtains. la ruelle du lit, the bedfide. la bassinoire, the warmingpan. un pot de chambre, a chamberpot. une chaise-percée, a close-stool. un lit de parade, a bed of state. un lit de repos, a couch. une couche, un berceau, a cradle. une natte, a mat. une cheminée, a chimney. l'âtre, m. le foyer, the bearth. la plaque d'une cheminée, the back of the chimney. le tuyan d'une cheminée, funnel of the chimney. une grille de fer, a grate. the andiron. le chenet, le souflet, the bellows. les pincettes, f. the tongs. la pelle, the showel. le fourgon, the poker. a skreen (to keep off un ecran, the fire.) a skreen. un paravent, m. the fire. le feu,

Q5

du bois, wood. un fagot, a faggot. une bûche, a billet. du charbon, coal. du charbon de bois, char-coal. du charbon de terre, Jea-coal, or pit-coal. une étincelle, a spark. la braise. the live coal. un charbon éteint, a dead coal. a firebrand. un tifon, les cendres, the albes. la fumée, Imoke. la fuie, foot. une boëte à fusil, a tinder-box. l'amorce, f. la mêche, tinder. une allumette, a match: une pierre à feu, a flint. un fufil. a feel. a great un embrasement, fire. une incendie, une batterie de cuifine, kitchen furniture. un chaudron, a kettle. une marmite. a great pot. a pot-lid. un couvercle. un crochet, a flesh-book. un trépied, a trivet. a skimmer. une écumoire, a ladle. une cuiller-à-pot, a Skillet. un poelon, une poële à frire, a frying-pan. a pudding-pan. une tourtière. a gridiron. un gril, une broche. a Spit. a jack. un tournebroche, a pail, or bucket. un feau. a besom, or broom. un balai, a hair-broom. un houssoir, a dishclout. un torchon, des décrotoires, f. a rubbingbrush. un dreffoir. a dreffer une corde, a rope une éponge, a Sponge. une lêchefrite, a dripping. pan. a chaffing-dift. un réchaut, une crémaillère, a pot-banger. une rape, a grater. a strainer. une passoire, a cullender. un couloir, un mortier, a mortar. un pilon, a pestle. a larding-pin. une lardoire, une mais-de-boulanger, kneading-trough. a meal-fieve. un tamis, a wallet. une besace. un fac, a bag, or fack. a washing-tub. une cuve, une poele, a flove. the school. l'école, f. a desk: un pupitre, paper. du papier, du papier à écrire, writingpaper. du papier brouillard, blottingpaper. du papier gris, brown paper. gilt paper. du papier dore, a quire of une main de papier, paper. a sheet une feuille de papier, of paper. a paperun cayer de papier, book. a book. un livre, a page, or fide. une page, a leaf. un feuillet, la marge, the margin. ink. de l'encre, f. une écritoire, an ink-born. un cornet, unt

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ink.

un chef de famille,

un homme qui tient

maison,

a boufe-

keeper.

à

367 un maître, a master. une maîtresse. a mistress. un domestique, a menial servant. un maître d'hôtel, a fleward. un intendant, a comptroller. un contrôlleur, un dépensier, a caterer. un chapelain, 7 a chaplain. un aumonier, un précepteur, uu gouverneur, a master, or gentleun écuyer, man of the borfe. un valet de chambre, a valet de chambre. un crontrôleur de la bouche, clerk to the kitchen. un écuyer tranchant, a carver. un échanson, a cup-bearer. butler. un sommelier, un cuisinier, a cook. une cuisinière, a woman cook. a scullion. un marmiton, un cocher, a coachman. a lackey. un laquais, or a footun valet de pied, mane a groom of the un palefrenier, stables. un portier, a porter. a gardener. un jardinier, une femme de charge, a boufekeeper. une demoiselle suivante, la suivante, a waiting-woman, or gentlewoman. une fille, a maid. une servante, a chamberune femme de maid. chambre, J 0 110 1 TM Des Q6

Des Animaux,

Of Beafts.

une bête, un animal, a beaft. une bête sauvage, a wild beaft. ane bête privée, a tame beaft. une bête de somme, a labouring beaft. une bête de charge, a beaft for carriage. une monture, a beaft for the saddle. une bête à corne, a borned beaft. un lion, a lion. une lionne, a lioness. un lionceau, a lion's whelp. un chameau, a camel. une licorne, an unicorn. un loup, a wolf. une louve, a she-avolf. un louveteau, a wolf's whelp. un ours. a bear. a she-bear. une ourse, a bear's cub. un petit ours, un fanglier, a wild boar. un blaireau, un taisson, a badger. un renard. a fox. un finge, an ape, or monkey. a sbe-ape. un guenon, un magot, a great monkey, or baboon. zn lièvre, a bare. un levraut, a leveret. un lapin, a rabbet. un lapreau, a young rabbet. une bête fauve, a deer. un daim male, a fallow deer. une daine. a doe. un cerf, a bart, or flag. une biche, a bind.

an faon de biche,

ma I

a fawn.

un chevreuil, a roe-buck. a Squirrel. un écureuil. une belette. a weasel. a ferret. un furet, a beaver. un bièvre. a bedgebog. un hérisson. du bétail, cattle. a bull. un taureau. a bullock. un bouveau, un bœuf. an ox. une vache, a cow. a calf. un veau. une génisse, a beifer. a horfe. un cheval, a Stoneun cheval entier, borse. une cavale, une jument, mare. a colt. un poulain, a draught. un cheval de trait, borfe. a geldiag. un hongre, a nag. un jeune cheval; cheval qui va le pas, a pad. a tit. un bidet, une haquenée, an ambling nag. un cheval de louage, a backneyborje. un bélier, a ram. an eave, or sheep. une brebis, a wether. un mouton, a lamb. un agneau, a he-goat. un bouc, a she-goat. une chèvre. a kid. un chevreau, an ass. un âne, a she ass. une anesse, un ânon, a young ass. a be-mule. un mulet, a she-mule. une mule, un cochon, un pourceau, a hog. a boar. un verrat, 4718

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a forw. une truie, un cochon de lait, a pig. a dog. un chien, a bitch. une chienne, a mastiff. un matin, un barbet, a water-dog. a Spaniel. un épagneul, a bound. un chien-courant, a terrier. un baffet, a greybound. un levrier, une lévrette, a greybound-bitch. un chien metis, a mongrel. un chat, a cat. une chate, a lbe-cat. un chaton. a kitten. une fouris, a mouse. un loir, a dormouse. une taupe, a mole. une taupinière, a mole-bill.

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a bog.

boar.

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Choses qui ont rapport aux Bêtes.

Things relating to Beafts.

a herd, or flock. un troupeau, a bide. un cuir, a skin. une peau, a fleece. une toilon, the wool. la laine, a born. une corne, she paw. la patte, the mane. la crinière, the tail. la queue, the muzzle. le museau, the snout le groin d'un cochon, of a pig. un chevrier. a goat-berd. a shepherd. un berger, une bergere, a shepher dess.

une houlette, a sheep-book. a sheep-fold. une bergerie, un porcher, a swine-keeper. une étable à pourceaux, a bogun licou. a balter. a bridle. une bride, a saddle. une selle, a pack-saddle. un bât, a moufe-trap. une souricière,

Des Oiseaux.

Of Birds.

un oiseau, a bird, or fowl. un aigle, an eagle. un aiglon, an eaglet. un phénix, a phæuix. a hank, or falcon. uu faucon, a buzzard. une buze, un corbeau, a raven. une corneille, a crow. une grue, a crane. a cuckow. un coucou, un poule, a ben. une poule qui couve, a broodben. a chicken. un poulet, a pullet. une poularde, un coq-d'Inde, a turkey, or turkey-cock. une poule d'Inde, a turkey-ben. un dindon, a young turkey, or un dindonturkey-pout. neau, a gosling, or young une ole, goofe. a wild goofe. une ore fauvage, & gander. un jar, a drake. un canard, MAG

a duck. une cane, une cercelle, a teal. a fwan. un cigne, un jeune cigne, a cygnet. a ducker. un plongeon, a young pigeon. un pigeonneau, a dove. une colombe, a turtle-dove. une tourterelle, une pigeon ramier, a ring-dove. a kite. un milan, a lapwing. un vaneau. a partridge. une perdrix, a young partridge. un perdrau, a pheasant. un faifan, une faifandeau, a young pheafant. une bécasse, a woodcock. une gélinote, a woodhen. a Snipe. une bécaffine, une caille, a quail. a lark. une alouette, a thrush. une grive, a blackbird. un merle, un roffignol, a nightingale. a Sparrow. un moineau, a parrot. un perroquet, une pie, a pie, or magpie. un serin de canarie, a canarybird: a linnet. une linotte, un roitelet, a wren. a wagtail. un bochequeue, a goldfinch. un chardonneret, un pinson, a chaffinch. a red-tail. un rouge-queue, a robin redun rouge-gorge, breaft. un pluvier, a plower. a jackdaw. un choucas. an owl. un hibou. a screech-owl. un chat-huant, a chough. une chouette, a vulture. un vautour,

a bittern. lun butor. an offrich. une autruche. un héron. a beron. un martinet-pêcheur, a king's fisher. un étourneau, a farling. un fansonnet. une cigogne, a fork. une chauvesouris, a bat. a Swallow. une hirondelle, une aîle, a wing. la queue, the tail. a feather. une plume, a quill. un tuyau, le duvet. the down. the rump. le croupion, un ergot, a spur (of a cock, &c.) la crête d'un coq, a cock's comb. le bec, the bill. une griffe, a claw. le jabot, the crop. un œuf, an egg. la coque d'un œuf, an egg-shell. un nid, a neft. une volière, an aviary. un oifeleur, a fowler. un colombier, a dove-bouse, or pigeon-bouse. un pigeonnier, birdlime. de la glu,

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Infectes, Infects.

un reptile, a creeping thing, or reptile. un serpent, a serpent, or snake. a waterune hydre, Inake. un serpent d'eau, an adder. une couleuvre, a fnail. un limaçony a worm. un ver, a filk-worm. un ver à soie, une

	French and
une tigne,	a moth.
un petit ver de	fromage, a
ma pour l'ar	maggot.
une araignée,	a Spider.
une fourmi,	an ant.
	sauterelle, a
une cigate, une	grass-hopper.
manauille	a frog.
une grenouille,	a toad-
un crapaud,	
une chenille,	a caterpillar.
un grillon,	a cricket.
un pou,	a louse.
des poux,	lice.
une lente,	a nit.
une puce,	a flea.
une punaise,	a bug.
un hanneton,	a May-bug.
une mouche,	a fly.
un papillon,	a butterfly.
un escarbot,	a beetle.
un moucheron,	un cousin, a
	gnat.
une sangsue,	a leech.
une guêpe,	a wasp.
une mouche à m	ial)
une abeille,	a bee.
un aiguillon,	a sting.
une ruche,	a beebive.
du miel,	honey.
de la cire,	wax.
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Des Poissons, Of Fishes. un poisson, a fish. une baleine, a whale. a barbel. un barbeau. un brochet, a pike. a flounder. un carrelet, une truite, a trout. une écrévisse, a crawfish. une écrévisse de mer, a lobster.

a swarm.

une morue, a flockfish, or codfish. un hareng, a berring. a red berring. un hareng faur, une anguille, an eel. a thornback. une raie, un congre, a conger. une plie, a plaice. an anchowy. un anchois. un merlan, a whiting. un rouget, a roach. un éturgeon, furgeon. une melette, a sprat. un veau-marin, a sea-calf. une alose, a shad. une chevrette, a Shrimp. un maquereau, a mackerel. un marfouin, a porpoise. an oyster. une huitre. des moules, f. muscles. un limaçon de mer, aperriwinkle. une tortue, a tortoife. le museau d'un poisson, the snout of a fift. les ouies, f. the gills. les nageoires, f. the fins. les écailles, f. the scales. une coquille, une écaille, the Shell. an oysterune écaille d'huître, Shell. les arrêtes, f. the bones. le frai, les œufs de poisson, the Jpawn. fishing. la pêche, a fisherman. un pêcheur, un filet, a net. a line. une ligne, une canne, une verge de pê- } an angle-rod; cheur,_ a book. un hameçon, un appat, une amorce, a bait. Métaux

Métaux & Minéraux, Metals and Minerals.

Por, m. gold. l'argent, m. filver. le cuivre, copper, or brafs. l'airain, m. 5 Peton, laiton, m. yellow brafs. le fer, iron. l'acier, m, feel. l'étain, m. tin, or pewter. du fer blanc, tin, or iron tinned over. du plomb, lead. de l'argent-vif, \ quickfilver, or du mercure, mercury. brimftone, sulphur. du soufre, du vitriol, vitriol. un aimant, a toadstone. de l'amidon. farch. de la céruse. white-lead. une ardoise, a flate. a flint . un caillou, un rocher, une roche, a rock. a stone. une pierre, a fire-stone. une pierre-à-feu, free-stone. pierre de taille, a touchune pierre de touche, flone. une pierre ponce, a pumice-stone. une pierre précieuse, a precious Stone. an emerald. une émeraude, marble. du marbre, pitch. de la poix, rofin. poix-réfine, f. pitch and tar. du goudron, de la térébentine, turpentine. balm. du baume, frankincense. de l'encens, de la cire, wax. du fuif, sallow.

De la Campagne, & de l'Agriculture. 21)

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Of the Country, and Husbandry, un village, un bourg, a village. a hamlet. un hameau, une métairie, a farm. une grange, a barn. l'aire d'une grange, f. a barnfloor. un grenier. a granary, or cornloft. la fruiterie, a fruit-loft, or apple-loft. étables pour les bestiaux, f. stables for cattle. stables for borfes. écuries, f. une montagne, a bill, or mountain. un coteau, une colline, a little bill. une vallée, un vallon, a valley, or dale. le sommet, le haut d'une montagne, the top of a bill. un fossé, a ditch. a den. une caverne, de l'argile, clay. du fable, Sand. terre fablonneuse, sandy ground. du gravier, du gros fable, gravel. chalk. de la craie, du bois, wood. un bosquet, un bocage, a grove. un arbre, a tree. a shrub. un arbrisseau, a bush. un buisson, a bedge. une haie, the ground, or land. la terre, terre labourable, arable land. a field. un champ, a furrow. un rayon, 1171

un fillon, a fallow ground. un gueret, un pre, une prairie, a meadow. un clos, un enclos, a close. an inclosure. une cloture, turf. du gazon, de l'herbe, grass. du foin, bay. un rateau, a rake. une charrue, a plough. manche de charrue, m. the plough-bandle. le soc de la charrue, the ploughhare. le coutre, the coulter. le joug, the yoke. un aiguillon, a goad. une herie, a barrow. a mattock. un hoyau, une pioche, une houe, a pickax. a Spade. une bêche, un farcloir, a weeding-book. une faucille, a reeping-book. a scythe. une faux, un van, a fan. un crible, a fieve. du fumier, dung. un fumier, a dungbill. la semence, the feed. du ble, corn. bles en herbe, bles qui ne font \ fanding corn. pas coupes, des légumes, greens. du froment, wheat. du lègle, rye. de l'orge, m. barley. de l'avoine, f. oats. de l'ivoire, f. tares. une fève, a bean. des pois, m. pease. la gousse, the husk.

the shell, or cod. a ridge. l'écosse, f. un épi, an ear. la paille, the straw. le chaume, the stubble. le tuyau, le chalumeau, the blade. une gerbe, a sheaf. un monceau de gerbes, a shock of sheaves. la moisson, the barveft. une vigne, a vineyard. un vignoble, une vigne, a vine. un raifin, a grape. les vendanges, vintage. une charrette, a cart. un chariot, a waggon. une roue, a rubeel. un effieu, the axle-tree. les rais, m. the spokes. un fouet, a whip. un payfan, a countryman, or peasant. un laboureur, a ploughman, or Jana Company busbandman. a farmer. un fermier, un tenancier, a tenant. un rentier, a man to whom, or by whom a rent is paid. a fower. un semeur, a reaper. un moissonneur, un batteur en grange, a thresher. un faucheur, a mower. a carter. un chartier, un vendangeur, a grape-gatherer. a weeder. un farcleur, a garden. un jardin, un jardin potager, a kitchengarden. un jardin à fleurs, a flowergarden. un parterre, an orchard. un verger, a walk, or alley. une allee,

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un carreau de jard	
sterificals from	a garden.
un tapis-verd, }	agrass plot.
un cabinet, a	17. 多年在日本人在日本人的工作。
un cabinet de verd	summer-bouse.
une falle verte,	arbor.
un berceau,	a bower.
	a water-Spout.
un appui,	a prop.
une serpe,	a bedging-bill.
un jardinier,	a gardener.
les herbages, m.	berbs.
la tige, the f	talk, or blade.
les feuilles, f.	the leaves.
la racine,	the root.
un navet,	a turnip.
de la bette,	beet.
de la betterave,	red beet.
des panais, m.	parsnips.
une rave,	a radish.
un raifort,	borse-radish.
des épinards, m. des choux, m.	coleworts.
des choux cabus,	cabbage.
de jeunes choux,	Sprouts.
des choux-fleurs,	collyflowers.
une asperge,	asparagus.
de la laitue,	lettuce.
la chicorée, succo	
du perfil,	parsley.
du pourpié,	purstain.
du cresson,	cresses.
de l'ozeille, f.	forrel.
de l'ail, m.	garlick.
un porreau,	a leek.
du fenouil,	fennel.
de la marjolaine,	marjoram.
du cerfeuil,	chervil.
la lavande,	lavender.
un concombre, un citrouille,	a cucumber.
an citiouille,	a gourd.

a pumpkin. une courge, de l'abfinthe, f. wormwood. une ortie, a nettle. de la fougère, fern. de la cigue, bemlock. un chardon, a thiftle. une fleur. a flower. a rose-tree, a bush. un rosier, rosemary. du romarin, un grattecu, a wild rofe. hyacinthe,) byacinth flower, or jacinthe, crowsfoot. une narcisse, narcissus, or white daffodil, or primroje. la paffe velours, 1 the velvet. l'amarante, f. flower. l'anémone, f. the windflower. un ceillet. a pink. a gilliflower. une giroflée, le lis, the lily. a yellow lily. un muguet, une marguerite, a daify. a poppy. un pavot, a marigold. un fouci, pansey. une penfee, un pied-d'alouette, lark-spur.

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Fruits, & Arbres, Fruits, and Fruit-trees.

un arbre. a tree. . a fbrub. un arbriffeau, a wall-tree. un espalier, ripe-fruit. du fruit mûr, une pomme, an apple. an apple-tree. nn pommier, a pippin. une reinette, une poire, a pear. a pear tree. un poirier, a cherry. une cerise, des bigarreaux, m. bard cherries. a cherry-tree. un cerifier. a plum. une prune, un

un prunier, a plum-tree. une amande, an almond. un amandier, an almond-tree an apricot. un abricot, un abricotier, an apricot-tree. a peach. une pêche, un pêcher, a peach-tree. un pavie, a nectarine. un figuier, a fig-tree. a chesnut. un chataigne. a walnut. une noix, a walnut-tree. un noyer, a small nut. une noisette, a small nut-tree. un noisetier, a filberd. une aveline, a filberd-tree. un coudrier, un casse-noisette, a nut-cracker. une grenade, a pomegranate. un grenadier, a pomegranate-tree. un coing, a quince. un coignier, a quince-tree. a pine-tree. un pin, une pomme de pin, a pine-apple. une forb, a sorb-apple. un forbier, un cormier, a forbapple-tree. une neffe. a medlar. un neffier, a medlar-tree. an orange-tree. un oranger, uu citron, a limon, or lemon. un citronnier. a lemon-tree. un limon, a citron. un limonier, a citron-tree. un palmier, a palm-tree. un olivier, an olive-tree. un raifin, a grape. un raisin de Corinthe, a currant. une groseille rouge, une groseille, a goofeberry. un groseillier, a currant-tree, or goofeberry-tree.

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une fraise, a strawberry. un fraisier. a strawberry-plant. une mûre, a mulberry. un mûrier, a mulberry-tree. un gland, an acorn. un chêne, an oak. la faine. beech-maft. un hêtre, a beech-tree. des grains, m. des baies, f. berries. un laurier, a bay-tree, a laurel. du lierre, un fureau, an elder-tree.

Arbres qui ne portent point de Fruit. Trees not bearing Fruit.

a cedar-tree. un cèdre. un fapin, a fir-tree. un faule, a willow, or willowun sycomore, a sycamore-tree. un tremble. an afpen-tree. a poplar-tree. un peuplier, un buis, a box-tree. an alb tree. un frêne, an elm. un ormeau, a cork-tree. un liège, a maple-tree. un érable, un charme, bornbeam, or bedgebeech. a birch-tree. un bouleau, broom. du genet, a beath. une bruière, a thorn. une épine; a bramble. une ronce,

Choses qui ont du raport aux
Fruits & aux Arbres,
Things relating to Fruits and
Trees.

la queue d'un pomme, the stalk of an apple, &c.

la

376 la peau, la pelure, the Skin. the pulp, or pap. la chair, le trognon, the core. la graine, le pepin, the feed. la coque, la coquille, the Shell. le noyau, the kernel. l'amande d'une the stone of a cerife, d'une >cherry, peach. pêche, &c. &c. le pepin de raifing the stone of grapes. l'écorce de grenade, f. the shell, or rind of pomegranate. une branche, a branch. une feuille, a leaf. un rameau, a bough with leaves. le tronc d'un arbre, the trunk of a tree. la racine. the root. l'écorce, the bark, or rind. un jet, a shoot. un rejeton, a young sprig, or Jucker. une verge, une houstine, a twig. une grefe, a graft. a bloffom. une fleur,

Un Voyage, A Journey.

a bud.

un bouton,

le chemin. the way. le grand chemin, the highway. la route. the road. un chemin écarté. a by-way. a path. un fentier, une ornière, a track of a wheel. la boue, la bourbe, ? the dirt. la fange, un bourbier, a mire. la poussière, the duft. une monture, a beaft for the Saddle.

une selle, a faddle, un m a girth, un mi
the crupper, un ét
the stirrups, un vi
the bridle, un ba
the bit, une cl
a curb, un ba
a waggon, or un na une fangle, la croupière, les étriers, m. la bride, le mords. la gourmette, un chariot. une charrette, cart, un'va un carroffe, a coach, un va un fiacre, un carroffe de >a backney coach. louage, un coche, a stage-coach. m po un carrosse de voiture, la diligence, the flying-coach. un carrosse coupé, a chariot. une calêche, a calash. la flêche, the coach-beam. le timon du caroffe, une roue, a wheel. an inn. une hôtellerie, f. un hôte, an innkeeper. the boftler. in pic le valet d'écurie,

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L'Eau, The Water.

the fea. la mer, a quave. une onde, a billow. une vague, a spring. une source, une goutte d'eau, a drop of water. a pool. un étang, un tournant, un moulinet, wbirlood. a river. une rivière, un fleuve, a great river.

un ruisseau, a brook, or rivulet.

le rivage,	the Shore.
un marais,	2 a marsh, or
un marécage,	S morafs.
un étang, ?	a pond, or fish
un vivier,	pond.
un bateau,	a boat.
une chaloupe,	a great boat.
un bac,	a ferry-boat.
un navire, un vaisseau,	a ship, or wessel.
un vaisseau ma	rchand, a mer-
	chant man.

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m perche,

Poids & Mesures, Weights and Measures.

m poids, a weight. ne livre. a pound. n quintal, ou cent livres pefant, a bundred weight. hopine, f. balf a pint French. a bottle. eux quartes, a gallon. patre-quartes, n barril, a firkin. ne barrique, a bog shead. ne pipe, a pipe, or butt. n tonneau, a tun. n picotin. a peck. n boiffeau, a busbel. n minot, two bufbels. n pouce, an inch.

Monnoie, Argent, Coin, Money. liard, un fardin, a farthing.

a foot.

a yard.

an ell.

a pace.

a mile.

a furlong.

a perch, or pole.

a French acre.

un demi-sou, m. a balf-penny. quatre sous, six sous, un chelin, un écu, un demi écu, un demi écu, trente sous, a balf-penny. a groat. a fix-pence. a shilling. a crown. balfa crozon.	S. S. Charles of Bellevin & Co.	3/1
un demi-sou, m. a balf penny, equatre sous, fix sous, un chelin, un écu, un demi écu, un demi écu, trente sous, une livre-sterling, une pièce, une guinée, demi-guinée, f. balf a guinea. un Jacobus, un jacobus, a Jacobus, or a broad piece: une piastre, un Louis-d'or, a French pistole,	un fou,	a penny.
quatre sous, fix sous, a fix-pence. a fix-pence. a spilling. a crown. a crown. balf a crown. balf a crown. une livre-sterling, une pièce, une guinée, demi-guinée, f. balf a guinea. un Jacobus, a Jacobus, or a broad piece: une piastre, une piastre, une piastre, une piastre, a frencb pistole,		a balf penny.
fix fous, un chelin, un écu, un demi écu, un demi écu, trente fous, une livre-sterling, une pièce, une guinée, demi-guinée, f. balf a guinea. un Jacobus, un jacobus, une piastre, une pi	quatre sous,	
un chelin, un écu, un écu, un demi écu, trente fous, une livre-sterling, une pièce, une guinée, demi-guinée, un Jacobus, un Jacobus, une piastre,		
un écu, un demi écu, trente fous, une livre-sterling, une pièce, une guinée, demi-guinée, f. balf a guinea. un Jacobus, a Jacobus, or a broad piece: une piastre, un Louis-d'or, a French pistole,	un chelin,	a Shilling.
une livre-sterling, a pound sterling, or a piece, a guinea. demi-guinée, f. balf a guinea. un Jacobus, a Jacobus, or a broad piece: une piastre, a cob. un Louis-d'or, a French pistole,	un écu,	
une pièce, une guinée, demi-guinée, f. balf a guinea. un Jacobus, a Jacobus, or a broad pièce: une piastre, un Louis-d'or, a French pistole,		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
une pièce, une guinée, demi-guinée, f. balf a guinea. un Jacobus, a Jacobus, or a broad piece: une piastre, a cob. un Louis-d'or, a French pistole,	une livre-sterling.	f a pound
une guinée, a guinea. demi-guinée, f. balf a guinea. un Jacobus, a Jacobus, or a broad piece: une piastre, a cob. un Louis-d'or, a French pistole,	une pièce,	frerling, or
demi-guinée, f. balf a guinea. un Jacobus, a Jacobus, or a broad piece: une piastre, a cob. un Louis-d'or, a French pistole,	and the state of t	
un Jacobus, a Jacobus, or a broad piece: une piastre, a cob. un Louis-d'or, a French pistole,	une guinee,	
un Jacobus, a Jacobus, or a broad piece: une piastre, a cob. un Louis-d'or, a French pistole,	demi-guinée, f.	balf a guinea.
une piastre, a cob. un Louis-d'or, a French pistole,	un Jacobus, a	Jacobus, or a
une piastre, a cob. un Louis-d'or, a French pistole,		broad piece:
un Louis-d'or, a French piftole,	une piastre,	a cob.
or Lewis-d'or.	un Louis-d'or, a	French piftole.
	The Allerton	or Lewis-d'or.

Nombres, Nombre Cardinal, The Numbers, a Cardinal Number.

	Number.	
un,	1,	one
deux,	2,	tano.
trois,	3,	three.
quatre,	4,	four.
cinq,	5.	five.
fix,	6,	fix.
fept,	7.	Seven.
huit,	8,	eight.
neuf,	9,	nine.
dix,	10,	ten.
onze,	11,	eleven.
douze,	12,	twelve.
treize,	13,	thirteen.
quatorze,	14,	fourteen.
quinze,	15,6	fifteen.
feize,	16,	fixteen.
dix-fept,	17,	seventeen.
dix-huit,	18,	eighteen.
dix-neuf,	19,	nineteen.
vingt,	20,	twenty.
		vingt

vingt & un,	twenty-one.
vingt-deux,	twenty-two.
vingt-trois, &c.	twenty-three.
trente, 3	o, thirty.
quarante, 4	o, forty.
cinquante, 5	o, fifty.
foixante, 6	o, fixty, &c.
foixante & dix,	Seventy, &c.
quatre-vingts,	eighty, &c.
quatre-vingt dix	ninety.
cent,	bundred.
fix-vingts,	fix score.
deux-cens,	two bundred.
cinq cens,	five bundred.
mille,	a thousand.
un million,	a million.

Nombre Ordinal, An Ordinal Number.

An Ordinal Number.				
premier,	ıft,	the first.		
fecond, ou	-1	Grand		
deuxième,	2d,	Second.		
troisième,	3d, 4th,	third.		
quatrième,	Ath,	fourth.		
cinquième,		fifth.		
fixième,	6th,	fixth.		
septième,	7th,			
huitième,		eighth.		
neuvième,		ninth.		
dixième,	10th,	tenth.		
onzième,		eleventh.		
douzième,		twelfth.		
treizième,	13th,	thirteenth.		
quatorzième,	14th,	fourteenth.		
quinzième,		fifteentb.		
feizième,		fixteentb.		
dix-septième,		venteenth.		
dix-huitième,	400	eighteenth.		
dix-neuvième,		nineteenth.		
vingtième,		twentieth.		
vingt & unième				
trențieme,				
dentiene,	30.00	. wirties b.		

quarantième, 40	th, fortieth.
cinquantième, 501	b, fiftieth.
une fois,	once.
deux fois,	twice.
trois fois, thrice, o	
	our times, &c.
premièrement,	first, or in
en premier lieu,	the first place.
secondement,	Secondly.
troisièmement,	thirdly.
quatrièmement,	fourthly.
cinquièmement,	fifthly, &c.

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'as, dix net œur

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Couleurs, Colours.

and the state of t		
blanc, m.	white.	
noir, m.	black.	
rouge, m.	red.	
verd, m.	green,	
bleu, m.	blue.	
jaune, m,	yellow.	
gris, m.	grey.	
brun, m.	brown.	
couleur de feuille		
Land water	lemot.	
incarnat, m.	carnation.	
Isabelle, f.	yellow-dun.	
gris de lin, m.	gridelin.	

Divertissements, Jeux,

Divertification	, Jeux,
Diversions, Plays, or	Gamings.
la paume,	tennis.
la boule,	towls.
les quilles, f.	nine-pins.
les échecs, m.	chefs.
les pièces des échecs,	, f. the
	chess-men.
un pion,	a pawn.
le roi,	the king.
la dame,	the queen.
une tour,	a rook.
	1000

French and English. an four a bishop. le saut. un chevalier. a knight. un échiquier, a chess-board. les dames, f. draughts. a draught-board. un damier, une dame, a king (at draughts). a man. un pion, a die. un de les des, m. dice. the dice-box. le cornet, h trictrac, tricktrack. outes-tables, backgammon. eu de hazard, chance-play. in jeu de cartes, a pack of cards. the court-cards. es figures, f. the king. e 101, the queen. a dame, the knave. e valet, the ace. 'as, m. the ten. dix, the nine, &c. e neuf, œur. bearts. diamonds. arreau, clubs. refle, Spades. ique, piquet. piquet, ombre. ombre, m. baffette, baffet. getons, m. counters. oie, the goofe. jeu de l'oie, S air ou non pair, even and odd. ennis. volant, a Shittlecock. owls. battoir, a battledore fabot, -pins. a top. chess. a whirli-gig. n toupie, the fouet. a lash. -men. balon, a foot-ball. bawn.

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e king.

queen.

a rook.

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Exercices, Exercises. danie, dancing. walking. promenade,

379 leaping. la course. racing. course à cheval, borfe-racing. la chasse, bunting. chasse aux oiseaux, fowling. la pêche. fishing . la nâge, wimming. l'art de faire des armes, m. fencing. l'escrime, f. le manège, riding the great borfe. le chant, finging. un clavessin, a barphoord. une epinette.

> Termes de Guerre, Terms of War.

un violon,

une viole,

un hautbois.

une cornemuse,

a Spinnet.

a hautboy.

a bagpipe.

a viol.

a violin, or fiddle.

un soldat, a foldier, un homme de guerre, an officer. un officier, un lieutenant a lieutenant general. général, (un maréchal de camp, a major general. un brigadier d'armée, a brigadier of an army. un maréchal des armées du roi, a field marshal of the king's un commissaire, a muster master. le grand maître de l'artillerie, the master of the ordnance. an aid de une aide de camp, un colonel de cavalerie, mestre

de camp, a colonel of horse. 1172 un aide-major, un cornette de cavalerie, un guidon. a guidon. un maréchal de logis, a queter les enfans perdus, master. un fantaffin, 7 a foot soldier. un piéton, un cavalier, a trooper, or borfeman. un dragon, a dragoon. un garde du corps, a life-guardman. un piquier, a private senun factionnaire, tinel. a file-leader. un vivandier, un chef de file, a foldier's boy un goujat, an archer. un archer, un arbalétrier, a crossbow-man. munitions de guerre, ammuniun frondeur. a flinger. a king at une flotte, un roi-d'armes. arms. un pursuivant-d'armes, a pur-Suivant at arms. un héraut. un trompette, a trumpeter. un timbalier, a kettle-drummer. un tambour. a drummer. un mineur. un matelot. a seaman. un vice-amiral, a vice-admiral. armes offensives, offensive arms. un contre-amiral, l'avant garde, f. guard. le corps de bataille, le gross de l'armée, the main body. une couvlerine, l'arrière garde, f. guard, or the rear.

an adjutant. le corps de réserve, the body of referve. cornet of borfe, un camp volant, a flying camp, or flying army. the perdues, or forlorn hope. la cavalerie, the borje. l'infanterie, f. the foot. une compagnie de cavalerie, a troop of borfe. une compagnie d'infanterie, a company of foot. le drapeau, the colours. a pike-man. le bagage, the baggage, or carriages. un espion, a spy. a sutler. f. munitions, de provisions, bouche, f. provisions. tions. a fleet. une escadre de vaisseaux de guerre, a fquadron of men of · war. an berald. un vaisseau. a ship. un vaisseau de guerre, a man of war. un brûlot. a fireship. a bomba miner. une galiote à bombes, weffel, or bomb-ketch. a rear ad- armes defensives, defensive arms. miral. un mousqueton, a blunderbus. the van- un fusil, a firelock, or a fuse. une pièce d'artillerie, a piece of ordnance. a culverin. the rear- un canon de fonte, a brass gun.

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un n un g la bouche d'un canon, mouth of a gun. la culasse d'un canon, the breech of a gun. l'affût d'un canon, m. carriage of a gun. un coup de canon, a cannon-shot. une bombe, a bomb, or a shell. a grenade, or une granade, fireball. a mortar. un mortier, un boulet de canon, a cannon-ball. une bale, a bullet (for a musket, or piftol.) poudre à canon, f. gun-powder. une meche, a match. un dard, un trait. a dart. une lance, a lance, a spear. une fronde. a fling. a bow. un arc. a cross-bow. une arbaleete, une flèche, an arrow. a quiver. un carquois, une hache d'armes, a battle-ax. a fword. une epee. the bandle. la poignée, the hilt. la garde, the pommel. le pommeau, la plaque, the fbell. la lame, the blade. la pointe, the point. le foureau, the scabbard. le crochet, the book. le bout, the chape. un coutelas, a hanger. un poignard, a dagger. l'armure, f. the armour. un casque, a beadpiece. un heaume, a belmet. un morion, a morrin. un gorgerin, un hausse-cou, a

gorge, or neck-piece

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the | une cuirasse, cuirass, or armour for back and breaft. un corselet. a corflet. une cotte de mailles, jaque de mailles, f. a coat, or jacket une cotte d'armes, a coat of arms. un cuissard, an armour for the les genouillères, f. the pullypieces for the knees. un écu, un bouclier, a shield, or buckler. une guérite, a centry-box.

> Terms of Fortification, Terms of Fortification.

une ville, ou une place de guerre, a fortified town, or place. un fort, a fort. un fortin, a little fort. un château, a caftle. les murailles, f. the walls. un rampart, a rampart. une tour, a tower. un donjon, a dungeon. un cavalier. a cavalier. une embrasure, a port bole. la courtine, the curtain. une fausse-braie, a false-bruy. une porte, a gate. une farrazine, une herfe, portcullis. échauguette, f. a watch-tower. une poterne, a postern. un pont-levis, a draw-bridge. les dehors, m. the outworks. une demi lune, a balf-moon. une corne, a bornun ouvrage à corne, 5 ly ouvrage à couronne, crown-work.

un fossé. une escarpe, a scarp. une contrescarpe, a counterscarp. un talus, a flope. un chemin couvert, a covered way. the glacis. le glacis, les fraises, f. frailes. un blocus, a blockade. the trenche. la tranchée, lignes de communication, f. lines of communication. lignes de circonvallation, f lines of circumvallation

Autres Termes de Guerre.

Other Terms of War.

lever des troupes, ou faire des foldats, to raife men. enrôler un soldat, to enlift a Soldier. to enlift one's felf. s'enrôler, la paye, ou la folde des foldats, foldier's pay. faire la revue d'une 1 to muster armée, Jan army. paffer en revue, to be muftered. ranger une armée en bataille, to draw up an army in order of battle. la marche d'une armée, the march of an army. une contremarche, a countermarch. un defile. a defile, or narrow paffage. to incamp. camper, enlever un quartier, to beat up one's quarter. un combat, a fight a fea fight. une combat naval,

a ditch. | une bataille rangée, a pitched battle. une escarmouche, a skirmish. sonner la charge, to found a charge. mettre l'ennemi en déroute, to rout the enemy. défaire les ennemis, to defeat the enemy. gagner la bataille, to win the battle. perdre la bataille, to lose the battle, or the day. un grand carnage, une grande tuerie, ou boucherie, a great Slaughter. fe rendre, to yield. demander quartier, to cry for quarter. passer au fil de l'épée, to put to the sword. assieger une place, ou y mettre le siège, to befrege a place, or lay fiege to it. les affiégeans, the befregers. les affiéges, the befreged. faire une fortie, to make a fally. battre une place, to batter, or cannonade a place. attacher le mineur, to jet on the miner. contreminer, to countermine. to scale a donner l'escalade, town. un affaut, an affault, or storming of a place. donner l'assaut à une ville, to give an affault to a town, or to form a town. to beat a battre la chamade, parley. to capitulate. capituler, rendre

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rendre la ville, to furrender, or yield the town.

la reddition d'une place, the furrender of a place.

mettre garnison dans une ville, to garrison a town, or put a garrison into it.

lieutenant de roi, governor, or commandant.

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Des Vertus & des Vices, Of Virtues and Vices.

une vertu morale, a moral virtue. une vertu Chrétienne, a Chrif-

tian virtue.

la force, fortitude.
la foi, faith.
l'espérance, f. hope.
la charité, charity.
la tempérance, temperance.

la bonté, goodness. la piété, piety, or goodness. la modestie, la pudeur, modesty.

la timidité, la honte, bashfulness.

l'économie, f. l'épargne, f. la hardiesse, boldness. la vérité, truth.

l'amitié, f. friendship.
la paix, peace.
la sagesse, wisdom.

la pitié, la compassion, pity. la débonnaireté, meekness. la reconnoissance, thankfulness,

la fidélité, faithfulness.

la haine, batred. l'honnêteté, f. bonesty.

la lâcheté, la poltronnerie,

le désespoir. de/pair. la fineffe, craft, or cunla rufe, ning. la tromperie, deceit, or la fraude, fraud. la friponnerie, knavery. la gourmandise, gluttony. drunkenness. l'yvrognerie, f. le luxe, luxury, or superfluity. lechery, or lascila luxure,

la lasciveté, wantonness.
la convoitise, coveting.
l'impudicité, f. lust.

la fierté, l'orgueil, m. pride. le mensonge, lying. le babil, le caquet, babbling.

la prodigalité, la vishness.
l'avarice, f. covetousness.

la témérité, rashness.
la paresse, sloth.
l'oisiveté, f. idleness.

humeur volage, f. fickleness.
l'opiniâtreté, f. stubbornness.

l'obstination, f. obstinacy. l'ingratitude, f. unthankfulness.

l'infamie, f. la méchanceté, une méchante action, villainy.

l'impiété, f. ungodlines.

l'homicide, m. manslaughter.

le larcin, manssaughter.

la révolte, rebellion.

la cruauté, cruelty.

The Nouns I have omitted in this Vocabulary, are most of them to be found in the foregoing List of Words, the same in English and in French. This I have done to avoid needless Repetitions, and to make this Vocabulary the shorter.

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Per-

Personnes vicieuses, Vicious Persons.

un fripon, a knave. un coquin, a rogue. un bélitre, a rascal. un pendart, a Newgate-bird. un scélérat, a rake-bell, or willain. un débauché, a rake, or debauchee. un trompeur, a cheat. un fourbe. un filou, (au jeu) a sharper. a bully. un bretteur, a thief un voleur, a pick-pocket . un filou, un coupeur de bourfe, a cutpurfe. un maquereau, a pimp, or pander. un maquerelle, a barud. une putain, une garce, une proftituée, a whore, or proftitute. une garce, une fille de joie, a wench, a crack, a woman of the town, or a mis. a wizard, or forun forcier, cerer. a witch, or forun forcière, ceres.

Principaux Officiers & Domestiques appartenant au Roi d'Angleterre.

Principal Officers and Servants of the Houshold belonging to the King of England.

de l'hôtel, the board of green cloth.

le grand maître de la maifon du roi, the lord fleward of the king's bousbold. trésorier de la maison, the treasurer, or cofferer of the bou shold. contrôleur de la maison, the controller of the boufbold. maître d'hôtel du roi, the mafter, of the king's boufbold. clerc de la table verte, ou commis des requêtes de l'hôtel, a clerk of the green-cloth. maître clerc contrôleur, first clerk controller. clerc de la grande boulangerie, the clerk of the great bakehouse. chef de la paneterie, ou du gobelet, the gentleman of the pantry. aide de la paneterie, the yeoman of the pantry. chef de la cave, de l'échanfonnerie, ou du gobelet, the Serjeant of the cellar. gentilhomme de la cave, the gentleman of the cellar. aide de la cave, the yeoman of the cellar. chef de la grande dépense, the gentleman of the great butter.y. clere ou contrôleur de l'office des épices, a clerk of the spicery. chef de l'office de la bougie, ou des chandelles, the ferjeant of the chandlery. maître confiseur, ou officier du gobelet, the yeoman of the confectionary. garçon confifeur, a groom of the confectionary.

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garde-vaisfelle, of the ewry. aide du garde-vaisselle, the yeoman of the every. garçon du garde-vaisselle, groom of the every. premier contrôleur, clerc de cuifine, ou d'office, the chief clerk of the kitchen. maître queux, maître euifinier, ou premier écuyer de cuifine, the master cook. écuyer de la bouche, the yeoman of the mouth. écuyer de cuifine, cuifinier, the yeoman of the kitchen. garçon cuifinier, a groom of the kitchen. chef du garde-manger, serjeant of the larder. contrôleur de l'office de la volaille, the clerk of the poultry. contrôleur de la pâtisserie, the clerk of the pastry. grand aumonier, the lord almoner. fous-aumonier, the fub-almoner. marechal de logis, a gentleman barbinger. fourrier, a yeoman barbinger. premier portier, the Jerjeant porter. maréchal de la falle, the marshal of the ball. chevalier marechal, the knightmarshal pourvoyeur, a purveyor. grand chambellan, the lord chamberlain. vice-chambellan, the vicechamberlain.

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the gentleman | écuyer de la chambre de préfence, gentleman usber of the presence-chamber. page ou garçon de la chambre: de présence, a page of the presence. échanson, a cup-bearer. ecuyer tranchant, a carver, or a sewer. écuyer du corps, an esquire of the body. gentilhomme ordinaire de la chambre privée du roi, gentleman of the king's privy. chamber in ordinary. écuyer, ou huissier de la chambre privee, a gentleman-usber of the privy-chamber. valet de la chambre privée, a groom of the privychamber. premier gentilhomme de la chambre du lit du roi, the groom of the stole, and first gentleman of the bed-chamber. gentilhomme de la chambre du a gentleman of the bedchamber. valet de la chambre du lit, a groom of the bed-chamber. page ou garçon de la chambre a page of the beddu lit, chamber, or back-stairs. intendant de la chambre, the surveyor of the chamber, and valet de la grand'chambre, a groom of the great chamber. portier de la grand'chambre, the groom-porter. huissier du cabinet du roi, the keeper of the king's elofes. R. 1. huistier

buissier du cabinet des armes, | grand-maître des eaux & forêts, of the private keeper armory, or gentleman of the guns. huissier du cabinet des peintures, the keeper of the king's pictures. huissier de la galerie, a gallerykeeper. maître des cérémonies, the master of the ceremonies. roi d'armes, a king at arms. héraut, a berald. poursuivant d'armes, a purfuivant at arms. intendant des menus plaisirs, the master of the revels. the king's médecins du roi, physicians. the king's apothicaires du roi, apothecaries. barbier du roi, the king's barber. chirurgien du roi, the king's Surgeon. chirurgien de la maison, the surgeon to the boushold. garde des joyaux, the master of the jewel-bouse. messager ordinaire, a messenger in ordinary. premier peintre du roi, king's chief painter. concierge, ou capitaine d'une maison royale, the boulekeeper. grand fauconnier, the master falconer. ou des maître des faucons, the serjeant of the oiseaux, bawks. a falconer. fauconnier,

the lord chief justice in eyre. maître de la grand'garderobe. the master of the great wardrobe. garde-meubles, the keeper of the wardrobe. valet de garderobe, a groom of the wardrobe. garçon de la garderobe, a page of the moving wardrobe. maître de la garderobe, master of the robes. trésorier des menus plaisirs, the keeper of the privypurse. trésorier de la chambre, the treasurer of the chamber. contrôleur de la chambre, the controller of the chamber. intendant des bâtimens, Surveyor-general of the works. contrôleur des bâtimens, crontroller of the works. historiographe du roi, the king's bistoriographer. bibliothécaire, the library-keeper. the geographer. geographe, the public notaire-public, notary. sécrétaire-d'état, a Secretary. of state. trésorier de l'ordinaire, & de l'extraordinaire des guerres, the pay-master of his Majesty's forces. the clerk sécrétaire du cachet, of the fignet. garde du petit feau, the keeper of the privy feal. grand écuyer, the master of the borse. monfieur

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monsieur le premier, the firA gentleman of the borje. an equerry. écuyer, page d'honneur, a page of bonour. intendant des écuries. the suraceyor of the stables. doven de la chapelle de fa majeste, the dean of his majesty's closet. the fub-dean. fous-doyen, clerc de la chapelle, the clerk of the closet.

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fieur

chapelain, a chaplain.
gentilhomme de la chapelle,
a gentleman of the chapel.
maître de la musique, the
master of the music.
garde des instrumens, the
instrument-keeper.
huissier du cabinet, the closetkeeper.
gentilhomme pensionnaire, ou à
bec de corbin, a gentleman
pensioner.

RECUEIL DE NOMS ADJECTIFS,

A Collection of Adjectives.

Masc. Fem. dextrous, handy. Adroit, e, aile, e, eajy. actif, ve, nimble. bitter. amer, e, four. aigre, blind. aveugle, bed-ridden. alité, e, affable, courteous. avaricieux, fe, 04 covetous. avare, ami, e, friend. aucun, e, any. autre, other. beau, belle, bandsome. bon, ne good. bourru, e, peevish. bienfait, e, proper, comely. borgne, one-eyed.

Masc. Fem. hègue, flammering. boiteux, fe, lame, cripple. boffu, e, bunch-backed. bizarre, bien aise, glad, or pleased with bas, fe, low. bref, ve, Mort. wanton, full of play. badin, e, brutal, e, brutish. guilty. coupable, chaud, e, bot. civil, e, civil. convenient. commode, contradicting. contrariant, e, dear. cher, e, Bort. court, e, camus, e, flat-nosed. camard, e,

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Masc. Fem. big. lean. maigre, fat. Soft. mou, elle, eat. bard, difficult. mal aife, e, ous. wet. mouille, e, rry. moift. moite, left. ugly, homely. mal-fait, e, ish. dumb. muet, e, mal-adroit, e, ? aukward. ous. mal-habile, fick. malade, ful. fickly. maladif, ve, igh. malheureux, fe, unbappy. old: menteur, fe, lyar. mp. misericordieux, fe, merciful. ind. mûr, e, ripe. ppy. meilleur, e, better. burtful. bty. nuifible, bful. nu, e, naked. eful. useful. necessaire, etty. new. neuf, ve, net, te, clean. lome. dark. obfcur, e, ful. ouvert, e. open. ordinary. mad. ordinaire, orgueilleux, fe, bful. proud. opiniâtre, Aubborn. edly. rude. oilif, ve, idle. paifible, quiet. diess. profond, e, deep. rtby. oung. propre, fit. llow. plein, e, full. free. pareffeux, fe, idle, lazy. ight. likely. probable, dull, pauvre, poor. erdly. petit, e, little, small. mely. pelant, e, beavy. eyed. pié bot, erump-footed. road. godly. pieux, fe, bad, pitoyable, putiful, gbty. prodigue, lavifb. thin. prompt, e, hasty, soon, angry.

igre.

389 Masc. Fem. plufieurs, Several. peu, few. querelleur, fe, quarrelsome. quelque, Some. quelqu'un, e, Somebody ... reconnoissant, e, grateful. rond, e, round. rare, Scarce. roide. Aiff. raffafié, e, Satisfied, that has bis belly full. feul, e, alone. sterile, barnen. iec, he, dry. iucculent, e, zuicy. imple, filly. iage, wife. fain, e, wholefome. fale, dirty. falope, Suttifb. souple, limber, pliant. fourd, e, deaf. faint, e, . boly. trifte, sad, sorrowful. trompeur, fe, deceitful. . traitable, tractable. téméraire, rafb. tout, e, all. tous les deux, both. vif, ve, lively. vieux, vieille, old. vite, fwift. véritable, 1 truco vrai, e, venimeux, fe. venomous. vuide, empty. vilain, e, nasty. vindicatif, ve, revengeful. un autre, another. drunk, fuddled. yvre,

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Of

Of WORDS,

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ba ba

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The same, or nearly alike in Sound, but different in Signification, and which are likewise written after a different Manner.

A, .	- bas.	alan,	a kind of dog.
à,	or, or at.	allant,	going.
ah!	ba!	aiman,	loadstont.
abaisse,	lets down.	aimant,	loving.
abbesse,	abbefs.	amandé,	a fort of poffet.
aboi,	barking.	amender,	to mend, &c.
abois,	distress.		a man's name.
ail,	garlick.	amant,	a lover.
qu'il aille,	tet bim go.	amande,	an almond.
ai-je?	bave I?	amende,	penalty.
ais,	a board.	André,	Andrew.
es,	art.	endroit,	a place.
eft,	is.	archer,	an archer.
et,	and.	archet,	a bow.
eh!	be!	après,	after.
aife,	ease.	apprêt,	preparation.
Aix,	a city in France.		appeal.
air,		il appelle,	be calls.
aire,	a barn-floor.	an,	year.
il erre,	be errs.	en,	in.
arrhes,	earnest.		an ass.
haire,	bair-cloth.	Anne,	Anne,
aîle,	wing.	ancre,	anchor.
elle,		encre,	ink.
aile,	ale.	antre,	a cave.
aller,		entre,	between.
allée,	an alley.	Anvers,	Antwerp.
alêne,		envers,	towards.
Kaleine,	breath.	arrhes,	pledge.
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ted. nse. ag. ve. ve. use. be. up. bese. ber. usb. ow. ven. bis. t is. ain. oak. Resb. lpit. ear. feld. ing. beat. ime. lock. it on &c. bble. rests. ness. ame. bock. ends. gird. eeds. wan. fign. vax. fir. city. cite. rdle.

cle,

clé, a key. 1 clear. clair, e, a clerk. clerc, a claufe. clause, close, But. coachman. cocher, a cockrel. cochet, beart. cœur. choir. chœur, quiet. coi. wbat? quoi, coin, corner. quince. coing, the neck. col, glue. cole, to glue. coler, a band. colet, a city in Italy. Come, comme, as. an account. compte, an earl. comte, a fable. conte, counting. comptant, content. content, telling. contant, a cock. coq, a shell. coque, a bunter's born. cor, body. corps, a corn. cors, a court. cour, run. cours, Bort. court, côte, a rib. petticoat. cote, be quotes. il quote, neck. cou, forw thou. cous, the coft. coût, a blow. coup, to wind a born. corner, a born. cornet,

cordier, a rope-maker. vous cordiez, you did coru. courier. an express. you did run. vous couriez, il craint, be fears. crin, borfe-bair. cran, knotch. crane, Rull. craie, chalk. il crée, be creates. crême, cream. chrême, chrism. croi, believe. croix, cross. cuiller, a spoon. cueillez, gather. cuir, leather. cuire, to bake. creuser, to dig. creufet, crucible. creux, bollow. cru, believed. crud, raw. curé, a curate, to cleanfe. curer. curée, carnage. ci-près, bard-by. cypress-tree. cyprez, dans, in. teetb. dents, des, some, or of the, or from the. a thimble. dé, dès, from. dais, a canopy. il descend, be goes down. decent. de ent, danie, dance. thick. dense, the date of writing. date, a fort of fruit. datte, deceived. déçu, upon. deffus, deux,

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, 9	or or as size juin	ie in bound, ac	397
fe mis,	I put.]	pin,	a pine-tree
mil, or mille,	thousand.	pair,	a peer.
mille,	a mile.	per,	per.
il fe mire, be look	ks in the glass.	père,	- father.
ils mirent,	they put.	pers,	lose thou.
myrrhe,	myrrb.	pais,	feed thou.
moi,	I, or me.	paye,	pay.
mois,	month.	paix,	peace.
mon,	my.	pairle,	pairle.
mont,	a bill.	perle,	a pearl.
mou,	Soft.	pal,	pale.
moue,	a wry face.	pâle,	pale, wan.
mout,	Sweet wine.	palais,	palace.
il mut,	be moved.		quoit.
mue,	moulting.		pales of a wooden
né,	born.		bridge.
nez,	nose.	pan,	pan.
ni,	neither, nor.	paon,	peacock.
nid,		pends,	bang thou.
nie,	deny thou.	panfe,	belly.
nœud,	a knot.	penfe,	think thou.
neuf,	nine.	panser,	to drefs.
nom.	name.	penfer	to think.
non,	no.	par,	by.
nourrice,	a nurse.	pare,	adorn thou.
qu'elle nourrisse,	let ber nurje.	pars,	go away.
nud,	naked.		Share.
nue,	a cloud.	parc,	park.
il noue,	be ties.	parque,	destiny.
nous,	we, or us.		adorning.
0!	0!		relation.
Oh!	Qb!	nous pensions,	
on,	they.	pension,	a penfion.
ont,	bave	pari,	a wager.
oignon,	an onion.	Paris,	the city of Paris.
oignons,	let us anoint.	parti,	a party.
oui,	yes.	1 .	part.
j'ouis,	I beard.	partir,	to go away.
ouvrier,	a workman.		passion.
vous ouvriez,	you did open.	1 1	we paffell.
pain,	bread.	pâté;	a pie.
peint,	painted.		10 pafte.
Potne,	Puinica.	Parcel	Paul

plein.

a plaice. plait. pleased. more. to plume. a feather. weight. pease. pitch. bair. a flove. the fift. no, or a point. policy. qu'il polisse, let him polish. lay eggs. a bridge. pore. port. portier, a porter. vous portiez, you carried. the thumb. push thou. a louse. the pulse. the pulp. ftern. a meadow. near. ready. pray thou. taken. price. il prima, be surpassed. primate. pronoun. pronom, prônons, let us preach. a flea. I could. je puffe, then. a well. Q.

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pouffe,

pouls,

poulpe,

poupe,

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près,

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prie,

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prix,

primat,

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romps,

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rue,

rut,

rouffi.

rouffir,

fachet,

fachez,

break thou.

roasted meat.

Russia leather.

round.

a belch.

a toaft

to roaft.

a street.

rutting

to redden.

know ye.

a little bag.

399 feau. a pale. sceau, a feal. faut, a jump. iot, a fool. Saul, Saul. taule, a willow-tree. fol, fol. lole. Sole, a fish. falon, a parlour. falons, let us salt. Saumur, a city in France. faumure, brine. lavon, Joap. que know. nous favons, faumon, a Salmon. fommons, let us summon. fomme, a fum. nous sommes, que are. Pfeaume, Pfalm. lommer, to Jummon. the top. lommet, langlier, a wild boar. you did gird. vous langliez, a saddler. fellier, a wine-cellar. cellier, ferin, a thiftle finch. a fort of mildew. ferein, clear .. ferain, fur, upon. Jure. lûr, icie, a Jaw. if. fi, fix. iix, a Sawyer. icieur, fir. lieur, a shekel. ficle, a cycle. cycle, Sion. Sion, let us saws cions, one's self. foi, filk. foie, be. 1015. ion,

400 0	f Words the fan	ne in Sound	. &c.
fon,	bis or ber.	thym,	thyme.
ils font,	they are.	il tint,	be held.
fommelier,	a butler.	tapi,	Squat.
fommeiller,	to Sumber.	tapis,	carpet.
fonner,	to ring.	tante,	aunt.
fonnet,	a sonnet.	tente,	a tent;
for,	red.	taupe.	a mole.
fors,	go out.	tope,	I agree to it.
fort,	fate.	Tar,	a river in France.
fou,	a penny.	tard,	late.
foûl,	drunk.	tare,	tare.
fous,	under.	tiran,	a tyrant.
foulier,	a shoe.	tirant,	drawing.
fouiller,	to pollute.	toi,	thee.
fouffler,	to blow.	toît,	the roof.
foufflet,	bellows.	ton	tone
fuis,	follow.	thon,	tunny, a fish.
fuie,	Sot.	tonds,	speer thou.
fuis je?	am 1?	toue,	towage.
ta,	thy.	tout,	all,
tas,	a beap.	toux,	a cough.
tache,	a Spot.	tourner,	to turn.
thene,	. 1	m	a city in Flanders.
taire,	to conceal.	tour,	a tour.
	the earth.	Tours,	a city in France.
terre,		tords	twist thou.
	hold thy tongue.	Tore,	Torus.
tes, thé,	tby.		
taillon,	a fort of a tax	tort,	crooked.
	a fort of a tax.		a tortoise.
taillons,	let us cut. like for like.	Tokay	
talion,		Tokay,	a city in Hungary.
tan,	tan.	toquet,	a fort of cap.
tant,	So many.	tribu,	tribute.
tems,	weather, time.	tribut.	tring
tends,	bend thou.	irin,	trinc.
tendron,	a young shoot.	train,	thou.
tendrons-nous?		tu,	kill.
qu'il se taile,	let him hold his	tue.	
	tongue.		three.
thèse.	thefis	Troies,	ascity in France.
tain,	a tin plate.		a truce.
teint,	complexion.	Trève,	a city in Germany. trebucher,

trebucher, trebuchet, mse. vain, reld. vin, uat. vingt, rpet. il vint, unt. vaine, tent; veine, mole. van, o it. il vend, ince. vent, late. vair, tare. ver, rant. verre, ving. vers, thee. vert, roof. vaut, tone. veau, fift. vos, thou. vener, vage. venez, all. vante, ough. vente, turn. verfer, ders. verlet, tour. je voue, ance. thou. vice, orus. rong. je viste, ooked. rtoi/e. gary. f cap. tribe. ibute. tring. train. thou. kill. three. rance. truce. many. ucher,

vous,

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vile,

ville,

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voie,

VOIX,

vol,

vole,

vite,

vites-wous?

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fe veux,

to flumble a trap. vain. wine. twenty. be came. vain. air, m. a vein. a fan. be fells. the wind vaire. a worm. glass. a verse green. worth. a calf. your. to bunt. come. praise thou. a fale. to pour. a verse. I confecrate you. vice. a screw. I Bould fee. vile, mean. town, or city. I will. a vow. fee thou. way. voice. robbery. vole. quick. did you see?

Of EQUIVOCAL WORDS.

They are fo called, because one and the same Word fignihes feveral Things, quite different from one another.

one of the four elements. air, m. the air of a fong. air, m. air, gait, presence. Barbe, f. Barbara, a woman's name. barbe, f. the beard. a Barbary borfe. barbe, m. coche, m. a travelling coach. coche, f. a forw. coche, f. a notch. cornette, m. the cornet of a troop of borfe. a woman's beadcornette, f. cloatbs corps, m. body. corps, m. fays. a leather string to couple, m. tie two dogs. couple, f. couple: the court. cour, f. a court-yard. cour, f. date, f. the date which ferves the day of the month to shew and year. date, f. date, the fruit of the palm-tree. dragon, m. a dragoon. dragon, m. a dragon, a certain Serpent. an elk. élan, m. élan, m. a jerk, or sudden motion. espace, m. a space, or distance. espace, f. a ruler used by printers. exemple, m. example, or model.

exemple, f.

a copy to learn to

write by.

exempt,

free from. exempt, exempt, m. an exempt, an officer in the life guards. feu, m. fire. deceased, late. feu, m. flambeau, m. flambeau, link. a filver candleflambeau, m. flick. flux, m. flux, tide. flux, m. flush of cards. a flux, or loofeness. flux, m. garde-robe, f. a wardrobe. the necessary bouse. garde-robe, registry. greffe, m. greffe, f. a graft. haire, m. a game at cards. a penitential Shirt. haire, f. fasting. jeûne, m. jeune, m. and f. young. a book. livre, m. a pound weight. livre, f. livre, f. a pound in money. a bandle. manche, m. a sleeve. manche, f. mémoire, m. a memorandum. memory. mémoire, f. mode, m. a mood. way, or fashion. mode, f. molle, f. Soft. a mole, or pier. mole, m. môle, f. a falje conception moule, a mould. a kind of shell-fish. moule, f. a foip, or veffel. navire, m. the Ship Argo. navire, f. neuf, nine. neuf, m. office, m. office, duty, bufine/s. office, m. a buttery, an office. the boly Inqui-St. Office, m. fition.

où, where. ou, or. a page. page, m. fide of a leaf. page, f. pair, m. a peer. pair, m. even. paralléle, m. comparison. a parallel line. paralléle, f. Pâque, f. the paffover. Eafter devotions. Pâques, f. pendule, m. a pendulum. pendule, f. a pendulum-clock. a revolution of période, m. time. période, f. the period of a difcourse. Spade at cards. pique, m. pique, f. a pike. a stove. poële, m. poële, f. a frying pan. a gnat-snapper. pivoine, m. f. a kind of flower. pivoine, f. personne, m. nobody. personne, f. person, a man, or woman. post, flation. poste, m. poft, or post-bouse. poste, f. quartier, any quarter of a town. quartier, m. quarter given to an enemy. raie, f. a line. raie, f. a thornback. a satyr, a man refatyre, m. the poets with presented by goats feet. Satire, or sarcasm. fatire, f. siège, m. Jeat. a fiege. siège, m. a sleep. fomme, m. a fum of money. fomme, f. temple, m. a temple, or church.

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temple, f.

triomphe, m.

triomphe, f.

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burch.

the temples on each voile, m. fide of the head. voile, f. triumph. | vol, m. the trump-card. vol, m.

403 a veit. a fail. a theft. the flight.

Recueil de Proverbes, ou Dires communs, A Collection of Proverbs, or common Sayings.

E sage entend à demimot, Charité bien ordonnée com-

mence par foi-même,

On oublie bientôt les absens, Ce qui vient par la flute, s'en retourne par le tambour,

Qui trop embrasse, mal étreint, La chair est plus proche que la chemise,

Il n'est sauce que d'apétit, Les biens mal acquis ne pro-

fitent jamais, L'argent fait tout,

Mets toi avec les bons, & tu seras bon,

Dis moi qui tu hantes, & je te dirai qui tu es,

Tel maitre, tel valet,

Chacun aime fon semblable,

Une hirondelle ne fait pas le printems,

Le mal est pour celui qui le cherche,

Il n'y a point de bon cheval qui ne bronche,

A quelque chose malheur est

Pour bien connoitre un homme, il faut avoir mange un muid de sel avec lui,

Word to the wife.

Charity begins at home.

Long absent, soon forgotten. Lightly come, lightly go.

Grafp all, lose all.

The smock is nearer than the petticoat.

A good stomach is the best sauce. Goods ill gotten never prosper.

Money commands ail.

Keep honest company, and honest thou shalt be.

Tell me your company, and I shall tell you who you are.

Like mafter, like man.

Like loves like.

One swallow makes no summer.

Evil to bim that evil thinks.

Tis a good horse that never flumbles.

'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good.

A man must eat a peck of salt with his friend, before be knows him.

Ne

Ne cherche point par la force, Never feek that by foul means, ce que tu peux avoir de gré, De deux maux il faut éviter le pire,

Selon ta bourse, gouverne ta

Toutes vérités ne sont pas bonnes à dire.

L'occasion fait le larron,

Prends l'occasion aux cheveux, avant qu'elle tourne le dos,

Un tien vaut mieux que deux tu l'auras,

Le moineau en la main vaut mieux que l'oie qui vole,

L'adresse surmonte la force, Ce qui est différé, n'est pas perdu

Chaque brebis avec sa pareille, Chacun mesure les autres à son

La patience est un remède à tous maux,

Point d'argent, point de Suisse, A bon chat, bon rat,

Le renard prêche aux poules, Pendant que les chiens s'entregrondent, le loup dévore la brebis,

mange,

La pêle se moque du fourgon, Le papier parle quand les hommes fe taifent,

Quand la fortune est à la porte, il faut lui ouvrir sans la faire attendre,

L'occasion perdue ne se retrouve pas toujours,

Il faut battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud,

which thou canst do by fair. Of two evils chuje the leaft.

You must cut your coat according to your cloth.

The truth is not to be spoken at all times.

Opportunity makes a thief.

Hold opportunity by the forelock, before she turns ber tail.

One hold fast is better than two I'll give thee.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Policy goes beyond frength. All is not lost that is delayed.

Every sheep to her mate. Every one measures other people's corn by his own bushel. Patience is a plaster for all sores.

No longer pipe no longer dance. A rat is oftentimes as good as a cat.

The devil rebukes sin.

Churchmen's contention is the dewil's barveft.

Qui se fait brebis, le loup le Dawb yourself with honey, and you'll never want flies.

The pot calls the kettle black-arfe. Paper speaks when beards never wag.

When fortune knocks, be sure to open the door.

An opportunity lost, is not so soon regained. Strike the iron while it is hot.

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Une chose bien commencée est | A thing well begun is half end? à demi achevée,

Personne ne peut dire, je ne . boirai jamais de cette eau,

L'homme propose, & Dieu dispose,

Il faut prendre le tems comme il vient,

Chacun est l'ouvrier de sa fortune,

Un malheur ne vient jamais

Il ne faut pas craindre de donner un œuf pour avoir un bœuf,

Bon avocat, mauvais voifin,

Qui aime Bertrand, aime fon chien,

Qui prête à l'ami, perd au double,

Affez consent qui ne dit mot, Les honneurs changent les mœurs,

Argent comptant porte medecine.

La guérison n'est pas si prompte que la blessure,

Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide,

Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée,

Chacun cherche fon femb la-

Les fous font des festins, & les fages les mangent,

Acquiers bonne renommée, & dors graffe matinée,

Il fait bon pêcher en eau trouble,

L'oisiveté est la racine de tous maux,

There is no one can fay, I will never drink of this water. Man proposes, and God disposes.

We must take our lot as it falls

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

One misfortune comes upon the neck of another.

He is a fool that will not give an egg for an ox.

A good lawyer is an ill neighbour.

Love me, love my dog.

I lend my money to my friend, I lose my money and my friend. Silence gives consent.

Honours change manners.

Ready money is as good as physic.

A man is not so soon bealed as burt.

A burnt child dreads the fire.

A good name is better than riches.

Birds of a feather flock toge-

Fools make feasts, and wife mon eat them.

Get a good name, and go to

It is good fishing in troubled waters.

Idleness is the root of all evils.

S

Les

Les rois ont les mains lon- | Kings have long hands.

Peu de bien, peu de soin,

Marie ton fils quand tu voudras, mais ta fille quand tu pourras,

Nécessité n'a point de loi,

Nul ne sait si bien où le soulier bleffe, que celui qui le porte,

Nouveaux rois, nouvelles loix, Une brebis galeuse gâte tout le troupeau,

Service de grand n'est pas héritage,

Il n'est pire eau que celle qui dort.

Familiarité engendre mépris, Faire d'une pierre deux coups,

Il est bon d'avoir deux cordes à fon arc,

Ce qu'on apprend au berceau dure jusqu'au tombeau,

De l'abondance du cœur la bouche parle,

Où il n'y a rien, le roi perd ses droits.

Qui veut battre son chien, trouve affez de bâtons,

Bonne bête s'échauffe en mangeant,

Le grand bœuf apprend au petit à labourer,

On a beau mener le cheval à l'eau, s'il n'a foif,

La faim chasse le loup du bois,

Little wealth, little forrow. Marry your son when you will, but your daughter when you

Necessity bas no law.

None knows so well where the shoe wrings, as be that wears it.

New lords, new laws.

One Scabby sheep marrs the whole flock.

Service is no inheritance.

The still fow fucks up all the draff.

Familiarity breeds contempt.

To kill two birds with one Stone.

It is good to have two strings to one's bow.

What's bred in the bone, will never be out of the flesh.

What the heart thinks, the mouth peaks.

Where nothing is, the king loses his right.

It is an easy matter to find a staff to beat a dog.

Quick at work, quick at meat.

The young cock crows as he the old one heareth.

A man may lead bis borse to water, but cannot make him drink unless be lift.

Hunger beats down stone walls.

CHANSONS.

I.

Dialogue entre un Gentilhomme & une Bergère, fur l'air: Charmante Gabrielle, &c.

G. O Rencontre agréable! B. Ah!

Bergère, mon souci,

Sous ce seuillage aimable,

Que faites-vous ici?

B. Ah!

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IAN.

- B. Je n'ai point d'autre affaire, Qu'à prendre soin Du troupeau de mon père, Qui n'est pas loin.
- G. Peut on, belle bergère, S'affeoir auprès de vous, Sur la verte fougère, Sans vous mettre en courroux?
- B. Ah! Monsieur, prenez garde,
 Eloignez-vous,
 Car le chien qui me garde
 N'est pas trop doux.

astronomy and the

G. Je crains peu de connoître
La rigueur de ce chien,
Quelque fort qu'il puisse
être,
Il ne vaut pas le mien:
Je crains, belle bergère,
Pour tout malheur,
La rigueur trop sévère
De votre cœur.

II.

Chanson sur les Amours de Jean & de Jeanne.

Chantons les amours de Jeanne, Chantons les amours de Jean; Rien n'est si charmant que Jeanne, Rien n'est si joli que Jean; Jean aime Jeanne, Jeanne aime Jean; Joli jeune Jean aime jeune Jeanne, Joli jeune Jeanne aime jeune Jean.

Endimion

Endimion & Diane
S'aimèrent moins tendrement:
Bacchus, auprès d'Ariane,
N'étoit pas si tendre amant;
Jean aime Jeanne, &c.

Jean ne fait que pour Jeanne, Et Jeanne fait tout pour Jean; Jean aime tout avec Jeanne, Jennne n'aime rien sans Jean; Jean aime Jeanne, &c.

On n'a qu'à chagriner Jeanne, Si l'on veut voir pleurer Jean, Si l'on veut voir rire Jeanne, On n'a quà divertir Jean; Jean aime Jeanne, &c.

III.

A IMABLE vainqueur
Cher tiran d'un cœur:
Amour dont l'empire
Et le martire
Sont pleins de douceur:
Joins à tes charmes
L'effort de tes armes,
Hâte mon bonheur.
Tu peux, quand tu veux,
Nous brûler dans l'onde;

Le flambeau du monde Brille de tes feux, Tu fais charmer, Tu fais défarmer Le Dieu de la guerre; Le Dieu du tonnerre Se laisse enflammer: Dans les enfers, Aux cieux, sur la terre, Tout porte tes fers.

IV.

Complainte de l'amoureux PIERROT.

TON humeur est, Catharine,
Plus aigre qu'un citron verd;
On ne sait qui te chagrine,
Ni qui gagne, ni qui perd; Qu'on soit sage, ou qu'on badine, Avec toi c'est choux pour choux, Comme un vrai sagot d'épines, Tu piques par tous les bouts. 2. Si Si je parle tu t'offenses,
Tu grognes si je me tais;
Lorsque je me plains tu danses,
Quant je ris je te déplais;
A ton oreille malfaite,
Mes chansons ne valent rien,
Et ma tant douce musette
N'est qu'un instrument de
chien.

3

L'autre jour, d'un air honnête, Quand je t'ótai mon chapeau, Plus vîte qu'une arbalète, Tu le fis fauter dans l'eau: Et puis d'un ton d'arrogance, Sans dire ni qui, ni quoi, Tu me baillas l'ordonnance, De m'approcher loin de toi.

4.

D'un plein pot de marjolaine, Quand je te sis un présent, Aussitôt pour mon étrenne, Tu le das, moi présent: Si j'avois cru mon courage, Après ce beau grand merci, Ma main qui bouilloit de rage T'eût cassé la gueule aussi.

5.

ba-

our

ies,

. Si

Cependant, quoique tu dises, Je ne puis quitter ces lieux: Et quoique tu me méprises, Par-tout je suivrai tes yeux,

Je m'en veux mai à moi-même. Mais quand on est amoureux, Un cheveu de ce qu'on aime, Tire plus que quatre bœuss.

6.

Pour te mettre en oubliance; A d'autres j'ai fait la cour, Mais par cette manigance, Tu m'as donné plus d'amour, Je crois que tu m'enforceles, Car à mes yeux ébaubis, Auprès de toi les plus belles Ne me sont que du pain bis.

7.

Avec Jeane, dans nos prairies,
Tu t'en vas batifoler,
Vous jasez comme deux pies,
Et moi je n'ose parler;
It te prend, il te chatouille,
Il te frotte le groin,
Et moi d'abord que je grouille
Tu me flanques un coup de
poing.

8.

Sangué, vois-tu, Catharine
Je n'y saurois plus tenir,
Je crève dans ma poitrine,
Il faut changer ou finir;
Tu me prens pour une buche
Parce que j'ai l'air benin;
Mais tant à l'eau va la cruche
Qu'elle se casse à la fin.

S 3

V. ELOGE

V. ELOGE du CAFÉ.

SI vous voulez fans peine
Vivre en bonne fanté,
Sept jours de la semaine
Prenez de bon casé;
Il vous préservera de toute
maladie,
Sa vertu chassera, la la,
Migraine & sluxion, don don,
Rhume & Mélancolie.

Sa force est sans égale
Contre les maux de tœur;
La glande pinéale
Y trouve sa vigueur,
Quand on y met du lait, il
guérit la poitrine;
Au sang il donnera, la la,
La circulation, don don,
Dans toute la machine.

elibera que paralle.
• Hancossi en comp de

Voulez-vous dans l'église Ne rien perdre au sermon, D'une éloquence exquise Goûter l'expression, Vous devez vous munir, Sur-tout l'après-dînée, De cette boisson-là, la la, Votre application don don, Sera moins détournée.

Malgré la bonne chère, Le convive est chagrin, Si votre casetière Ne finit le session; Dès qu'on la voit entrer, la joie est redoublée, Chacun se dit voilà, la la, De ce repas si bon, don don, La sête couronnée.



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LTL